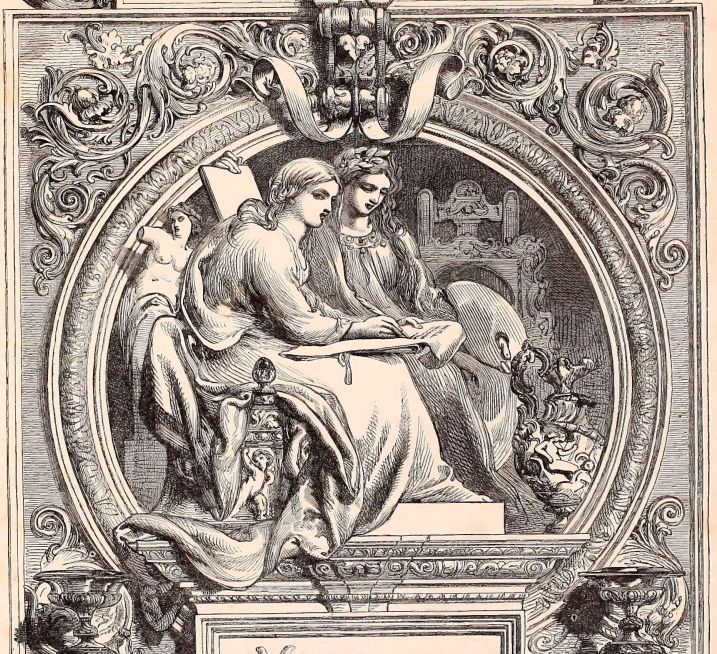
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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LE JOUR DE L'AN.

THE complimentary visit of the Corps Diplomatique to the Emperor of the French on New-Year's Day is an occasion on which it has been customary for his Imperial Majesty to address a few words to Europe, and, to be appropriate, they must have reference to European interests. It is naturally taken for granted that the Sovereign who has the universal repute of being more able than any other on the Continent to convert his words into facts will have settled by careful premeditation both the matter and the form of the response he gives to the congratulations of the diplomatic body, and that not a syllable of it is dropped at random. Whatever shape it may assume—a characterisation of the past, a comment on the present, or a wish in regard to the future—is supposed to furnish a clue, more or less direct, to the purpose which, for the time being, is predominant in the mind of the speaker. The utterance, therefore, has come to assume in the public mind much of the significance which was anciently attributed to the oracle, and its tenour and terms are believed to indicate to Europe the probable direction in which her affairs will move for another year. Hence, *le jour de l'an* at Paris excites even more political than social interest, and every bourse between London and Constantinople, St. Petersburg and Athens, appreciates by a sympathetic movement the meaning of the Imperial speech.

Perhaps Napoleon III. is hardly more indebted to his enormous power or his political sagacity than to the heated imaginations of his neighbours for the intense expectation with which his ceremonious address is looked for. The master of so many armed legions, no doubt, could, if he were so disposed, agitate Europe from centre to circumference. But his disposition, like that of lesser men, must submit to the control of circumstances and possibilities. What he might determine to attempt if his choice were unfettered it is heedless to conjecture, the fact being that his will is under laws which his practical wisdom fears to disobey. On the whole, he has given reliable evidence to Europe that he regards the well-being of France, and, by consequence, the fortunes of the Bonaparte dynasty, as intimately connected with the well-being of surrounding Powers. Be his motives what they may, his policy, with occasional exceptions, has been one of moderation. His last great project, although unhappily a visionary one, indicated a pacific and generous purpose. His New-Year's Day deliverance (which will not have been given to the world until after this Journal has gone to press) has been already anticipated by the Emperor's speech to the Senate. We are warranted in taking for granted that the affairs of the year will not be thrown into confusion by any announcement likely to be made to the Corps Diplomatique. We shall assume, as we think we may do with safety, that we are already in possession of all the materials requisite for a fair judgment of the existing European situation, and, therefore, for a reasonable estimate of future probabilities. "Coming events," it is said, "cast their shadows before." It is in the careful study of what is that the most trustworthy glimpse may be had, if at all, of what is to be.

As it regards the United Kingdom, the New Year's prospects are, to say the least, hopeful. We have surmounted the most threatening of our domestic calamities—the cotton distress—and are justified by positive knowledge of supplies coming to hand, in believing that as the year advances the recovery of the manufacture will be more complete. Our general commercial position is sound, and trade promises to be active. To what extent it may be limited by that tightness of the money market which may be expected to follow large payments made for cotton in bullion, instead of in goods, is a question for the answer to which by facts many will, doubtless, look with considerable anxiety. Putting our faith in the laws of political economy, we have little dread of anything beyond a temporary pressure, more or less severe, which will be sure to have its compensations for the community at large. The expansion of our revenue, and perhaps the diminution of our expenditure, rendered exceptionally large during the last few years by defensive works, will, we trust, enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer once more to lighten the burden of taxation. There is nothing upon the surface indicating a likelihood of great political excitement; and, for the present, social ameliorations bid fair to take precedence of constitutional reforms. Should peace be preserved, the year 1864, so far as this country is concerned, will probably roll round quietly, and even prosperously. And it is matter for congratulation that all parties are intent upon preserving the peace, as well those who seek office as those who have it. The fairest prospects, we all know, are liable to be suddenly overclouded. For aught we can tell, the incident which will reverse all our anticipations may be occurring at this moment. But, subject to unforeseen accidents, everything discernible within the compass of 1864 wears to England the hue of promise, and, with less faltering of tone than usual, we may bid one another "A happy New Year!"

We fervently wish that the outlook from *le jour de l'an* were as flattering to Europe at large as to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in particular. The horoscope, however, cannot be pronounced favourable. The temper of the German people in relation to the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies is so fiery that it will be to the credit of the great Powers if they should succeed in preventing it from kindling a European conflagration. Even in case of the peaceable settlement of this feud between the Scandinavian and Teutonic races there is Poland still on fire, still scattering sparks upon all that is combustible in Europe; and, although France as well as England has come to the conclusion that an armed intervention on behalf of the Poles would serve no useful purpose, and that



"THE AGE OF INNOCENCE," BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the only boon which Poland would accept is precisely that which Western Europe cannot give—a complete restitution of her ancient power and territory—yet it cannot be concealed that the exterminating policy of Russia is producing an exasperation of feeling among the nations with regard to her likely enough to take offence on some more manageable ground of dispute, and that incessant friction can have no more probable result than a sudden outburst of flame. Ugly rumours are astir, moreover, with regard to Austria's non-Germanic territories. Garibaldi has his eye upon Venetia. Kossuth is said to be using his voice heard in Hungary. The Christian races under the *suzerainté* of the Turk are showing signs of restlessness. Possibly, the effort made, and made in vain, by the Emperor Napoleon to revive the European pact with a view of reconciling the just rights of Sovereigns with the legitimate aspirations of peoples has awakened the latter to a new sense of their pain. In this as it may, there is writhing shrieks of a world-wide nationalities, which will increase rather than not the gravitation of Continental affairs towards war. The atmosphere has an unsettled look. Here and there scud is flying across the firmament in omens of evil betwixt the storms. There is but one auspicious sign. It is that all the great Powers are resolved to avert a general war if possible. In spite, however, of their known wishes and interests in this matter, A.D. 1864 opens doubtfully and with a tremulous aspect.

A glance across the Atlantic is but little calculated to raise our spirits. But for the singular inability of American affairs to take exactly the course which the world at large would like to see them will not take, we should found upon present appearances a confident prediction that the present year would not witness the termination of the sanguinary and gigantic struggle. Neither of the predictions which seemed to have arrived prepares us for the "consummation decently to be wished." Another spring, and summer, and autumn, we fear, are destined to witness in that western hemisphere the desolations which man can lay upon the face of a country and upon his fellowman. The only solace open to us is, that the shock of arms is destroying the life of slavery, and that the more the former is protracted the less chance there is for the ultimate escape of future generations of the latter.

After all, however, we can see obligation from the vantage ground of *le jour de l'an* much better than we can foresee events. What we ought to do, each one in his own peculiar character sphere, is about to happen. Yet, when we have tollingly surmounted the ridge of a long and perhaps wearisome ascent, it is natural that we should cast an eager look over the country on the other side, and scan, as well as we can, the course of its features. That done, we resume our march, giving due heed to the fitting duties of the hour. So it is with the journey of life, national as well as individual. There are occasions when we feel impelled to look back upon the past and the hazy distance of futurity. We fancy, perhaps, we can make out the general character of the region immediately ahead of us; but our forecasts seldom help us much, whether as men or as nations, in discovering the best road; and we find that a daily adaptation of our duties to our position is the surest and safest way to prosperity and renown.

"THE AGE OF INNOCENCE."

THE sole portraits of Sir Charles Eyrcsdale are, in dignity and character, sometimes inferior to those of Titian, and our English master does not always succeed in obtaining so much refinement as he would, and did not always succeed in obtaining so much refinement as he did the great Venetian. Nor did Sir Joshua equal the force, the magical truth, and effectiveness of chiaroscuro of Rembrandt, the handling, also, Reynolds was less brilliant and direct than Velasquez, Veronese, and Rubens. For true refinement, however, for finer grace, and beauty in female portraiture, Sir Joshua and Reynolds alone can, we think, be compared to Reynolds. And between Sir Joshua and Vandyke the balance of charity is not cast into freedom from anything approaching affectation is we opine, decidedly in favour of the Englishman. The fine, high-bred ease of children that Reynolds must be acknowledged supreme and unapproached. The two traits of childhood which Reynolds delighted to naturalness, charm, and variety which have never been equalled. Had Reynolds, instead of the old hackneyed "Infant Samuel," painted "Infant Jesus" in a dress children, all remarkable for their loveliness, Raimi in his action, spent half his life in the Academy Exhibition and, also like the Italian, spent half his life in the Academy Exhibition, the result, we think, and what not, he could not have been more happy in his various representations of them, and, judging from many anecdotes, could have been more happy in his life. Seattle and others have been testimony to Reynolds's fondness of children and the habit of observing them. Northcote tells us that "Life" that "it was one of Sir Joshua's favourite maxims that all the graces of children are graceful." And that the most delicate and unnatural attitude consonances with the introduction of the dancing-master. He delighted also in the natural and free movements even of infants." And then the pupil and biographer tells a story as illustrative of the engaging observation and the great patience with unbreakable to catch instruction wherever it was to be gained. Sir Joshua being in company at a house of rank and gentlemen who were viewing a nobleman's house, they passed through a gallery of portraits, when a little girl, who had been one of the party, observing the particular attention of Sir Joshua, by her vivacity and the sensible drollery of her observations; for whenever the company made a stand to look at any picture, she constantly, the child, unconscious of being observed by any one, imitated, by her actions, the air of the head, and countenance and action of the figure disposed position of the limbs in each picture; and this she did with so much awareness and true judgment, that Sir Joshua was much incontrovertible criticism that could be made on the picture.

Sir Joshua's preference for portraiture, and for the large proportion of his fancy pictures, in which children are introduced. Reynolds, for example, his famous "Children in a Storm," and "The Angels," there are in the long list of his works many infant "Seasons," there are in the long list of his works many infant Joysters, Beechnuts, and Cupids, Graces, and Muses, and "Shepherd's Girl," there are bearded-boys, and boys of every kind—even a "Chimney Boy" "Boy singing with a candle," "Boy with a bubble," "a dog," etc. The "girls" are equally numerous, and, besides the "Children in the Wood," there are "Girls at play," manner of designations. In our National Gallery (British School) there are several pictures of this class besides the charming "Age of Innocence," which we have engraved on the preceding page, and the transition of the series of engravings from the national pictures that we offer our readers from time to time. This "Age of Innocence" (bequeathed by Mr. Vernon) is neither more nor less felicitous than the painter's average pictures of child character. Like scores by him of similar kind, which might be named, its charm resides in its unobtrusive truth, its delicate feeling, and the graceful unconsciousness of the subject with the conception and execution. It is merely a little toddler, with hair combed only by a simple effect, and no trace of ornament or the mode about its careless white frock stuffing after its own infantine fashion on the green sward. Its hands folded in petty unconsciousness across its innocent bosom, looking at the silvery dewy light, as of dawn, along the horizon, with an expression of unruffled angelic purity and content. The chaste yet beautiful colour, the total absence of display in the execution, contribute to that perfect unison of simplicity and truth so aptly suggested by the title. We have said it is "merely" these and this is by far the highest praise we can bestow. We endeavoured to describe, neither more nor less—for being as far from affectation on the one hand and uninteresting power on the other, that its excellence is so rare and precious; and it is this which elevates the picture into the region of the best and highest art.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

As usual at this season, the bustle of politics has been superseded in a great measure by the bustle of preparation necessary to the approach of what it is at once the first and greatest day of the year to Parisians—the 1st of January.

The sitting of the Corps Législatif on Thursday week was remarkable for the inauguration of the new Tribune in the semicircular centre. A Paris correspondent of a daily paper says:—"M. Thiers stood up to speak when the Tribune was ready, and a profound silence had really no existence, and as if it were but yesterday, instead of twelve long years, he stood in a place where he was resigned all his supremacy. The subject was one with which he is well acquainted, and had but an indirect relation to politics. He had, in company with several other members, to propose that the report of the Finance Committee on M. Fould's loan, and which proposed limiting to 100 millions the amount of the loan, should be put off. We have seen in his speech, as given in the *Moniteur*, that M. Thiers supported his motion with the customary clearness and even remarkable; and, moreover, that he was listened to from the beginning to the end with the greatest attention. It was heard in the utmost respect. The object for pressing this amendment was less one of peace or war than of internal economy. In case the representatives of the people should exercise a real influence in the management and disbursement of the revenue. The sum was large, but it was not enormous, and one hardly be said to be beaten, for he obtained from those who represented the Government a pledge that on the 1st of January, 1865, the loan of 100 millions, or to that which he demanded should be introduced. M. Thiers supported his motion with the argument that the budget of 1865 which the Government would be greatly puzzled to reject, absolutely. The budget of 1865 will be the first one which will be voted. The stroke was parried, it was because the Government promised to do so in distant future. M. Thiers, however, was not satisfactorily. The Chamber rejected the amendment, but accepted its principle, and allowed the budget of 1865 to be voted before the loan was put in out. M. Vuitry, Vice-President of the Council of State, who spoke on behalf of the Government, declared that in accord with this answer, the intervention of M. Thiers's speech was remarked by every one. He spoke with great self-command and nothing, he provoked the slightest murmur. He pronounced anything which would excite the passions or the prejudices of any party."

M. Guizot, the leader of the Left Opposition, explained their reasons for not voting for the amendment of M. Thiers. M. Olivier spoke in favour of it, but he himself declared he should declined to be a public character. M. Olivier's speech was greatly cheered by his friends.

The Loan Bill was finally adopted by 249 against 14 votes. M. Thiers's amendment was then put to the vote and was lost, and did not vote at all. M. Berryer also abstained.

The three new elections for Paris, Marseilles, and the departments of the Seine-Inférieure, the Gard, and the Vosges have been fixed for the 17th and 18th inst.

The Council of rendering public the discussions in the Senate.

A report of Marshal Randon, approved by the Emperor, relieves from their engagements the soldiers who have served seven years.

The French Academy has decided that the reception of M. de Carné, who replaces M. Biot, shall take place on the third Thursday in January next. M. de Carné will succeed M. Ancelot, the Academy's wake after.

The Academy of Sciences has held its annual sitting at the Institute—M. Velpeau presiding. An historical eulogium of Audot Dumeril was read by M. Flourens. The prize proposed for the best work on the life and works of Kepler by M. Bertrand. The grand prize for mathematics was given to M. Lamarmora, of M. 1861, prizes for mathematics were given to M. Lamarmora, of M. 1861, and Hess, and that for 1863, were not awarded, but an encouragement of 1000f. was given to the widow of one pupil, and the Steel Medal of the Academy was awarded to M. Edouard Desains, author of a paper on capillary attraction. The prize for experimental physics was given to M. Quet, and that for anatomy and surgery the Academy awarded to M. Chassaignac a prize of 2500f., and to M. Follin one of 1500f. M. Gaudin on botanical researches mention, with 1500f. for each. A prize of 2500f. was given to M. Jamin, and that for 1863 was left over. The prize for "Rural and Rural Habitations," a prize of 2000f. to M. Guignet for the preparation of a new green colour. The prize for "Statistics" of M. 1864, encouragement of 1500f. to M. Bouffe, for having discovered a substitute for arsenical green in the manufacture of coloured papers. The Cuvier prize was awarded to Sir Roderick Murchison, correspondent of the section of Geology and Mineralogy.

SPAIN.

News from Vera Cruz to the 2nd ult. has been received at Paris. The report of General Prim's arrival at Orizaba, on his way to Mexico, was premature. He was marching towards the Pacific. Another corps is likewise on the same march towards the Pacific. Admiral Bosse is marching upon San Luis. Soles and Ouanchez have joined their posts as members of the Mexican Regie commands at the city of Mexico. The French troops will shortly evacuate Vera Cruz, and the Spanish troops will embark at the same time. Vera Cruzia Cabrera actually conquered. M. De Saligni is about to return to France by Cuyer.

The address in reply to the speech from the Throne has been adopted in Congress by 141 against 75 votes.

Intelligence has been received at Rio by the Minister of Marine in Congress, the naval forces in the waters of the Peninsula, those not attached to the blockading squadron off the Rio de la Plata, on board service, will be for the year 1864 as follow:—Sailing-vessels: Two ships of the line, 90 guns; three ships of the line, 84 guns; two brigantines, 32 guns; three transport-vessels, 2925 tons burden; ten gunboats, 10 guns; one steam-vessel, 1000 tons; seven steam-ships: Six frigates, 1400 guns, 3800-horse power. Seven corvettes, 21 guns, 3000-horse power; and four transports, 4100 tons burden, 710-horse power. Steam-vessels, 20 gunboats, 40 guns, 2100-horse power. For the manning of the above-mentioned fleet, and for the service of the departments and coasts in the Empire, 15,000 men. The following force has been fixed:—8361 sailors, 3294 soldiers for the marine infantry, and 371 for the arsenal guards.

ITALY

The Pope, on receiving the usual Christmas congratulations of the Cardinals, delivered an allocution in reply. His Holiness dealt much at length with the encroachments of the Governments of the Papacy during the sovereignty of Pius IX., and expressed his conviction that the Church would come out victorious. The following facts have been stated—the Pope is also reported to have said that he expected serious events in the coming year, but that he was satisfied that the Church would come off victorious.

The Italian Government has officially announced that it will not give its exequatur to the Bishops lately appointed by the Pope to sundry sees in the Romagna, as those appointments have been made in virtue of a claim of sovereignty, and not as an act of purely spiritual authority.

Garibaldi has sent in his resignation as Deputy to the Italian Parliament. A letter recently written by Menotti Garibaldi contains the following:—"My father's health is excellent; he walks about the island with his cane only, and hopes to be able to join you next spring to take part in the last battles for our independence."

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The King of Sweden has received the Prince of Augustenburg with all the honours due to a Sovereign Prince. At Gotha, on Monday, his prospective Majesty received an official deputation from the University of Kiel, consisting of the Deans and some of the Professors, who were the bearers of an address of allegiance from the Academical Consistory. The Prince has announced to the European Governments his succession to the throne of Schleswig-Holstein."

A letter has been written by the Prince to the Emperor Napoleon, and conveyed to him by a Prince Reuss, an officer in the Prussian army. It is said that the Envoy was well received, but in a private capacity only, at Compiegne. The Emperor has sent a written answer to Prince Reuss, in which he declares himself friendly between the traditional sympathies of France for the Danish monarchy and his respect for the principle of nationality, to which he owes himself opposed in the north of Europe, after having combated for it in the south.

The federal execution in Holstein has at length taken place. On Thursday morning the Saxon contingent entered Altona, and as the Germans marched into the town the Danes marched out of it. No sooner had the Danish troops left than the people of the Holstein capital gave full vent to their Teutonic sympathies. The disappearance of the Danish troops was the signal for a display for the instant display of German emblems, and before King Christian's troops had been an hour out of the city Altona was covered with Schleswig-Holstein colours. An account of the day's proceedings of the inhabitants was held, and Prince Frederick of Augustenburg was declared by the legislative assembly of the country. The Federal Commissioners offered no opposition to this proceeding, and the band of the Saxon contingent played the national air of Schleswig-Holstein. The magistrates and other principal inhabitants address to Prince Frederick.

The Prince has been proclaimed by Neustadt, Braunstedt, and Murse; and still Holstein continues to declare its fealty to the Federal Diet and refused to proceed north. The Hanoverians now occupy Altona in place of the Saxons, who have left Kiel.

Prince Frederick arrived at Kiel on Wednesday, and is said to have been received with great enthusiasm. The new Government of Holstein has been formed, and the Danish troops fall quietly back.

A proclamation of the Federal Commissioners has been published, expressing their satisfaction at the feeling shown by the prudent measures on the part of the people, and especially against any act antagonizing the decision of the Diet, and by proclaiming the Prince of Augustenburg. The federal Commissioners further pronounce against any attempt to establish a provisional Government. The people be strictly obey their previous proclamation. No objection will be made to expressions of joy for the Prince's accession of Augustenburg.

A popular meeting held at Elmshorn, attended by about 20,000 persons, was held on Sunday, and was addressed by Count Reventlow, the following address to the Prince of Augustenburg :—" As far as the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein are concerned by the Danish subjects Schleswig-Holstein has been evacuated by the Danish troops. Assembled in this meeting, Your Highness has been solemnly proclaimed by the Schleswig-Holsteiners here assembled as legitimate Sovereign Prince of the Schleswig-Holstein. If Your Highness sacrifices it may cost, the country will make them. Herr Metz from Darmstadt has arrived at the Frankfort Conference, and one of the National Association that the German nation will support Schleswig-Holstein with all its power."

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, on Monday, the representative of Austria formally waived the question of the succession of Schleswig, to ensure the rights of the German Confederacy. A motion was then carried that the Federal troops should be ordered to withdraw the ordinances referring to the incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark, and that the Diet should be left free to act as it might deem expedient. It was also that the Military Committee should take into its consideration the more detailed military measures to be taken in consideration the requisite measures to be committees on the Danish question.

The English note was read and referred to the committee upon Holstein affairs. The note officially communicates to the Confederation the fact of the accession of the King of the Hellenes. It adds, that if, by overhasty measures, the Confederation departs from the course therein indicated, it will be more complications and more England is, however, ready to take part in a conference, at which representatives of the Great Powers and Sweden and Norway should sign the treaty.

The communication of the German representative bodies assembled at Frankfort have issued an appeal to the German nation on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the people are called upon to send respective Governments in favour of the Prince of Augustenburg, and to exhorting them to provide money and men for the purpose of holding the duchies.

The Danish Ministry has tendered their resignation, which was accepted by the King. It is not said they will remain in office. On Saturday the members of the Cabinet and several eminent statesmen had a long and important political meeting at the Rigshaad, and an interview with the King. They were all unanimous that a legal solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question is impossible. The reasons stated were that, wherever the federal troops have entered, they have proclaimed the succession and the protection. Which King Christian has been deprived of his rights as Duke of Holstein, the succession to which has been abandoned, and any opposition is loyalty suppressed, all in the presence of the federal troops. The principal ex clergyman in King Christian.

The resignation of the Ministers of Austria and Prussia have been declined by the Emperor and King, and they remain members of the Diplomatic Corps. The Ministers have, nevertheless, declared that they have no longer the confidence of reports which received from their Governments, but remain as private persons. The same step is said to have been taken by the Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Berlin.

It is reported in Copenhagen that England has proposed that a conference shall be held in Paris of the Powers which signed the London Treaty of 1852, in order to arrange the succession to the Germanic Diet, to discuss the succession question and that of the common Danish Monarchy.

The *Dagbladet* of Copenhagen has a terribly warlike article on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and declares that Denmark is ready to fight to the last man, and to a cloak for conquest, and as a revolution is being effected under the protection of the Federal troops, and is now demanding nothing short of the complete severance of the duchies from Denmark, the latter Power has no alternative but to have recourse to arms. The writer says that England will not allow it to be ground that these Powers demand the withdrawal of the common Constitution, and the separation of Holstein and Slesvig. If, however, Russia are charged with brutality. The latter is taunted with whose Poland, and the writer concludes by exhorting Scandinavians to arms in 1863.

We intend to give in our next Number a Portrait of the Prince of Augustenburg; also several Illustrations of the occupation of Altona by the federal troops.]

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the Crown Prince is amongst those who take a decided interest in the Danish question, that the King is also more than half inclined to renounce the Treaty of London, and that many influences of the Prussian Court, and the want of money, by which the Chamber of Deputies have indirectly expressed their willingness to grant the necessary funds for the war. A deputation was appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to present the address of the House to the King, and to express their wish that the Ministers should be the King declined to receive the document except through the Minister. A written reply was made by the King on Sunday. It announces that the Federal Diet, in co-operation with Prussia, has reserved its decision on the question of hereditary succession in Holstein : and that withdrawal on the part of Prussia from the London Treaty "would not be feasible without further consideration. The King wishes the Chamber to vote the loan at an early date.

AUSTRIA.

French and Italian papers concur in reporting considerable excitement in the southern provinces of the empire.

The *Allienza* of Milan states th at an insurrectionary manifesto has

been affixed in the principal towns of Hungary, announcing the establishment of a general committee to obtain the independence of Hungary, and declaring "has assumed the direction of the affairs of the country, under the orders of Kossuth." The Austrian Government, it is added, is taking great precautions, but agitation is general throughout Hungary.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that the manifesto emanated directly from Kossuth, and adds that the committee has been organised on the same footing as the secret Polish Government.

Considerable progress seems to have been determined upon by the Government, in view of the threatening aspect of circumstances. The Vienna *Presse* says:—"We learn from Pesth that the Hungarian Ministry has decided to renew its efforts to carry out the Constitution in Hungary and that it has come to a determination to carry out the elections, and to proceed with some fresh elections, which would be preceded by a preliminary reorganisation of the counties. The Acts of the Diet relative to Hungary has already opened negotiations with the notables of the country. The project of first convoking the Croatian Diet is said to have been abandoned, and their Majesties will, it is stated, make a tour in Hungary in the month of February next."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A few engagements are still reported in Poland. The insurgent leader, Chmielinski, has been surprised and defeated by the Russians. Capture has also fallen to the lot of the Abbé Machiewicz, one of the earliest of the chiefs engaged in the movement. He had fought at the head of a band of peasants near the Austrian frontier, and in the insurrection, and the *Invalide Russe* itself admits that he has been engaged in no less than thirty battles. He has been brought before a court-martial, and the result of his trial is only too certain.

Advices from Warsaw state that numerous arrests were made in that city on Christmas Day. The agents of General Berg in that city have commenced enforcing the signature of addresses expressing loyalty to the Czar. The first addresses submitted to the inhabitants for signature were taken round in a friendly manner on the 19th inst. Mgr. Feierwak, the substitute of Archbishop Felinski, was required by an agent of the Government to sign one of the latter recommending the signature of the addresses; but he refused to comply.

Letters from the government of Gosdno give a terrible description of the persecution of the military commissions under the direction of Baron Colonel Bouyeon. This officer, who is fanatically attached to the Greek religion, has offered the political prisoners their lives on condition of gratuitously if they consented to change their faith. In the little prison of the town there are no less than 240 persons, 200 of whom are women. There unfortunate people are half starved, many of them are forced to sleep in the courtyard in the midst of the snow for want of room in the building, and all are beaten with sticks at the frequent examinations yet all but two refused to change their religion.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

We have news from New York to the morning of the 19th inst. The intelligence respecting the Mexican question may be briefly summarised.

General Escobedo, who does not appear to have been retreating with any hot haste from Knoxville, turned upon the pursuing Federals, as the 14th and drove them back with considerable and unexpected loss. The latest accounts were to the effect that fighting was still going on at what is described as Bull's Gap, Tennessee.

The Federals are said to have abandoned Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and other points, from which General Grant recently drove the Confederates.

Hardee's army is estimated at 35,000 strong, and is at Dalton, with pickets extending to the tunnel. The Federals are concentrating at Dalton for an active winter campaign. Grant and Sherman have left Chattanooga for the Rappahannock.

The famous Confederate guerrilla leader, Morgan, who recently made his escape from a Federal prison, is said to be in considerable loss. The latest accounts were to the effect that fighting was still going on at what is described as Bull's Gap, Tennessee.

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There is no news of importance from the army of the Potomac. Meeby's and White's guerrillas are very troublesome and numerous, continually harassing the outposts. On the 11th the Federals recaptured a dash at the enemy's pickets at Bun, near Catlett's station, but were driven back by the force guarding the bridge. The line of the railroad from this point to Alexandria is said to be well and protected by both cavalry and infantry. Short leaves of absence are freely granted to officers and men for the purpose of family in relation to the removal of General Meade. It is reported that he has demanded a court of inquiry into the charges made by Congressman.

General Stuart, at the head of a force of Confederate cavalry, has made a raid upon the Orange and Alexandria railway near Fairfax, and, besides capturing a number of prisoners, he destroyed about two miles of the track of railway.

A despatch from General Butler at Fortress Monroe announces that a portion of his force, under General Weitzel, has succeeded in capturing the Confederate garrison at Charles City crossroads on the James River. Eight officers and over eighty Confederate soldiers were taken. The Federal forces, it is stated, have also taken seventy-two miles in fifty-four hours mostly in a severe storm.

A telegram of the 16th announces the destruction of the Blockade City, North Carolina, on the 10th of December. The inhabitants were entirely taken by surprise, and the Federal troops found "twenty waggon-loads of confiscated goods were sent back to Portsmouth by the General in charge." It is said that Blockade City was a place of great importance.

The Federals were throwing a large number of shells into Charleston; replied to by the Confederate batteries. An accidental fire had broken out in the Stanton, killing ten and injuring thirty men. A storm had so seriously injured the obstructions to the entrance to the harbour that it was thought the Federal fleet would be able to make its way through them.

THE IRONCLADS.

The official reports of the commanders of the monitors engaged in Dupont's attack on Charleston express disappointment at their inability to overcome strong forts, and the fact that the vessel had been prolonged the monitors would all have been disabled. One commander says he was disappointed in the penetrating power of the armament of monitors overcoming strong forts, and considers it was a fair trial.

Captain Drayton, of the Passive, says :—

I was struck in quick succession in the lower part of the turret by two heavy shots which lodged in the plates and started the bolts throughout the rails on which the carriage of the 11-inch gun worked, rendered it wholly unfit for service. Shortly after, at 3.50 P.M., a shot struck the top of the turret, and, passing through the iron plating and the heavy timber, struck the pilot-house with such force as to send it over upon the deck, and rupture not the upper but the lower plates of the turret, and rendering it extremely likely that the next shot would take off the top entirely.

Captain Rodgers, of the Weehawken, reports :—

Two or three shots struck and glanced off from the nose plate. They so broke the iron that it only remained in splintered fragments, much of which could be picked off by hand, and the wood backing exposed. A shot was pierced so as to make a hole, through which water ran into the vessel; thirty-six bolts were broken in the turret, and a number in the pilot-house. To the Patapsco no damage was done which disabled her, although injuries within the received, if unrepaired, would in a few days render the turret were broken. After the third shot from the 10-inch gun of the Vanderbilt struck the pilot-house the armour-plates were found to be loose and were soon driving in the grating. It was not until again. A number of the nose plates were broken off, and the bolts were driven in and the heads of the bolts were broken off. The nine bolts were cut in two and the heads driven into the room, and about two inches into the beam, starting the plates, several bolts, and the planking, for some feet below. The plates on the side armour of the Nahant were badly broken in several places, and one, where struck by two shots in close proximity, partly stripped from the wood, and the wood backing broken in, with edging of back plates started up and rolled back in places. The shot was struck twice damagingly, one shot near the propeller-wheel quite shattering and tearing the plate in its passage, and starting up twenty-five bolts, and the other shot struck near the bow, and broke off the head and shank of one shot. Fifty-six of the bolts were broken perceptibly, the heads flying off inside the turret, and the bolts starting almost their length outside, some of them flying out completely, and being found at a considerable distance from the turret, on the deck. One shot struck the upper part of the turret, breaking through every plate. The plates and bolts were generally much wrecked, and four more such shots as it received would have demolished it, One shot at the bun broke every plate through, and evidently nearly penetrated it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Federal House of Representatives has passed a resolution, by 93 to 64, that the war should be prosecuted so long as the rebels are found in arms. A motion, submitted by the Hon. Fernando Wood, requesting the President to appoint two commissioners to negotiate with the authorities at Richmond with the view of terminating the war and restoring the Union on the basis of the Federal laws, and equality under the Constitution, was tabled—i.e., thrown aside—by a vote of 89 against 56. All the Democratic members except five voted in favour of its adoption, and the large majority in its favour has created some sensation.

Resolutions have been introduced for a new reciprocity treaty with Canada; also to inquire into the expediency of putting coloured soldiers on the same footing as white troops. The Act to repeal and abolishing the 300 dols. draught commutation.

A bill has been introduced in Congress prohibiting the sale of gold, silver, or exchange through brokers unless the whole of the purchase-money be paid down. The Act is to take effect on the first day of February next.

A bounty to both Houses of Congress has been given on board the Russian fleet at Washington. The Russian Minister and the Speaker of the House of Representatives were present.

The *New York Herald* has nominated General Grant as candidate for the next presidency, and has put forward an electioneering cry that the war must be carried on by the Democrats, and the Union preserved by privateers, and would expel the French from Mexico.

The Fenian Brotherhood has established in the heart of the handsomest quarter of New York, to which, after a hastily-snatched dinner, crowds of Irish-Americans hurried to hear the last news of the struggle in Ireland.

The Richmond press denounces President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation as an infamous document, which will but arouse the Southern people to a more desperate resistance.

The Federal steamer Ella Annie has recaptured the Chesapeake, which was off the coast of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The Chesapeake was taken to Halifax for judicial decision. No resistance was offered by the crew, who, seemed to be glad to return to the shore. The English authorities in Nova Scotia had forbidden the furnishing of coals to the Chesapeake by the people of that province; they had ordered her detention when she left Halifax, and had given information to the Federals which led to her capture. It is also alleged that the Federals had bribed the pilot who piloted her while going in her as passengers, holding them to have been guilty of piracy. Mr. Seward has had an interview with Lord Lyons on the subject.

The Federal brig Perry has been captured near Charleston. The steamer Ceres was destroyed off Beaufort.

INDIA.

By a telegram via Suez, dated Bombay, Dec. 14, we learn that there has been no more fighting on the northern frontier. General Chamberlain has succeeded Sir Hugh Rose in the command. Owing to the serious nature of the wound he received in the late encounter with the Bhoondelas.

All is quiet at Peshawur.

Sir William Denison was installed as Viceroy on the 2nd ult.

JAPAN.

According to news received at Paris from Alexandria, the parties of the Tycoon and the Mikado have come to terms that the Court balls for the present season are to take place on the 6th, 19th, and 27th inst., and the 1st of February.

The late Signor Regres, formerly a singer of some celebrity, composed a funeral march for the late Emperor Napoleon. On his death-bed the request should form the nucleus of a fund for the foundation of a college for dramatic singers, to be called after the late Emperor.

M. Flaubert, the author of "Salammbô," has received from the Bey of Tunis the decoration of the Nichan Iftikar, or an achievement of the Bey's appreciation of the work above named, the principal scene of which is laid in the Bey's own Tunisian dominions.

The Upper Council for the School of Fine Arts in Paris has been constituted. Its honorary president is the Duc de Morny. Besides several painters, the list of the members includes Auber and Meyerbeer, General Niolet, and Théophile Gautier belong to this council.

The *Figaro-Programme* states that Queen Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bengasi, to be her Majesty's Consul for the province of Soudan; to George Percival Badger, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, Vice-Consul at Bengasi. The Queen has approved of Don Joaquin Gonzalez y Pena as Queen's Vice-Consul at Bengasi.

The *South Australian Register* states that Mr. Hargraves has been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands for the new area to be paid to and from Sydney. His salary is to be 1,000 a year, and he is to have a reward of 10,000 dollars conferred upon him. He is to live at Bathurst and also to preside to accompany him.

The ship Lord Dalhousie, 2500 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., sailed on the 20th ult. from Plymouth for Melbourne, with a complement of 400 emigrants. Among the distinguished vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration, under the Australian Government regulations, is the Schomberg, of 1,710 tons, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 157 assisted emigrants, 30 paying passengers, and 4 cabin.

IMPORTANT SANITARY MEASURES AT BOMBAY.—The most important sanitary measure for the future welfare of the island of Bombay, on which a large sum of money is to be expended by the Bombay Government, is the drainage of the island. It is expected that Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.E., was recruited to give his opinion on whose report the Government have acted in the matter. The drainage will be partly effected by a natural gravitation system, but the chief part will be by the help of the tide, which rises in some seasons to 18 feet 20,000 rupees, or 2,000.

THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE ROUND THE WORLD.—The Austrian screw-steamer Marco Polo will leave Trieste on the 5th of March, and will touch at Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Point de Galle, Penang, and Singapore, from which port she will proceed to Batavia, Sydney, Melbourne, Auckland, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, Acapulco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Canton, Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, and Trieste. The Falkland Isles, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Canary Isles, Jersey, Lisbon, and Dalmatian and two Italian ports; thence home to Trieste, to arrive about the middle of November. The expedition, which is being formed under the auspices and superintendence of the Austrian Government, will be provided with letters of recommendation to the various consulates in different ports of the world.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Governors of the Foundling Hospital have elected Mr. W. Forter White one of the vice-presidents, in the room of the late Mr. Tooke.

The British Museum will be closed to the public until Thursday next, the 9th inst. inclusive, to afford the attendants their usual Christmas holidays.

On Wednesday morning the remains of Mr. W. M. Thackeray were removed from his residence in Kensington Palace-gardens to the cemetery in Kensal-green, where they were interred in the presence of a large number of his literary friends and admirers.

Negotiations are pending for the amalgamation of the three portions of Mr. Bentley, the Strand, Mr. Thomas Scott, of Penrhyn, but not for cookies-chief purposes, the removal of St. Thomas's Church being included in the arrangement.

Mr. Mark Lemon is announced to read his popular dramatic reading of "Copperfield" on the 14th inst. in behalf of the Artists' and Orphans' Fund of the United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 15th inst.

A fire broke out in Lower Belgrave-place yesterday se'nnight, when Coulture Bonnefoy, a domestic, rushing out of the house to its escape. On bringing down the eleventh he was overpowered by her struggles, and they fell to the ground, the unfortunate girl below. Both were taken to the hospital much injured.

Messrs. Samuda and Penn have just turned out a marvel of naval architecture. A steam-yacht of over 1100 tons burden, built for the Sultan, was launched from their yard on Saturday from the Isle of Dogs which almost forty-five million in two hours and five minutes. This extraordinary feat was witnessed by about 1,500 "part of the way against the tide."

On Tuesday workmen commenced clearing away the property, extending over eight acres, on the site of the National Portrait Gallery and the Metropolitan Railway Company's extension there, the viaduct from the South of the Thames in connection with the Metropolitan at Farringdon-street, Victoria-street, to the end of Cow-cross, and by the Farringdon-road station, being now completed.

The Guards were on Wednesday relieved from a position of the duties they have performed in connection with the exchange at the services of the metropolis—the military sentinels in front of the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Mint—and the police service they have occasioned in recent guard, and the guardianship of these buildings is now handed over to the police force.

The following is a list of Christmas fare delivered at the London markets for the Christmas market, from the week ended Sat., Dec. 26, 1868: beasts, 3497; calves, 62; pigs, 798; turkeys, 12,812; geese, 15,156; fowls, 72,000; pheasants, 3016; head of game, 1016; hares, 1,000; rabbits, 8,000; barrels of oysters, 1,000; bushels of oranges, 1000; boxes of dried fruits, 1,000; bags of nuts, 1,000; bushels of apples, 1,000; sacks of potatoes, 47 tons; boxes of almonds, 300; sacks of potatoes, 5000; meat packed in baskets, 200 tons; meat in carcase, 1,000 hampers, 150 tons; fish, 1,000 casks, 78,881 quarts; salmon and other classes 1,000.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the late Mr. Smith, for the election of a gentleman to the vacant office of Commissioner. The following are the candidates:—Mr. Frederick Hamilton, Registrar of the Lord Mayor's Civil Court; Mr. R. Brown, solicitor and Parliamentary agent; Mr. Comyn Brown, solicitor; Mr. Wm. Cook, Parliamentary agent; Mr. Frederick Hone, justice-room and author of several legal works; Mr. James Pearse Mackay, barrister; Mr. Wm. Rogers, Mr. Wm. Rogers, Jun., barrister and translator of "Liber Albus;" Mr. Samuel Spofforth, solicitor and Parliamentary agent; and Mr. Wm. Tyler, Parliamentary agent and Common Councilman. The salary of the office is £1500, with £400 besides for office expenses.

The Poor-law Board has issued a circular upon the subject of the destitute boxmaker poor in the metropolis. Mr. Villiers writes that the Board have considered the case for the boxmaker poor in the metropolis amounts to lodging for 327 persons, but that this providing a large unemployed poor. The Board of Guardians the Board of Guardians that the obligation to relieve the really destitute is imperative; and, throwing upon the Board of Guardians the responsibility of relieving the really destitute, he calls upon all the unions, and these particular not included in unions, to see that the responsibility is properly met, and that in no case can who require a night's lodging.

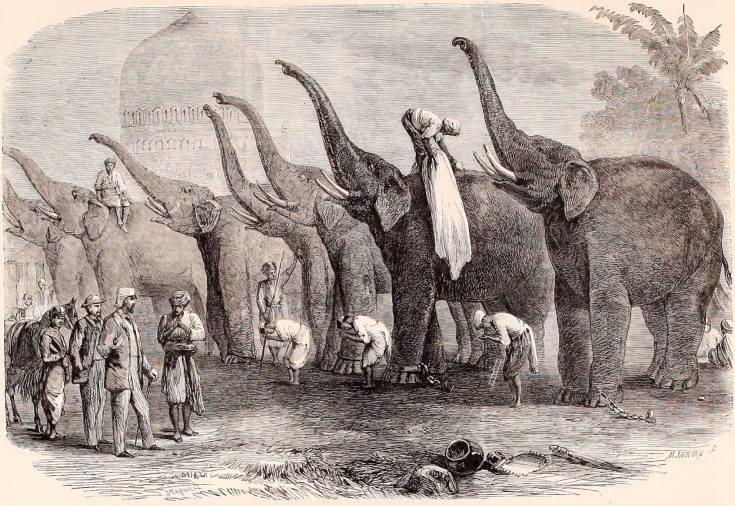
Last week there were 1532 children—805 boys and 727 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1866-67-68 the deaths were 1,000, 1,000, and 1,036—showing that the deaths in London last week was 312. It differed little from that of the previous week, but showed a considerable decline from the average week, derived from the returns of that week in ten years, 1858-67, in, with a correction for increase of population. There were 14 deaths from small-pox, and 64 from measles. Bronchitis was the most fatal in the week of all the diseases of the zymotic class, being 50 above the corrected average in ten corresponding weeks in 1858. The deaths from bronchitis rose last week to 1,000 from the previous week of 1,000, and from pneumonia, which were 81, showed a decrease. Whooping-cough increased from 1,000 to 1,000. Diarrhœa, which had been fatal in the previous week to 1,000, was fatal in 1,000 last week, two of which were deaths of infants, and recorded in the week. Only two accidents were recorded; they were aged ninety-two and ninety-five years.

Sir John Campbell, who served in the Peninsular War, and afterwards under the Duke of Wellington, when he commanded the Union of Don Miguel, died a few days since, aged eighty-three.

The Milan journals state that a monastery of forged Austrian bank-notes has been discovered in that city. The plates and a small press were seized, and several persons arrested. The notes already put in circulation are said to amount to a large sum.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Nord* states that the English Fleet will visit Cronstadt in the course of the year, and conformably to the existence of the country and to the high treaties, has just granted to the Vice-Admiral commanding the fleet the permission to enter. A grand banquet has taken place at the club in honour of the new member. "Sportive rivalries" are spoken of as likely to take place between the officers of the two nations, and a "friendly match" at the deadly spread-eagle.

Electrical Fare.—In addition to the orthodox roast beef and plum-pudding, the table of Dr. G. A. Martin, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on Christmas-day, will be graced with more than the usual bill of fare, fatty form, it, several pounds of new potatoes, some weighing two ounces each, and ripe strawberries and cream. The meal had been partly cooked from an open, ungreatured garden. In several open gardens in the locality are strawberries in the open air, and in the garden of Mr. Hooper, the public, while many spring and summer flowers, such as hollyhocks, carnations, violets, and wall-flowers, are in bloom. The temperature of the atmosphere has ranged between 50 and 60 degrees during the past week, and the thermometer has descended from its usual 40 degrees. On a number of spring and summer wild flowers are in bloom, and the hedges are green with leaves. The temperature, however,

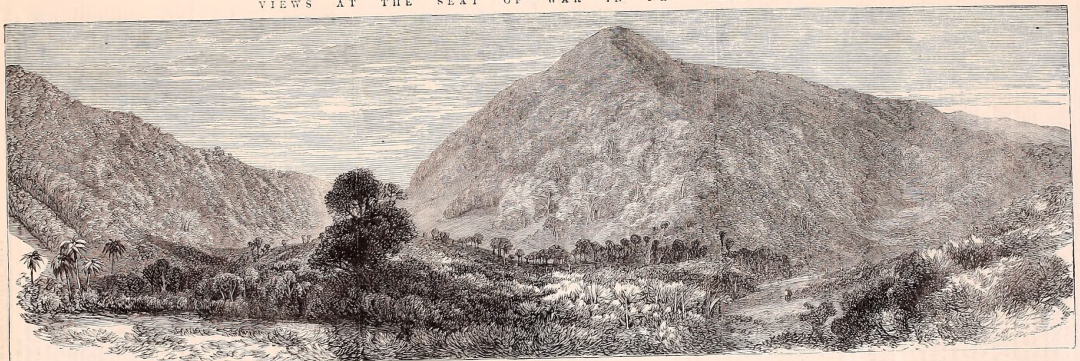


A SQUAD OF ELEPHANTS SALUTING THE COMMANDANT AT DINAPORE, INDIA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



GROUP OF THE POLICE FORCE NEWLY ORGANISED IN BENGAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

VIEWS AT THE SEAT OF WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.



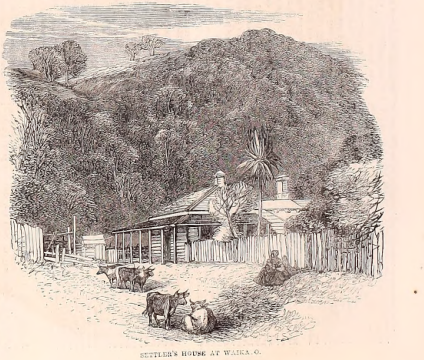
WAIKATO HEADS.

THE accompanying Illustrations are from photographs recently taken by Mr. A. E. Smith, in the Waikato district, seat of the war in New Zealand. The bush with which the Waikato Heads are covered, as shown in our Engraving, extends about twelve miles by the Waikato River, and in this bush the Maoris are gathered in force. At the back of the Engraving of the Waikato village and church is represented a portion of the Heads, which begin at the mouth of the river. The settler's house depicted in the other Illustration is situated by the side of the Heads, not a great distance from the Waikato church.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday week contains a series of despatches, dated the 5th of October last, received by the Secretary of State for War from Lieutenant-General D. A. Cameron, C.B., commanding her Majesty's forces in New Zealand. They state that the forces occupied nearly the same position as at the date of the last despatch. The advance was delayed until the gun-boats and steamers were available. The enemy has, in the mean time, taken the opportunity of practising his favourite mode of warfare by forming marauding bands, plundering the scattered settlements in the bush, and murdering individuals. This, in such a country as New Zealand, it is impossible wholly to prevent. It has, however, led to several skirmishes, reflecting the highest credit on the officers and men engaged, who have invariably fought with great gallantry and intelligence; and in every instance, except the conflict at Cameron Town (where a small detachment was suddenly exposed, in a most unfavourable position, to the fire of overwhelming numbers), they inflicted a much severer loss on the enemy than they had themselves sustained. The officers in command, many of them young and most of them untried, have one and all merited approbation. The efforts to raise volunteers in this and the neighbouring colonies for general service during the war, on condition of obtaining grants of land, have been most successful. About one half of them are drilled and fit for service at the outposts, and the remainder are being rapidly trained. Several additional troops have arrived from Melbourne and Hobart Town.



VILLAGE ON THE WAIKATO RIVER.



SETTLER'S HOUSE AT WAIKATO.

GROUP OF THE BENGAL NEW POLICE.

On the preceding page we give an Engraving, from a photograph kindly placed at our disposal, of a group of the new police which is being organised in Bengal. The group consists of the district Superintendent, two Inspectors, a head constable, a constable, and a sowar. The central seated figure is Lieutenant Bowie, of the Madras Staff Corps, the officer commanding the force. At his right sits Inspector Harry Mullick, a pure Bengalee. He is a shrewd, intelligent, and active man. He reads and writes English fluently, and has a good knowledge of Persian and Hindoo. He is a good rider, a capital shot, and is, altogether, an excellent specimen of "Young Bengal." Seated at the left hand of Lieutenant Bowie is Inspector Pandy, formerly a subadar in the 4th Oude Police Battalion. He is a particularly smart and intelligent man, is a first-rate drill, and has a great talent for command—qualifications which make him particularly useful in a semi-military force. Of the figures at the back, the one at the right of the spectator is an Afghan sowar, who is chiefly remarkable for his size and his long boots. The two others are Sikhs from Lahore, who did right good service during the mutiny.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 9.

SUNDAY, Jan. 3.—Second Sunday after Christmas. Death of Josiah Wedgwood, the celebrated potter, at Etruria, 1795.

MONDAY.—Charles I. demanded at his attempt to arrest the "Five" in Members. 1642. The storm mid-day. Autumn burnt at 48 sun; Elliot V. observation and above 100 persons perish, 1842.

TUESDAY, 5.—Death of Edward the Confessor, 1066. Appearance of the *Journal des Savants*, the first "Review" (still publishing), 1665. The Emperor Napoleon III. announces a Free-Trade Policy, 1860.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Epiphany: Old Christmas Day. Benjamin Franklin born at Boston, U.S., 1706.

THURSDAY, 7.—The Knights Templars in England arrested, 1308. The new "Order for Divine Worship," established, 1549.

FRIDAY, 8.—Lee and Penn, the Quaker lawyers, meeting. Galileo discovers (with the aid of the first telescope) the satellites of Jupiter, 1610.

SATURDAY, 9.—William Pitt's grandest income tax (beginning upon £60 a year) imposed, 1799. Exchanges between Hamburgh, Lancashire, and others expelled from France, 1812. New moon, Th. 46m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 9, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
7 30	8 12	8 54	9 36	10 18	11 0	11 42
7 55	8 37	9 19	10 1	10 43	11 25	...

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 27″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in the 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	
	Inches.	°	°	0–10	°	°		Miles	Inch
27	30·042	42·8	92	8	43·2	42·2	SW. WSW. W.	144	·060
28	30·042	42·4	92	8	47·5	40·1	ESE. N.	448	·000
29	30·203	42·6	97	10	47·5	42·0	SW. WSW.	144	·000
30	29·803	42·6	97	9·6	47·4	42·2	SW. NW. W.	124	·000
31	...	...	...	...	47·5	42·0	W.	124	·000
1	29·584	44·9	95	10	50·6	49·1	WSW.	178	·070
2	29·584	47·1	97	10	47·6	47·0	WSW. SW.	124	·000
3	30·024	44·0	94	7·6	48·6	44·0	SW. NW.	136	·000
4	30·223	43·2	97	10	47·5	43·0	SW. WSW.	124	·000
5	29·904	47·4	97	10	51·7	47·1	SW.	229	·000
6	...	...	...	...	48·3	42·6	WSW. SW. SSW.	270	·000
7	29·972	39·2	92·4	9·0	44·3	42·6	E. SE. ESE.	170	·000
8	30·027	37·2	92·4	9·0	44·3	42·6	E. SE. ESE.	170	·000
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. SW.	371	·000

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:—

DEC. 31 TO JAN. 27.

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·584	29·584	30·024	30·203	29·803	29·584	29·584
Temperature of Air	44·0°	44·0°	43·0°	42·0°	42·0°	41·0°	40·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	41·0°	40·0°
Direction of Wind	...	W.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WSW.	CALM.

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·973	30·027	29·972	30·027	29·904	29·904	29·973
Temperature of Air	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°	42·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	37·0°	41·0°	41·0°	41·0°	41·0°	41·0°	41·0°
Direction of Wind	...	SW.	WSW.	...	SW.	SW.	SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. EDWARD LOVEDAY and Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE.—On MONDAY next during the Week in succession at Seven, with an entirely new Operetta, entitled THE SPRIG OF SHILLELAGH, by Mr. Augustus Glover, Mr. Frederick Maccabe, and Mr. Alfred Reed, and the Pantomime of HARLEQUIN ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. Places booked free of extra charge. Doors open at Six.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE—Managers, MESSRS. GYE and WILLIAMSON.—Under the Immediate Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—On MONDAY, January 4, will be produced, for the first time, a Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN HUMPTY DUMPTY; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Egg. Preceded by a new and original Drama, entitled the Secret of SUNDAY THE SEVENTH. The supremely beautiful character of the descendant of the Fairy Queen of the Golden Egg will be represented by Miss Fanny Josephs. The Pantomime will include the services of those popular Pantomimists (forming a double company), Mr. Paul Herrmann, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Hengler, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Bland, Mr. J. Moore, Frederick, Mr. Conrad and Mr. J. Saville, Hodgson, Miss Bolton, Miss Wilmot, Miss Hengler, Miss Bland, Miss Raymond, Miss Conrad, and Miss Fanny Josephs. Harlequin, Mr. Paul Herrmann. The whole to be produced under the direction of Mr. Augustus Harris, and active of the ballet will be arranged by Mr. Cormack. Comic scenes, tricks, &c., by Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Hengler, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Frederick Moore. The Scenery by Messrs. William Beverley, Grieve, and Telbin. The Machinery by Mr. Dodds. The Dresses, Properties, and effects designed and completed under the direction of Mons. Lucien Rudolphe. Music by Mr. Frederick Clay. The arrangements for the Christmas Pantomime have been made with a determination to attain public favour by the novelty and active of the ballet will be arranged by Mr. Cormack. Comic scenes, tricks, &c., by Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Hengler, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Frederick Moore. The Scenery by Messrs. William Beverley, Grieve, and Telbin. The Machinery by Mr. Dodds. The Dresses, Properties, and effects designed and completed under the direction of Mons. Lucien Rudolphe. Music by Mr. Frederick Clay. The arrangements for the Christmas Pantomime have been made with a determination to attain public favour by the novelty and splendour of the ballet in which a walk will be introduced by the Corps de Ballet, and having her characteristic dances, and as much praise from the press and the public last year, having been increased in number, and the most valuable of the old ones retained, and others have been added to them, so that the present company will be found to be the strongest that is to be found in a walk. Mr. Phelps will appear on Saturday, Jan. 9, in New and Original Drama, entitled THE SECRET OF SUNDAY THE SEVENTH. Box-office open from Ten to Five o'clock daily. Private boxes may be secured at the Pantomime during the day.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY JAN. 4, and during the Week, Mr. SOTHERN in his famous character of LORD DUNDREARY, with considerable additions. Concluding with the Farce of DAVID GARRICK and Mr. Sothern. Mr. Buckstone will also appear in his favourite characters of TOM TOWLER and MRS. GAMP. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.—Under the sole Management and Sole Proprietorship of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, the Comedy of THE FIGHTING MEMBER, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham. Mr. Webster, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Billington, Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. F. Lawton, Mr. Wood, Mr. Lee, and Miss E. Lawrence. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BOX AND COX. Mr. Garden, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Penley Patience, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Billington, Mr. Wood, Mr. Lee, Mr. Boughton, Henry, Raymond, Woodland, Gabriel, Miss Wilton, Miss Lavarnie, Miss Bufton, Miss Lawrence, and Miss Woolgar. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Under the management of Mr. B. WEBSTER.—THIS EVENING, great success THE HEIR AND CURRENCY. Mr. Webster, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Billington, Mr. Gaston Murray, Miss E. Turner, Miss Woolgar, Miss Wilton, and Miss Lavarnie. Concluding with OUT OF DOORS.—Mr. J. L. Toole. The celebrated Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are engaged. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.—Every Evening during the Week, and during the Week, the Comedy, in Three Acts, by Tom Taylor, entitled MRS. CHEVERLY. Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Ternan, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Billington, Mr. Gaston Murray, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Eliza Wyndham, Miss Woolgar, Miss Lavarnie, and Miss Caroline Hill. After which, at Eight o'Clock, a Farce. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—THIS DAY (Saturday), a varied and attractive programme of amusements from morning till night, superintended by Mr. Nelson Lee, including Performances on the Great Organ by Mr. Willing, Mr. Carrodus, and Mr. Nelson Lee; Pedestrianism, "Harlequin in the Moon," by Mr. Leotard; Grand Fancy Dress Promenade Entertainment; the Pantomimists; Hyer, wrestling with a new Christmas Goat; Shakespearian Recitations, Mr. Charles Young; Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Henry Leslie, Extraordinary numerous evidences towards tableaux of "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," "Old Mother Hubbard," "Little Bo-Peep," "Jack and Jill," "Little Jack Horner," and "Old Mother Hubbard."

SADDLE GIANT BALLOON, inflated in the full illumination, with Gargantuan and Lilliputian Fireworks, Bengal Lights, Coloured Fires, Blue Lights, Rockets, &c., at Seven. Christmas Holiday Entertainments, Pantomimic Skits, Performances on the Great Organ, with novelty and gratitude of arrangements, flags, cockneys, and sentimental dialogue—brilliantly illuminated Fountains.

Daily Performances of the Great Festival Organ, and by the Orchestral Band of the Company. Comet Rides by Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Rimmer, Mr. Goodchild, and the Twelve Ballerinas.

Open from Ten till Seven. Brighton Railway, Victoria, Kensington, Clapham Junction, Sussex-square, Pond, London, England, and Scotch, Canterbury, and Dover Railways, Omnibuses, &c. Free Admission.

MIME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT—EXETER HALL.—On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 5, 1864.—Handel's MESSIAH, for the benefit of Mme. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. Principal Vocalists—Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Dolby, Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Weiss. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Band and Chorus of 500 Performers. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. each. Programmes gratis. Tickets only to be had of Mr. Austin, 28, Ludgate-hill.

MR. GERMAN REED'S OPERA DI CAMERA ENTERTAINMENT, entitled ZENOBIA, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, every Evening at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Morning Performances on Tuesday, Jan. 5, and Saturday, Jan. 9.

THE REGENT, New Music-Hall, Regent-street, Vincent Wallace, Esq., Director.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Performances every Evening at Eight, and Wednesday, Saturday, and Monday Afternoons at Three. Admission to Stalls and Area 3s. Places in Balcony according to the high rate with the numbers on the back. Doors open half-an-hour before the Performances commence.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Twenty-second WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. JOHN JENNETT, Secretary.

JOHN WEIPPERT and CO.'S ROYAL COLOURS.—The Royal Arms are granted to manufacturers whilst in Trade de Dames. All the new names of fashion in their repertoire.—Office, 21, Soho-square, W.

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Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864.

THIS last topic upon the lips and in the hearts of all, as the old year sank to its rest, was the loss of a great and a good man, William Makepeace Thackeray.

The blow has fallen with a strange suddenness. Thackeray eminently a man of social life, was among his friends and at his clubs, and full in the midst of as many who knew him, and it seemed as if hands were still warm from his last friendly grasp, when it was announced that *his* hand was cold for ever. No such shock has come upon the households which he helped to people with his creations, and there probably has been no mourning has been that a nation has lost valuable servants, or that art or science was the poorer by the death of a successful labourer in her field. But he who is gone was one of us. Not only was he known to all, but his fellow-citizens dwellers in our houses, not only was his wisdom the talk at our tables, but he lived with and among us, and thousands who never interchanged a word with him seemed to regard him as a friend, and to feel that the sympathy of his nature penetrated into circles far beyond those of personal acquaintanceship. Men and women who had, perhaps, once seen the towering figure and noble head, with its silvery hair, or have, perhaps, seen him at all, and were not present on Wednesday, almost as sadly as the friends who had the honour and happiness of calling him friend.

We have no intention of attempting here, a history of his private or literary life, or an estimate of the place he will hold in the ranks of English genius. A successful author's life seldom presents many features for narrative. From the moment when his mark is made, and he has found the way to lead the better for himself and the world, and the worse for a biographer. It must, however, never be forgotten that Thackeray—in his maturer years the brilliant, popular, and prosperous man—made his own position as much as did any of the self-made heroes whom the world, to its honour and profit, is now learning to revere. Nay, he did more than most of such men, for he had not in early life had occasion to pick up his loins for the struggle of life, but was at full vigour when he entered the field to another arm that than in which he learned to excel. It is no secret that a change in his fortunes caused him to address himself to the pen, and it would be known, for the encouragement of others, should they ever be driven to so apparently adverse fate, that Thackeray began his literary career at a low rung on the ladder. He laboured anonymously in the Press, and in the service of publishers, through he fought with visor down, there was no mistaking the glitter of the steel or the force of the blow. Thackeray's was not a mind that could long be at work without the world's perceiving that a strong mind was at work, and fame, reputation, and then prosperity. But both were the mere rewards of determined resolution. There were no patrons to talk in society about the excessively clever young man until society was talked into noticing the young man; there was no powerful friend to bear costs and charges of publication, and give the new man a fairer chance than his fellows; and there was no *mauvaise honte* to force him upon the world by that organised system of puffing which is the curse of literature. His work is not entirely unknown here. Thackeray made his way to the front by the sheer and unaided strength of his own intellect.

That having been said, we would not dwell longer upon his literary fame than we must. We well could for, inasmuch as every literary man of character will, sooner or later, pen his testimony to the genius of the departed. But let us add that, as in the case of Sir Walter, the personal character of the man have added to ecdeer him to us all. The high moral nature, the ever-ready charity, the gentlemanly bearing of William Thackeray, are matters within the knowledge of thousands, and profession that a thorough gentleman was the head of the great author was a good man. You cannot, if you would, keep the light of a true man's private life from the public eye. The authors of England—the journalists the was long a newspaper writer—have granted a tribute to his memory which has been promptly borne by those who had best means of knowing his power)—were all proud of him, and justly proud. He was one of their noblest representatives; and it is to their credit and profession that a thoroughly gentleman, who lived by it, and took pride in it, and adorned it, should fill a grand place in the view of the world. The list of those who came to stand with bare heads and wet eyes while the earth fell upon his coffin will testify to the love and reverence felt for him by those who labour with the brain. There are never been such a gathering in our time as stood in the rays of that winter sun to hear the solemn words pronounced over the grave of what but a few days before had been William Makepeace Thackeray.

We have lost one of our greatest men, and the chill is upon the heart of the nation as we pass into the New Year. His best monument is his matchless books. But England must satisfy her own heart, though she cannot add to his fame, by erecting a memorial that shall tell posterity how we honoured him. We must give him a statue. And it should surely stand among the monuments of those to so many of whom, and to their age, he gave a fresh vitality, and a living significance for us who had wellnigh let them and their time go out of account and be forgotten. In that part of the Abbey where rest the bones, or where are seen the honorary memorials, of the intellectual dead of other days, should be reared a statue of the great and good man, who has himself been laid, with touching and filial deference to the simpleness and affectionateness of his nature, in the humble suburban burial-place—henceforth a place of pilgrimage.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN, surrounded by her family, continues at Osborne, in the enjoyment of complete retirement.

On Christmas Eve, by her Majesty's command, the children of the workmen and labourers on the Osborne estate assembled in the servants' hall at Osborne, where a Christmas tree with gifts was arranged. At half-past four o'clock the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, proceeded to the hall, and, assisted by the Princess and Princesses, distributed the presents to the children, which consisted of articles of wearing apparel, books, toys, &c. The Queen subsequently, in the drawing-room, gave the labouring men and women greatcoats, blankets, &c. The ladies and gentlemen of the household and the Rev. Dr. Prothero and Mrs. Prothero were present. The Prince of Leiningen also arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

On Christmas Day the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Leiningen attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. Subsequently, the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, walked in the grounds of Osborne.

On Sunday last the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers arrived at Osborne and had an audience of the Queen. Dr. Watson and Dr. Jenner also arrived at Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Hohenlohe attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service at Whippingham Church.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred went out shooting, attended by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Chichester, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

On Tuesday the Queen walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. Da Ros.

The Queen, with the Royal family, takes frequent walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Osborne.

The Court will return to Windsor Castle on the 11th of February next, where the Queen will reside for several months.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will return to Frogmore House to-day (Saturday).

His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands left Lowndes-square, on Monday, on a visit to Lord and Lady Egerton, at Tatton Park, Cheshire.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has left town to join the company assembled at St. Gilo's, Dorsetshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ilchester.

His Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador has arrived at the residence of the Legation, Manchester-place, from a tour on the Continent.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, left that city on Wednesday, the 16th ult. His Excellency proposes to pass a few days on his way back to the Turkish capital to resume his diplomatic duties.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, and the Marquis of Bowmont, have left Scotland for Bowhill, Selkirkshire.

The Duchess of Hamilton left town on Monday to join her youthful family at Brighton, where her Grace has taken a residence for the winter.

The Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon have left Carlton-house Terrace for their seat, Wrest Park, Bedfordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield have arrived in town from Shugborough, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle and family have arrived at their new residence in Grosvenor-place from Quidenham Hall, Norfolk.

Earl and Countess Cowley have left Carton-street for their seat in Wales.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has left town for Mount-Edgcumbe, Devonshire.

Frances Countess of Albemarle and Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Cust have arrived at Quidenham.

The Earl of Fife has arrived in town from Norfolk.

The Earl of Shannon arrived in town on Tuesday from his Welsh Martyr, in Carmarthenshire.

The Earl of Listowel left town on Tuesday for Beaudesert, Staffordshire, on a visit to the Marchioness of Anglesey.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers arrived in town on Monday from visiting the Queen at Osborne.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.—We have every reason to anticipate that the revenue returns for the year and account will be made up to-night, will show results in every way satisfactory. We need not say that, owing to the abolition of the duty on fire insurances, we have no expect to find an actual decrease upon those returns, as compared with those of last year, but we may reasonably expect and may examine the Board of Trade returns to come to the conclusion that the actual loss on tea is much less than that which Mr. Gladstone estimated when making his original financial statement. The consumption of tea has exceeded his expectations by many millions of pounds, and the duty has been paid upon a much larger quantity than was anticipated. Then, with regard to the property tax, we have little doubt that the actual falling off will be less than what might have been expected, even with the reduction of sixpence in the pound, upon which the general prosperity. The same cause more immediately affects the revenue under the head of excise, and we may be expected in consequence to show a very substantial increase. The other items of revenue are not likely to show any changes calling for remark. The general impression is that the revenue will turn with regard to the three important items, the customs (as affected by tea), excise, and property tax, and that the entire, we may suppose that where there has been reduction of taxation the actual loss of revenue is less than could be fairly anticipated, and where there has been, as in the case of the tea increase, the actual increase has exceeded that which was estimated. The general result will be, we have no doubt—Good.—*Court Circular*.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.—While generous tributes are everywhere paid to the memory of the great writer whose death fell in the fulness of his power and the maturity of his fame, and while the literary world mourns the loss of one of its chief ornaments, there is another world which has lost a friend, and has lost a dear friend. In every period in the history of this periodical he became a contributor to its pages, and he long continued to be one of its chief supports. He was also one of the few other old than suggestions and advice, he was a constant member of our council, and not with us at the meetings only from that which united England's Christmas. Let the brilliancy of his trained intellect, the terrible strength of his satire, the pathos of his tears, and the humour of his smile, and the eathetic range of his calm wisdom, be themes for others: the mourning friends who have gathered round his hearth and his table, and the thousands of friends who have gathered round his hearth and his table, and the thousands of friends who have gathered round his hearth and his table, and the thousands of

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The new church of St. Mary, Aston Rowant, has been consecrated on the 10th ult. by the Bishop of Worcester.

On St. Thomas's Day the Burford and Fulbrook girls' and infant schools, Oxfordshire, were opened by the Bishop of Oxford.

It is announced by the *Guardian* that the Archbishop of York has offered the valuable living of Bolton Percy to the Bishop of Tasmania.

A new church at Carlton-in-Snaith, Yorkshire, founded by Lady Beaumont, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York on St. Thomas's Day.

On the 23rd ult. the parish church of Turweston, Bucks, was reopened. The work of restoration comprises the rebuilding of tower and north aisle, new chancel-aisle and vestry, new roofs, new pews, and the removal of galleries and pews, and resseating throughout with open benches.

On Saturday last the parishioners of Hexham and Bishop Thomas presented to their late Rector, the Right Rev. T. B. Morrell, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Brisbane, a testimonial of their esteem and regard and personal esteem, and of their high appreciation of his zealous labours among them during the eleven years he was incumbent. The testimonial consists of a large and handsome silver candelabrum and plateau, of 230 ounces weight.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the special morning preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for January:—Sunday, Jan. 3—Rev. Dr. Irons, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hoxton.—Sunday, Jan. 10—the Rev. J. Jupiter, Rector of St. Michael, Queenhithe. Jan. 17—the Rev. W. S. Hoare, Rector of St. Matthew, Friday-street. Jan. 24—the Rev. R. Coleridge, Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea. Jan. 31—the Rev. J. H. Rigaud, Principal Queen of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

The Rev. W. Keane, Vicar of Whitby, was recently called upon to read the service over the body of a man who was found drowning whilst in a state of drunkenness. Mr. Keane refused to read the service, on the ground that he could not apply the words of hope to such a man who died whilst intoxicated. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Archbishop of York, who, in a letter of reprimand Dr. Keane, thus sets down his views on the question:—"The language of the burial service is that of hope, and it is the duty of the minister to read the service over the remains of persons in the belief that they died in the peace of God, and that no minister is required nor justified, even to the extent of a hair's breadth, in the act of injection, in passing a judgment on the state of any man. The Church discipline touches its functions to commence after death, and if a pastor has not admonished, rebuked, and exhorted the parishioner during his life, he has failed utterly in the subject of his besetting sin, he would seem to be precluded from using the terms of condemnation against him after death, which he might justly if he longer serve as a warning."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. M. Partington to be Prebendary of Ruthlan, *Rochester*; Rev. T. Child to Upper Gledhow; Rev. D. Gedge to Bromley; Rev. Archibald Hall to be Rural Dean of Bromley, *Vicarage*; Rev. S. Clark to Moortrock, Staffordshire; Rev. W. Taylor to All Saints', Cambridge; Archdeacon Hale to Wilton; Rev. J. Hodgson to Fittleburgh; Rev. A. Folkingham to the Bomber Presidency, *Perpetual Curacy*; Rev. H. J. Dennehy to Shillingford; Rev. J. Bullock to Ramsden, with Finstow, Oxfordshire; Rev. S. Tomlinson to Mirfield, near Bridport; *Curacies*: Rev. J. Bullock to Ramsden, with Finstow, Oxfordshire; Rev. S. Stapleton; Rev. B. W. Coote to Cirencester; Rev. G. Clarke to Penn; Rev. J. Hodgson to Fittleburgh; Rev. A. Folkingham to the Bomber Presidency; Rev. J. B. Lavington to Chesterfield, Chatsworth, and Brampton; Rev. J. Bullock to Rev. G. W. Phillips to Writtle, Essex; Rev. T. S. Fothergill to St. Matthias, Tortoise Rev. A. Hall to Cirencester; Rev. Archibald Hall to Wilton; Rev. J. Stranger to Chipping Camden.—*Crawfolas*.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.—This Commission was founded, so far as the augmentation of benefices is concerned, in 1840, and the means which would appear to be chiefly relied on for the purpose are the proceeds at £134,165 a year. The grants made by the Commission, either in the form of capital or of income, up to the present time amount to £460,000 a year in perpetuity. On its foundation grants to the amount of £30,000 a year were made, chiefly for the augmentation of small and populous districts; and in 1841 further grants of £50,000 a year were applied to the formation of "Queen Anne's Bounty for Dissenters," to the amount of £350 a year, in the manufacturing and populous parishes. Between 1840 and 1850 other grants, amounting to £60,000 a year, were made for new parish churches; and for parsonage-houses and other purposes; so that at the close of 1850 the grants of the Commission amounted to £460,000 a year in perpetuity. In 1850 the Commission was empowered to transfer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the property vested in the Commission; and in 1851 Parliament decided the principle of the transfer, and proceeded to investigate the improved value which might be obtained from the property of the ecclesiastical and collegiate corporations, and the amount of revenue derivable from the system of taking fines on the renewal of leases. In 1851 the Commission received 28 grants, and in 1852 the number increased to twenty-nine of £4000, £19,000, £57,000, £60,000, £64,000, and £160,000 have been granted. The total number of benefices at present is 10,941, and in 1851 and 1852 grants of income amounting to £40,000 a year in perpetuity have been made. The Commissioners have also the power of making grants for the erection of churches in the poorer districts of the large towns. During the same period grants equivalent to about £10,000 a year have also been made in respect of property held by the Crown in the metropolitan possession. In the whole, the grants of capital and income from 1840 to 1854 are equivalent to a permanent income of £1,000,000 a year in perpetuity. According to a recent speech of the Bishop of London, at Islington, the amount of all things considered, the net value of the whole of 8000 princes are to be raised immediately to £200 a year, and the present amount of augmentation will be distributed over a period of 15 ultimately declined. The Commission has been under the peculiar care of the Bishop of London, and the Commissioners have been appointed since 1847 to 1856. Bishop Blomfield's term has been extended from 1856 to 1866. Estates Commissioner are at present the Earl of Chichester, the Right Hon. R. P. Beaumont, the Right Hon. E. Wilmot, and the Archdeacon of Middlesex (ex officio mentioned) the Bishop of Winchester as episcopal member.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Election of Lord Rector of Aberdeen University took place on Thursday week with the following result:—Mr. Gladstone, 753 votes; Mr. Disraeli, 581 votes. The Election had had a majority in the several nations as well as by vote. His Lordship has announced his intention of going to Aberdeen to be installed in April, to be installed into office.

The Bishop of Lincoln presided on Tuesday week at the speeches and distribution of prizes at the Colchester Grammar School. In the course of the proceedings it was announced that for the present year the Rev. Dr. Wright, the Rev. Dr. Wright, had lost the first prize by one and two marks respectively; upon which the Bishop immediately presented to each of the two gentlemen a copy of Divinity prize to be contended for at Midsummer.

At the Annual Meeting of the Old Boys of Bishop Farnham Grammar School, Chairman, Mr. Wilkinson, delivered the prizes, and after the compliments of the Bishop of Winchester on having gained the certificate of honour, and the distribution of the prizes, Mr. Wilkinson said:

The Rev. Dr. Abbott, professor of dogmatic and general theology and philosophy in Queen's College, has succeeded to the

On the 24th ult. the half-yearly labours of the Bradford High School were brought to a close by a meeting of the pupils, at which the prizes for distribution of prizes and to listen to the recitations of the pupils. A numerous and very respectable audience attended. The Rev. Dr. Fearon, and Fogge, M.A.) presented a gratifying account of the examination of the boys in the various branches of study pursued in the school. The prizes were then given—the Rev. Dr. Fearon, Mr. Fogge, M.A.) presented a gratifying account of the examination of the boys in the various branches of study pursued in the school. The prizes were then given—the Rev. Dr. Fearon, George J. Beaumont, 3rd Form, Stewart. 2nd Form, Arthur Lee. 1st Form, Applebaum.

GREAT STORM ON THE DUTCH COAST.—During the last week or so the Dutch and neighbouring coasts have been visited by a very severe storm, which has done much damage. On the 19th ult. the wind began increase in violence, and by noon had reached a hurricane. The storm was accompanied by rain, and which arrived on Tuesday, is the greatest loss of her kind experienced for many years. Search has been dispatched in search of the missing trawling-smacks from the Humber. It is reported that the Lynx has been lost with all hands on board that Mr. Byrne, the engineer, was drowned—the rest of the crew being saved. At the request of the Board of Trade the Lords of the Admiralty have placed the former Hudson, lying at Sheerness, to proceed with all dispatch to the mouth of the Texel, and to the bays of Zuyder Zee and Dollart. Many vessels and riggings had been shattered of the seven or eight misstay trawling-smacks except that the crew of the Lynx had been saved. Among the wrecks is that of the vessel, Richard and Harry, of Leith, and Kingston, of Hull, have been totally destroyed. The crew of the latter vessel were saved by the pilot-boat. Steamers are reported to have been ashore. The Prussian steamer, Kronprinz Louise, screw steam-ship, which was on a voyage from Hamburg to Rotterdam, like the Willemsstad, encountered the storm, and foundered. The passengers were three or four miles off from the island. A large Swedish ship, called the Somerset, from Brindisi, which was bound for Rotterdam, with fruit, Gothenburg, was lost near the land, and, with the exception of two or three, the whole of her crew perished. The ship Margretta, bound to Leith, from the Tyne, stranded, and then sank, off Hardinger, and of those on board only the pilot and a boy are stated to have been saved. A fine fleet of vessels wrecked has been noted, and in several instances the crews are reported to have perished. The Dutch steamer Amsterdam, from Java, with a cargo of Bishop-beds belonging to that port were lost, five of them with their entire crews, numbering in all about thirty men.

Two of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers have met with accidents. The Bengasee, in her passage from Gibraltar to Suez, stranded near Adra on the 16th inst., and by the last accounts was in a very critical position. The Ripon, which left Southampton on the 17th ult. for Alexandria and Port Said, has likewise met with the misfortune of running on shore near the latter harbour; but the passengers and mails would be taken on by the Donaro.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Regiment Foot Cal. and Brevet-Lieut. E. C. Moody to be Colonel. Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Hall to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. L. C. Barker to be Captain; Lieut. R. D. Thomas to be Second Captain.

Military Train. Cap. M. S. Sharpe to be Captain.

1st Foot. Capt. H. J. Wilkinson to Captain, Hampton. 19th. Ensign H. B. A. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Bellew, dead. 20th. Ensign J. Bellew to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 23rd. Ensign H. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Bellew, dead. 24th. Ensign J. Bellew to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 25th. Ensign H. M. Haverfield to be Lieutenant; Lieut. W. Hussey to be Captain, vice Bellew, dead. 26th. Ensign J. Bellew to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 27th. Ensign H. J. Rhodes to be Lieutenant, vice Bellew, dead. 28th. Ensign J. Bellew to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 29th. Ensign H. J. Rhodes to be Lieutenant, vice Bellew, dead. 30th. Ensign J. Bellew to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 31st. Ensign H. J. Rhodes to be Lieutenant, vice Bellew, dead. 32nd. Ensign J. Bellew to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 33rd. Ensign H. J. Rhodes to be Lieutenant, vice Bellew, dead. 34th. Ensign J. Bellew to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd. 35th. Ensign H. J. Rhodes to be Lieutenant, vice Bellew, dead. 36th. Ensign J. 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CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 13



ST JAMES'



HAYMARKET



COVENT GARDEN



STRAND



PRINCESS'

M E S A N D B U R L E S Q U E S.

EMENT, PAGE 19.



R L E S Q U E S.



CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 13.



INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

The silence of optics affords an infinite variety of indoor amusements, which cannot fail to prove both instructive and entertaining. By the aid of optical instruments the astronomer is enabled to view the wonders of the starry heavens, and to detect the most minute parts of the smallest insect. Our present aim, however, will not be to enter into these scientific purposes; we will content ourselves with calling the attention of our readers to that ingenious invention, the magic lantern, as calculated to afford a much gratification to the young, middle-aged, and children of a larger growth. If properly managed, and carefully attended as we shall proceed to show, with proper illustrations. No sooner is the room darkened and the screen prepared than an experienced pianist should commence a needful overture, including all the popular music of the day; and if a gentleman can sing upon the while well, appropriate airs should be played, or prose or verse should be recited by some one behind the screen. The first subject, a ship in a storm, representing, first, a calm—air, "Peaceful, slumbering on the ocean," afterwards a small agitation—air, "Rocked in the cradle;" next, a tempest—air, "The Storm." Double effect would be produced by a party of cockatels singing one of Sankey's comic melodies—air, "Johnny Gilpin's ride to Edmonton," with the critics's progress recited; the witch's dance in "Macbeth," with Locke's extraordinary music; a stag-hunt—air, "This day a stag must die," a short scene from "The Ingoldsby Legends," or "Manfred," with its spirit-scenes and haunt of the "Hall of Arimanes;" Hudson and Mother Bunch," with the usual pantomimic airs, including all the regnisant music of the day, such as "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," "Tippitywitchet," and "Hot Collins" song, will contribute largely to the entertainment of a party of young people and children. "Les Cochon Chinoises" will also furnish a fund of amusement, especially when dialogues are kept up with the orchestral aid. To render them perfect, the scenes ought to be rehearsed with as much care as if dramatic performances was about to be attempted. Legerdemain—including simple deceptions, feats requiring special apparatus, and tricks with cards—is most admirably adapted to wile away a winter evening, especially when the "Hall" is large, and we have studied under some professor of the magic art.

Cards play many favourite amusements, and during the reign of Charles II., as may be gleaned from Pepys's Diary, and a few extracts from that entertaining work may not be out of place here on the subject of Indoor Amusements. The worthy secretary thus writes:—"Jan. 13, 1663—My Lord Wright, who is now in town, is also teaching us to play at gleeke, which is a pretty game." At a later period Pepys gives alludes to playing at cards for money, instead of expensive cake, the most he ever won in his life: adding a prayer, that it would be well for every young man never to play for stakes he plays for, to offer up, "I pray it may not tempt me to play again for money." It appears that gleeke, which is, in fitness, a game of cards played by three persons, each hand having twelve cards, and the rest being left for the stock. It is again alluded to in "Life of Colonel Hutchinson," by his wife: "Whatever games were stirring at places where he retired — as gammons, tables, piquet, or even the sordid game of gleeke — the gamesters always were to have been a favourite game in the days of the Merry Monarch, for we find Pepys playing it in 1663.

June 31, 1664.—With my wife, only to take the ayre, it being very warm and sultry, to Bow and [illegible] and there eat cream and strawberries, and then play at shuffleboard, eat cream and good cherries, and so with good refreshment, home.

April 5, 1665.—"Creed, my wife, and Mercer and I, by coach to take the ayre, and, where we had formerly been, at Chelsey, and there eat cakes and cream, and so home, and I to my vocation of the house, and after a game or two at shuffleboard, home.

What is termed the "Harmonicon" was a instrumental music in 1664 and one of 1865. Let us refer to the former:—

Oct. 4, 1664.—To the musique meeting at Gresham College. Where I was once before. And thither anon come all the Gresham College, and a great deal of fine company; and there was variety of musique, and they called the arched vault, where, being tuned with lute-strings, and played on with keys like an organ, and other instruments, it did make most moving and the strings, which by the keys are pressed down upon it, are gutted in imitation of a harpsicon, and played upon. But it is intended to resemble several viols played on with one bow, but so barely and to harshly that I do not like it, but after an hour's stay, it could not be fixed in tune; and so they were fain to go to some other musique of instruments."

Dec. 26, 1667.—To Sir Wm. Batten's, where Mr. Coventry and all our families here, and Sir R. Ford and his, and a great feast, and good discourse and mirth, and no harm at all, but a little bit of gaming innocently as cards, very merry. I to bed, leaving them to their sport and [illegible] at bed."

Backgammon, under the title of tables, appears to have been a fashionable game among the gentlemen of the court.

Sept. 16, 1665.—"I walked to my Lord Brouncker's, and there staid to dinner, they being at tables."

The quaint secretary seems to have realised the saying, "Tales as they are told," for he frequently mentions the same anecdote as often recounted, that he never again would play for money, we find the following:—

21st of the same month.—"I got to my Lord Brouncker's before night, and there I sat and supped with him. Thence, after losing 6 crowns at tables, I to walked home."

We now proceed to notice a birthday ball at Court; but what the dances called the Branles, the Coranto, and the Jig, in which Pepys were, we know not.

Nov. 15, 1665.—"To Mrs. Pierce's, where I find her as fine as possible, and Mr. Pierce going to the ball at night at Court; it being the Queen's birthday. I also by Mrs. Pierce's desire staid to see them all to the loft, where with much trouble I could see very well. Anon the house grew full, and the candles lighted, and the King and Queen, and all the ladies set. Presently after the King was come in he took the Queen, and about fourteen more couple there was, and began the Branles. After the Branles there was the Coranto, and the Jig, a French dance; but that so rare that the Courants grew tiresome, that I wished for it done. Only Mrs. Stuart danced the Jig most rarely, and the French dances, specially one the King called the new dance, which was very pretty; but, upon the whole matter, was not pleased, the dancing itself was not extraordinary pleasing."

The sole observance of the Sabbath was unquestionably, not much attended to during the period that Charles II. ruled over this country; for we find card-playing on that day frequently alluded to.

Feb. 17, 1667.—"This evening going to the Queen's side, her Majesty's apartments at Whitehall, I found the Duke of York at bowl the Queen, the Duchess of York, and another or two at cards, with the room full of great ladies and men. This is usual with them to do on a Sunday, having not believed; but, contrarily, flatly denied the same a little while since to my cousin, Roger Pepys."

Cheating at cards and accusations of cheating have not been confined to modern days, and in looking back to old records we find many instances in which noblemen and gentlemen moving in the highest circles have been accused of these malpractices. Among others, Pepys tells us the following anecdote:—

Feb. 7, 1661.—"Among others, Mr. Creed and Captain Ferrers tell me the cause for my Lord Duke of Buckingham's late fall, and his falling out, at Hurle de Grace, at cards; they two, and my Lord St. Albans playing. The Duke of York, I hear, do himself declare, say that he did in his conscience know the contrary to what he then said about the interference at cards; and that he was sorry for it that he should have lost to my Lord, which, my Lord resenting, said nothing then, but he doubted he should find a time when he was enough to get his money of him. So they parted that night; and my Lord sent Sir R. Stayner the next morning to the Duke, to know whether he did remember what he said last night, and whether he would owne it with his sword and a second; which he said he would, and so both sides agreed. But my Lord St. Albans, and the Queen and Ambassador Montagu did waylay them at their lodgings till the difference was made up, to my Lord's honour, who hath got great reputation thereby."

To show to what extent gambling was carried during the last century, we lay before our readers an extract of a letter, dated Feb. 11, 1775, from Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, in which he says:—"The Duke of Northumberland lost £2300 at quince at the ball; the victorious name of Marlborough won most of it." Again he touches upon the subject in a manner that, to adopt a commonplace phrase, reflects greatly to the credit of his heart and head. He writes:—"To-day (Aug. 16, 1776). I have heard the saddest story of Mr. Dance's death, who shot himself yesterday, at three o'clock in the morning, at a tavern in Covent Garden. It is almost impossible to refrain from bestowing upon him some tender reflections on this occasion; but can the walls of Alsnack's help mourning when £9000 a year in present, and £12,000 in reversion, are not sufficient for feeling one's misfortunes?"

Another anecdote of play is worth recording, which we beg to quote for the amusement of our readers, and which is from "Anne Otranto." It is as follows:—

"The Duchess of Grafton this morning that Lord Beesborough and he, playing at quinze t'other night with Miss Pelham, and happening to shuffle the cards, Lord Beesborough said, 'Pray, Miss Pelham, what is the deal?' And on my two aces together,' said Lord Dillon, 'make up with a hundred and forty.'"

Having dwelt at some length upon modern and bygone play; and writing, as we do, with a view of encouraging and not of the evil effects of gambling, we wish, in conclusion, give the opinions of one well calculated to produce an effect upon the mind of our readers. Then the writer thus expresses himself:—

"There is no grievance, public or private, of which, since I took upon me the office of a censor, I have more frequently had to complain, or so earnest complaints, as of the predominance of play: of a fatal infatuation which has taken possession of persons of every rank, and the ambition of excellence, but the desire of pleasure; to have overcome almost every other vice, and in the room of avarice and frivolous, in its future progress, to destroy all distinctions, both of rank and merit. To this all emulation has shut up its breast, to which those classes of our people whose ancestors have, by their virtue, their industry, or their parsimony, given them the power of living in splendour, have sacrificed, and vice, and to leave them without knowledge, but of the modish games, and without wishes, but for lucky hands."

The following is a list of the games at present played or introduced by a conspicuor of the old, the ugly, and the ignorant against the young and the beautiful and the wise, and is commended to the travel all distinctions of nature and of art, to confound the world in a state of chaos. Let the following list be read and studied by all, but to withheld youth from its natural pleasures, deprive wit of its influence and beauty of its power, will not be the way to prepare us which love has hitherto been entitled, to sink life into a listless insensibility, and allow it no other hope or fears but those of winning and being robbed."

THE MAGAZINES.

The best vapor in this month's *Macmillan* proceeds from the "Contention Wallah," who surpasses himself in liveliness and *esprit*, compared with the dull stupidity of the rest. The "Contention Wallah" maturing under the influence of administrative experience, and we are convinced that the public will not long be without the fruits of his blossom. His subject on the present occasion is the Hindoo character, which he describes as one of the most extraordinary in the world, and in some sort, a problem to the most experienced European, his remarks are highly suggestive as well as amusing. "The Hindoo," he says, "is the most powerful of all the motives which actuate the conduct of a man, and the most powerful is that in fear." Let no one say that we have ruled, and fought, and panted, and perspired, and permanently settled in vain, as long as we have taught one Mahometan or one Hindoo to respect us. The Hindoo lives on scarcely up to the usual mark. Professor Masson's reminiscences of his ancient pupils are interesting and graphic as usual. Mr. Hamerton's paper on the questions of international law, suggested by the recent seizure of the Confederate envoys on board the British mail steamer, as the production of one who speaks with the authority derived from a long experience as a writer, will not fail to be read with interest by science. The review of "My Beautiful Lady" is rather too much of a puff. In the article entitled "Pictures in Words," the author of "Elizabeth," spirited and picturesque as it certainly is, We fear that Mr. Hepworth Dixon's writing is becoming rather rose-water. In taking to alter a famous line of Locock he commits a blunder in quantity which would have overwhelmed him with ridicule in the days of Porson. Mr. Hepworth Dixon's geography will not soon suffer him to hear the last :—

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine sit, Phœbe, et virtu pollis.

The *Cornhill* is scarcely so good as usual this month. Mr. Trollope's chapters are dull, and the rest of the tale in the *Cornhill* but little interest. Nor are the present instalments of "Cousin Phillis" and "Framley Parsonage" remarkable. The strength of the magazine lies in the lighter articles. There is a capital sketch of that miniature England, Yorkshire; while a less agreeable subject is handled by the author of "Contributions to Social Science." Concubinage, however, with a graceful humility, "The essence of style and the art of writing" is a few years ago, "Lectures on Parliamentary Committees," are also light, entertaining articles. Mr. Noel Paton's "Poems by Two Brothers," a reminiscence of Tennyson's Ulysses, or thereabouts: but it is also the best. The magazine concludes with a paper entitled "Our Public Schools," the editor considers it unnecessary to invite "Jacob Omnium" to continue the discussion, as he has said all that can be said. We are not told, but, probably, from a doubt whether the redoubtable Jacob would be in a mood to write on such a topic.

The *Victoria* relies mainly on its travellers. Miss Cobbe describes a visit to the Grotto of Adelsberg with her accustomed vivour of style and liveliness. There is also a few verses commemorative of the same time amiable writers than this erudite and gifted lady. Mr. Cheney's paper on Spanish Literature is full of material for interest, while illustrating nothing so forcibly as the extreme difficulty of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion on the whole subject. It chiefly consists of the records of numerous conversations held with the various literary characters of Spain, in which each one contradicts his predecessor, and support all their conflicting views with such quotations from the works of the various authors as are unknown to us before. We hope Mr. Senior, who has as yet volunteered no opinion in the row, will favour us with a judicial summing up before he proceeds. Dizzy sums up the philosophy of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute in a sentence—"The Danes mean to keep the Duchies, and the Germans mean to get them."

A star simultaneously sets and rises in *Temple Bar* in the shape of Miss Braddon's new novel, which begins in the same number that witnesses the completion of "John Marchmont's Legacy." Paul Bertrand Hamilton's paper on "Modern Spiritualism" is interesting, and Miss Braddon recounts the details with a minuteness for which she can only have obtained the data from the spirits themselves. It is somewhat less sensational. The best thing in the magazine is very spirited sketch of "Paris in 1863," by Mr. Hamerton, who, in the *St. James's*, is a capital story. The *chevet de bataille* of the magazine, however, is the new novel of Mr. Wilkie Collins, which promises to go beyond all its competitors in sensational extravagance. The *Cornhill* is peculiarly improved, containing one or two really good tales; a paper on Church music by the highest living authority; a good account of the Cape, and a very fair instalment of a new story by the authoress of "The Heir of Redclyffe," entirely devoted to the interests, hopes, and fears of children, and free from the entire journal. We have to chronicle the appearance of a new magazine, the *Victoria*, published by Routledge, and to commend the first number as a most valuable repository of useful contributions to almost every department of scientific research.

We shall notice *Blackwood* and *Fraser* next week.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Philanthropic Society of Paris has published its report for 1862. From the clean food kitchens established in different parts of the capital is distributed 290,461 portions of food, the produce of which was 11,703f., and the expenses 23,522f. In the six dispensaries, 1173 patients have received medical assistance, and 3000 prescriptions have been made up. Out of that number of sick 31 died, being a smaller proportion than taken in the hospitals. The dispensaries have distributed 1,000,000 doses of medicines and bottles of mineral waters, or about 24c. per patient.—*Galignani.*

An enormous skate, a fish of the thornback species, was caught off Portland last week. It was 7 ft. long and 6 ft. wide.

The Earl of Kintore is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen, in the room of the Marquis of Huntly, deceased; and succeeded in that of Kincardineshire by Sir James H. Burnett, Bart.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Southport, on Monday evening, Mr. T. Beckwith presiding, it was determined to apply for a charter of incorporation under the Municipal Corporations Act.

An explosion took place last Saturday morning at the Gin Coal pit, the property of the Llynvi Vale Iron Company, Wales. Fourteen men have been killed.

A banquet, followed by a ball, was given in honour of Captain Speke at Taunton, on Tuesday week. The bold explorer, in replying to a toast of his health, said he aimed at nothing less than the regeneration of Europe.

Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales have just become patronesses of the Ladies' Association for the training of female servants and governesses. Its name for the future will be the "Queen's Institute." Her Majesty has also become a subscriber of £50 a year to the Institute.

At the dawn of Christmas Day a terrible fire broke out in a tavern at Hunmanby, near Filey, Yorkshire. Of the persons in the house six perished—viz., a visitor, a servant, and four of the six children, the eldest of whom was barely seven years.

The result of the inquiry into the recent enlistment of men at the Curragh was to boast the Enfield convicts because in that six prisons have been committed for trial for an alleged offence against the Enlistment Act.

The Commissioners of the Inland Fishery under the late Act are so great holding a Court in Limerick, and are engaged in defining the limits of the several districts, and appointing the Conservators to the same. Their labours will be arduous.

A silver cup, weighing ninety ounces, has been presented to Mr. M'Mahon, M.P., with the following inscription :—"Presented to Patrick M'Mahon, Esq., M.P., by the Conservative Association of Limerick, in testimony of the services of Guidance of Galway and Mayo, Ireland, in acknowledgment of his able and successful advocacy of the Act of 1860, for the Amendment of the Fishery Laws (Ireland), 1863."

Sir John Pakington addressed a meeting at Kidderminster, on Monday, on education and the cheap press. He complimented the committee of the Society for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, stating that would ever be the character of the newspapers of this country. He urged the people to support cheap literature, by the means of co-operation, and that none even children being early taken from school.

An effort is being made to assimilate the money of Ireland with that of England, and for this purpose an Irish Money Law Reform Association has been formed in Dublin. At a meeting of the committee on the subject, the movement seems to be an influential one, and according to the speakers, there is no doubt that a second visit to Ireland by Sir Robert Peel will be made.

The rare circumstance of a maiden session in a garrison and seven days' sessions occurred at Dover, on Monday. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, in dismissing the grand jury, observed:—"I have sat as Recorder for thirty years, and never before have I had a session without a single case for examination. I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year."

Another, making the twelfth, occurred at Ross on the Yorkshire Webb occurred at Hoggetts on Wednesday midnight. It was found out early, and the flames extinguished before much harm was done. Insurance to the amount of £50 for the discovery of the perpetrators, and this, with other rewards offered, amounts to £100. On Thursday night a fire of incendiary origin was discovered in the premises of a number of incendiary fires of late has caused an extraordinary number of special constables to be sworn in, and the office has been opened for raising the rate from 6d. to one guinea per week, for farm produce.

The gardens of the Marquis of Bute are about to be constructed by the Rhymney Railway Company, at a cost of £10,000. The quay will be 1000 ft. in length, 100 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high, and will be built in three tiers, and eight decks. The country road is to be diverted from the present line to the north, and a new road is also being constructed from Cardiff to Penarth. The latter road will be 2 miles long; but steam-coal mines were discovered there, which have proved to be of immense value. The owners of these mines will be compelled to bring in a princely income. The Marquis's waterside property was given to his son at his marriage with Miss Crichton, daughter of Lord Ashburton.

On Saturday Mr. J. Chapman, M.P., the chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, entertained at dinner at his residence, Hill End, Mottram, Messrs. Underdown, Lingard, Rees, Williams, and Hall, the chief officers of the company, and Messrs. Rix, Underdown and Mrs. Rees. After dinner, Mr. Chapman, as a personal mark of his esteem for Mr. Rees, presented him with a handsome silver cup and shower service, in addition to a silver candelabrum and other articles, the value of which is stated to be upwards of £100. In the course of the evening a munificent testimonial Mr. Chapman alluded to the great services Mr. Rees had rendered to the company, and observed that, during the period during the eighteen years he has been in their service. Mr. Rees was warmly applauded on rising to return thanks.

On the 19th ult. 132,676 persons were receiving parochial relief in the metropolis, or 1 in 27 of the district's population. In a week in 1046 on the number relieved in the preceding week; but, on the other hand, the number relieved was considerably less than in corresponding weeks of 1862, we find that in the two months no fewer than 31,500 persons have been relieved for the first time. The number of persons in the receipt of outdoor relief on the present occasion is the same as in the week ending 224,989. Three parcels of clothing had been received and eight bales of clothing and one parcel of linen had been sent to the Mansion-house. The following grants, with others, were made:—Preston, £2000; Blackburn, £1000; Wigan, £1000; Bolton, £1000; Ashton-under-Lyne, £1000; and Burnley, £1000. Mottram-in-Longdendale, £100; Gorton, £100; Pendlebury and Swinton, £100.

A curious accident occurred to the train on the Cork and Passage line on Monday morning. The train in question usually carried 1000 passengers. The springs of one of the carriages gave way from the great weight upon them, and the axle of the wheels was broken. For a short time the friction caused the wood to ignite; but the fire was soon in tune and the train was proceeding on its journey, being obliged to go at a slow journey.—On Christmas Eve, as the half-past six p.m. express from Dublin was approaching the station at Kingstown, and was passing the platform at which it stops, the passengers in one of the carriages were startled by hearing a loud report, and the greatest consternation prevailed. The carriage being crowded with passengers; but, fortunately, the train was not thrown off the line. The carriage was examined, and the damage detailed to the axle.

Tuesday was the opening day of the Mechanics' Institute just erected at Dudley. From many of the upper windows of the building flags were flying, and in the front of the building the Wolverhampton-street flags were flying, and in the front of the building the Wolverhampton-street flags were flying, and in the front of the building the Wolverhampton-street

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The great battle over the five-thousand and three-thousand guinea bodies of the two Newminster chestnuts has ended in favour of Captain White. In the very middle of the steeple-chasing interval between the Captain and Lord St. Vincent's solicitor (who had already retained Mr. Hawkins) a telegraph-boy arrived with this simple message from the Lordship. "Withdraw claim"; and the Captain at once bolted over to over-eight one thousand Bank-of-England notes and the balance in smaller notes and specie; and, as Lord St. Vincent's solicitor came-rapidly well provided, Messrs. Tattersall's office, for the time being, was a perfect money changer. As Lord Lordship withdrew his claim, the Captain left the unspent wishes of Admiral Rous and his friends, who were anxious, for the sake of the law-case which has been settled, to get at some of the awkward polonies for these fourteen or fifteen months—that the matter should not come into a public court. The Captain's fair sister to Saschenmeister, his Lordship (who has a capital portrait and biography in the last number of *Fun*), and the Captain's friends all approached, as promising a lot as any at the sale. Sloth has not gone into Mr. Naylor's stable. When that gentleman made his claim on Jest have the Captain, he was entitled to claim Stanford, literally the Messrs. Tattersall, that he might have her if he liked; but he has since withdrawn his claim, so that she is left in the sale with the more than memorable sale.

The sister stakes of *Rogl* is out once more, with its careful resume of the two-year-old running; and the Messrs. Weatherby have published the first list for the years 1861-3. It embraces 487 names, among which Ada De Clare (£180) is most heavily in arrear. The sum total is £9300; and, considering that upwards of £2,000 out of all stakes have been run for during that period, the percentage of arrears is decidedly small. Many of these counted out of sums varying from £1 to £10; and £300 is still to be accounted for upon Macaroni's Derby, either to Mr. Naylor or nominators who have paid up and have to look to their nominators for reimbursement. Of the horses in the head of the sire list with 76 races, or £22,140: Stockwell is second, with 73, or £20,920; and then follow Sir Hercules, Newminster, Stanford, Birdcatcher and Kingston, with 32, or £11,790. King Tom, who depends upon his two-year-old winnings, and has only 7 races, or £2,000, so early in consequence, is credited with 41 races, or £9950; and Voltigeur, who has only three two-year-old winners (one a dead one), with 40 races, or £9068. Newminster has made a great year of it, in every way with Lord Clifden, Scottish Chieftain, Scorcella, Sarcasm, &c. Stockwell's two-year-olds are again not up to the mark, considering the large number of sires and the bulk of Sweetmeat's success is due to Macaroni, who has won £13,105, or £3,000 more than Lord Clifden, who comes next in the list. Such is the vital difference between "one colt finishing with his head up, and another with his head down for a Derby." Mr. Alsop's advantage is a bold, and fortunate one, in the eyes of the public; while those who lament Sunstreer have a good ten-guinea chance offered them by the Hermitage nomination, which is sure to risk the sea voyage. We may add that the highest priced yearlings, filly and colt, are—Bonillon, £2,000, by Mr. Merry; purchased by Mr. Naylor, from the Rawcliffe Company; and Archimedes (2000gs.), by Newminster, bred by Mr. Merry, purchased by Mr. very celebrated colt has made 1200gs. more than Lord of the Hills, for whom Mr. Merry has also won the valuable Ascot Stakes.

The scent with the Badminton has been rather bad for lack of rain, but still they have had seven or eight very good days' hunting. Wind and dry weather have proved considerable drawbacks throughout the whole of the past month, and told very much against the Queen, the Mid-Surrey, the Belvoir, and other packs. Reynard has killed four foxes in or near Bradgate Park, on the 15th, after short scrutiny; and on the 19th the Mid-Surrey had a run of half an hour, killing their first fox after a ten minutes' burst, and their second, after chasing their foxes twice round, and then running. With the exception of some stormy days at the beginning of the month, the same may be remarked of the Wynnstay and the Cheshire, has been capital. With a good scent out of cover the Cheshire have done well, as they have done almost for years. The North Devon are most abundantly supplied with foxes this season, and thanks simply to the severity of the frost. The Grafton and Atherstone have had their share of the fun with the old Berkshire.

And so ends the Lord Clifden and Macaroni year. It has been a good average one for every kind of sport; it has produced the three most remarkable sires (new and old) of the day, according to the records of "The Turf and the Chace;" and if we add in "The Road" it has produced the last of the great "pedestrian phenomenon," Sir Tatton Sykes, Mr. Gully, Mr. Tom Hodgson, and Sir Vincent Cotton.

The Government emigrant-ship Peerless, 1005 tons, Captain Thomas Plaire, belonging to Messrs. Dixon and Wynne, Liverpool, and which sailed from the Mersey on the 2nd of July, arrived at Melbourne on the 2nd of September, having on board 29 married couples, 11 single men, 121 single women, 21 men and 13 girls between the ages of one and fourteen years, and numbering 295 souls. Six births and four deaths took place on the voyage.

A number of new rules to regulate the practice of County Courts, both in bankruptcy cases and in ordinary cases, have come into force. The rules have been sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor, and by Lewisham is empowered by the same authority to make rules for the future to be in a County Court office in every place where a County Court is held. The rules are to be printed and hung up in a conspicuous place in the bailiff, there to be kept a list of the names of the bailiffs, and a list of the amounts the defendant can pay the money at any time "before the bailiff is delivered to the goods."

The Tomb of Ezra the Scribe.—This is the age of comprehension. While we here in England are preparing to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the burial of Shakespeare, the Arab of Asia are busirring the ruins to erect a monument to the memory of the great restorer of the Jewish law. Ezra, who died and was buried at Ahwaz about the year 1100 years, the Jews of Bagdad have been in the habit of making pilgrimages to the spot which the most ancient tradition has designated as his grave, and the environs of which there is no reason to doubt were the scene of the adventure the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, and the monument to be established in the ruin only one befitting the memory of the great scribe, and by Christians as Jews. The proposed monument is a colossal for the study of the writings preserved from the wreck of the Jewish nation. Subscriptions for this purpose have been forwarded from Bombay, London, and Paris.

Evidence without Cross-examination.—It is not unusual to obtain information than some people may think; the most-don't know anything, and those who do don't like to tell it. Some of the best is derived from the history of an inquiry, which took place four or five years ago, into the desirableness of making a new line of railway. The case, in substance was giving what is called "traffic evidence" in justification of the alleged need of the railway, and this is where the fun comes in. The gentleman examining counsel for the opponents of the new line: Do you mean to tell the Committee how often you ever saw an individual travelling on the railway? Yes, I do.—Mr. Brown: Did you ever see a vehicle there in all your life?—Answer: Yes, I have seen vehicles there.—Mr. Brown: Did you ever see a cart, yes, or two cart loads?—Answer: I particularly remember seeing a cart that was leaving the bar, the learned gentleman put one more question. Q. I am instructed to put it that the vehicle you saw was not the bearer of the last inhabitant?—Answer: It was.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Kingdom of Dalkey.—To the south of the Bay of Dublin, and near the land, is the island of Dalkey, with a population of about 2 thousand souls. In early periods it was the residence of St. Benedict, who founded a monastery there. In the year 1822 the inhabitants of Dalkey, tired of the burdens that were heaped upon them, and of the want of representation, resolved on the expediency to which Dublin was subject, and particularly during the great Repeal of 1843. There it became a matter of serious discussion how to make a charter given to it; although it was not until the height of the French Revolution that Dalkey was declared a kingdom. Then, as one of the first and most extreme opinions, when faction and violent reform were rampant, and when men, as every class and grade of society, plunged into the fascinating stream, and too often drifted out to sea without helm or pilot. As might be expected, the wits of the day had a great feeling of it, and nothing was too absurd to become the subject of a goal joke. Among the many absurdities that were then perpetrated, the Royal Island of Dalkey was formed into a kingdom, and was the subject of a grand demonstration once a year, when the "King of Dalkey" paid it a state visit for the purpose of having a successor elected, persons preached by the Primate, speech delivered of the most comic gravity, in which the toasts of the day were in reality handled under the veil of obscurity, and an immense amount of whisky drunk. The real significance of the proceedings consisted in the contest which was between Brunge and Corporation, who should be it worth while to engage in these antics, amongst which was the establishment of a newspaper called the *Dalkey Gazette*, in which the proceedings of the state or kingdom were chronicled.—Once a Week.

The Wesleyan Jubilee Missionary Fund now amounts to about £100,000. Contributions are still pouring in.

In the eleven months ending November, 7,360,848 pairs of gloves were brought into this country from foreign parts, being upwards of 1,000,000 pairs in excess of the number imported in 1862.

As some workmen were lately employed in digging for the foundation of a house opposite the Church of Saint Vincent-in-Rouen, they discovered a coffin of an old German, and found nothing in the urn. Some traces of it had been before seen when the large sewer was formed in the Rue de la Chaine, and some Roman coins and vases were found. Excavations for clearing away the ground near the part of the road now discovered, one of the most ancient in Rouen, will be made, and it is hoped that something more will be found to throw light on the history of the locality. The house in which the urn was attached, the coin, being much oxydized, broke in two, and one part was lost. It is supposed to be a coin of the Emperor Gallienus, who reigned in the reign of Louis le Debonnaire, one of the sons of the Emperor Charlemagne.

All the books and papers connected with the affairs of the Great Ship Company have been seized by Mr. Bright, the official liquidator appointed by the Court of Chancery to wind up the company's affairs. The proceedings under the liquidation" scheme, which is virtually a new act of winding, under the Winding-up Act, to call in creditors, who, it is said, still have claims to the extent of £100,000, and to call in the shareholders to pay up the amount of their shares. The liquidator and his solicitor would have been sold to satisfy the claims of Mr. Parry. The company being registered under the Limited Liability Act, the shareholders are responsible only to the extent of their shares, which are all paid up, renders a call upon them for the remainder impossible, unless they can be forced to resort to the establishment of a new company, or the purchase of her by the proposed lottery.——

The Government have determined to withdraw from the Indian Navy the duty of disposing of the screw-steamer Great Eastern by lottery. The capital is to be 80,000 shares, at £10 each, and the number of prizes 40,000 each for £100, there being 200 prizes in all.

Thirty Men Cut from the Moon."—Un-ya-mesi (Country of Moon) must have been one of the largest kingdoms in Africa. It is little inferior in size to England, and of much the same shape. Its capital, instead of being united, it is cut up into petty States. In its northern extremities it is bounded by Unyanyembe (Country of Moon), and on the south by Ugogo (Ukanea country south). There are no historical traditions known to the natives of Unyamesi, and consequently no information can be got as far as we know, until the Hindoos, who traded with the east coast of Africa, penetrated into the interior. The Arabs call it Unyamesi, or Country of the Moon, because the natives say that thirty men were cut from the moon and with their name Men of the Moon) sprang into existence the Mountains of the Moon. Unyamesi is the land of the Wanyamesi, the greatest traders in Africa, and are the only people who, for love of barter and change, will penetrate into the country of an unknown tribe. They are a fine race, with as much zeal as our country-folk go to a fair. As far back as we can trace their history they have been in the habit of visiting the Unyanyembe country ranges from 2000 ft. to 4000 ft. above the sea level—a high plateau, studded with hills, intersected with valleys, and watered by streams. In these valleys there are numerous fertilising springs of fresh water, and rich iron-ore is found in the neighbourhood of Kazeh, the capital of Unyanyembe. The climate is healthy, the cultivation extensive, and the country in search of which we have been writing and work it up very expertly, build tombs to live in over a large portion of their territory. The Arabs are not to be found in the Kaze district in any considerable extent. The Wanyamesi, or People of the Moon, however, are to be met with everywhere. They are a splendid race—taller, stronger, and darker than either the Waswamo or the Wagogo, though many of their customs are identical with those. They are brave, and do not fear death, dressed or well armed, being wanting in pluck and gallantry. Their women, generally speaking, are handsome. They are scattered round under the arms are their national custom, along with a necklace of beads and a cloth round the waist, which is made of the bark of a tree beaten out. Their ornaments consist of brass wire bracelets, anklets, necklaces, and copper wire; whilst the men at home wear bits-cloths, but in the field, or whilst travelling, they wear a piece of cloth round the shoulders, exposing at least three fourths of their body. In all other respects they ornament themselves in the same manner as the men, and are as much given to dye the arms, they content themselves with having massive rings of copper or brass on the ankles and arms. The men wear a spear and shield, and carry a bill-hook more or less their lower incisors, and cut a between the two upper incisors. They are a very peaceful, inoffensive race, and greatly given to drink.—*Captain Speke's Sources of the Nile.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the quotations for the precious metals have ascended about £100,000, and that the exchange at Bombay by the present mail means 1½ per cent. in favour of London, the Bank of England has lost £1,000,000 of bullion during the last week. In the present week, however, the fluctuation have been trifling. There has been a demand for gold for Paris, and the Bank has sold £100,000 in sovereigns at 77s. 9d. per oz. The supply of silver is much in excess of demand, and has declined 1d. per oz., and the prospect of heavy demands upon our supplies of gold, have, no doubt, had an influence in depressing the quotations for silver.

The Bank of England has published its return for the week ending the 31st ult., obtained from the Bank of England until the 5th of January, at 3 per cent.; while that of the Bank of France remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The minimum rate for the open market the best commercial paper is now done as follows:—

Three months' ... ... 2½ per cent. Four months' ... ... 2½ per cent. Three months' ... ... 2½ per cent.

The total amount of bullion capital is held from 4 to Paris the Bank has made no advances under 6 per cent. The accounts this week are as follows:—

	Week ends.	Week ended.		Week ends.	Week ended.
	per cent.	per cent.	Amsterdam	3	3
Paris	... 4	4	Hamburg	4	4
Hamburg	... 4	4	Frankfort	4	4
Berlin	... 4	4	Hamburg	... 4	4
Frankfort	... 4	4	Berlin	... 4	4

The minimum quotation for accommodation at the Bank of England is now 3 per cent.

The Bank of England has published its return for the week ending the 31st ult. New York state that the supply of bullion in the banks was reduced to £1,300,000 on the 27th inst., and the amount of specie in the banks of Boston was reduced to £1,000,000. The Bank of England has published its return for the week ending the 31st ult. The total reserve is £22,000,000 in 1862, and £21,200,000 in 1863.

The Bank of Australasia and the Colonial Bank Company a dividend of 10s. per share, free of income-tax.

On Bar Cey, Cocoa, for Money, were done at 81½ | Ditto, for Account, 81½ | Reduced Annuities were done at 93½ | Long Annuities, 1885, were done at 3 | Bank Stock was done at 225 | Three per Cent. Consols for Money were done at 91½ | Ditto, for Account, 91½ | Three per Cent. Reduced were done at 91½ | Three per Cent. Consols for Money, marked 91½ | Ditto, for Account, 91½ | Reduced and New Three per Cents. 91½ | India Five per Cent. Stock, 1861, 103 | Ditto, Four per Cent., 1861, 100 | Ditto, Four per Cent., 1858, 100 | Ditto, Four per Cent., 1858, 100 | Ditto, Four per Cent., 1858

as an advocate soon gave him higher and more extended range, and for many years he has been, indisputably, the very first man at the English Bar. His name has been connected as counsel with some of the most famous trials of his time; such, for instance, as those relating to the Anguil and Roupell properties; the British Bank; the Queen v. Webster, prosecuted by the Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly; the Queen v. Pollock, in 1842, on the order of the House of Commons, for bribery at the election of St. Albans; the cases of the British Bank; of the Bagsley poisoner, Palmer; and of Hatch, the clergyman. Mr. Shee became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1840, obtained a patent of precedence in 1846, and was made a Queen's Serjeant in 1856. At the general election of 1847 Serjeant Shee stood, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Marylebone, but was defeated. He was elected to Parliament for the county of Kilkenny in 1852, and remained its representative till 1857, but has not since sat in Parliament. Latterly, his immense practice entirely absorbed his time. Serjeant Shee was most popular at the Bar for his sterling worth and genial manners. He has already gone circuit as Judge of Assize, and has won golden opinions from the Bar and the public for his dignified bearing, his courtesy, and his eminently judicial temper and acquirements. A better appointment to the Bench could not have been made; for this eloquent and learned lawyer is well known to possess such high order of intellect, keen sense of honour, and thorough rectitude of purpose, without one shade of bigotry—such qualities, in fine, as must bring additional lustre to the English Bench. His Lordship married, Dec. 26, 1837, Mary, sister of the present Sir Robert Glendonwyn Gordon, ninth Baronet, of Gordonstown and Letterfourie, Banffshire, Premier Baronet of Scotland, and daughter of Sir James Gordon, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Mary, daughter and heir of William Gleadowyn, Esq., of Glendonwyn. Mrs. Shee died Oct. 11, 1861, and his Lordship has now an only surviving daughter.

Our Portrait of the new Judge is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.



THE HON. WILLIAM SHEE, ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE PAMPERO.

THIS vessel, launched a short time ago from the building-yard of Messrs. J. G. Thomson, Glasgow, has created a good deal of interest, owing to a suspicion being pretty generally entertained that it was intended to make her a consort to the Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Shortly after being launched, the Emancipation Society at Glasgow addressed a memorial to Earl Russell, stating that they had reasons for supposing her to be for that service, and praying for an investigation into the matter. To this Earl Russell replied that the attention of her Majesty's Government had already been directed to this vessel. No interference with the vessel took place beyond posting customs officers near her berth and moving from Greenock the gun-boat Goldfinch, one of the tenders to her Majesty's ship Hogue, stationed there, and placing her on the opposite side of the harbour to the Pampero. Recently, the Lord Advocate of Scotland instructed the customs authorities to detain her, and she is now in charge of a gang of blackjackets. The Pampero is a handsome steamer of 1000 tons, builders' measurement; length, 230 ft.; beam, 31 ft.; depth, 20 ft.; with direct-acting engines of 200-horse power. She is finely sparred, and her main and fore masts, of iron, are capable of spreading a large area of canvas. Her funnel is telescopic. She has lifting screw, and patent reefing topsails. Our Engraving of the Pampero is from a sketch by Mr. Hugh Aird, of Glasgow.



THE SUSPECTED CONFEDERATE CRUISER PAMPERO SEIZED AT GLASGOW.

THE BARTLOW HILLS, ESSEX.

IN the county of Essex, on the south border of Cambridgeshire, are four tumuli, arranged in a row and varying in size, the largest being 112 ft. in diameter at the base and 44 ft. high. The adjacent village of Bartlow, from which these artificial hills derive their name, is in Cambridgeshire, but the hills are in the parish of Ashdon, Essex. Excavations made in them in the years 1832, 1835, and 1838 (of which accounts are given in vols. xxv., xxvi., and xxvii. of the *Archæologia*) distinctly prove them to be Roman works. Many curious and valuable sepulchral relics were discovered in them, but they were unfortunately lost in the fire which burned down Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, the seat of Viscount Maynard, on whose estates the hills are situated. It was feared that these venerable landmarks were condemned to destruction in order to accommodate a feeder of the Great Eastern Railway. The matter having been brought under the notice of the Archæological Institute, that body at once addressed a remonstrance to the railway directors. At a recent meeting of the institute, Mr. Furnell, the secretary, read the correspondence which had passed with the Great Eastern Railway Company on the subject. The engineer-in-chief, in one of his letters, states that it was never his intention to injure the hills, but he admits his design to bring the proposed line between two of them. Here the matter at present rests. It is to be hoped that the good feeling of the railway directors will cause them to spare these famous Roman grave-mounds. Our Engraving of the Bartlow Hills is from a photograph by Mr. G. Collins, Southgate-grove, Islington.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL HASTINGS.

Soon after the death of the Prince Consort a premium was offered by a committee, consisting of Thomas Ross, Esq. (late Mayor of Hastings), the Rev. Dr. Crosse, and other influential gentlemen in the borough, for the best design for a memorial to his Royal Highness. Thirty-seven designs were submitted in competition, and, after having been exhibited for a short time, one by Mr. Edward A. Heffer, of Liverpool, a pupil of the late Mr. John Thomas, was selected. The committee then appointed Mr. Heffer to carry out the work of erection at once. After experiencing some difficulties with the foundations, which were obliged to be laid 14 ft. below the ground, the foundation-stone was laid by the Mayor, on the 10th of November, 1862, and the structure was completed in July last.

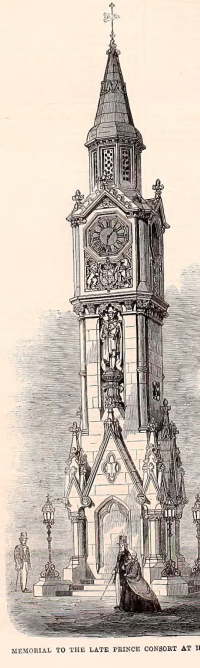
The memorial is situated at the junction of seven streets, at the Priory. The tower, in the Perpendicular style, rises 65 ft. to the vane. The entrance, the door of which is of oak, is on the west side. On the east side a massive granite drinking-basin is fixed, and on the north and south sides panels for future inscriptions are left in the basement. In a niche above the gable on the north side is fixed a statue, of Portland stone, representing the good Prince in his robes as K.G., the head of the niche being filled in with tracery.

Below the dials are tracerried panels, with plain shields, on the north, east, and west sides; but on the south side the panelling is filled by the arms and supporters of his Royal Highness.

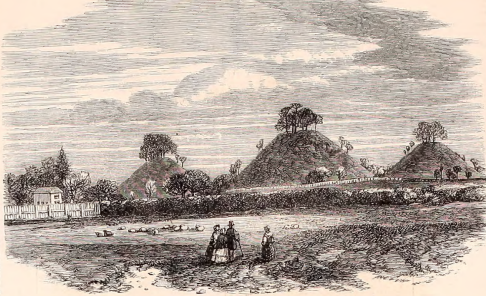
Above the clock-chamber is an octagonal turret, with pierced quatrefoils of alternate design, for the chimes; and a plain spire, with ornamental terminal and gilded vane, with the letter "A" incised, completes the whole. A lamp is placed upon a large block of York stone at each angle, and between these are four steps of the same material. The diameter at the base of the tower is 15 ft., and at the clock-chamber 8 ft. The carvings represent respectively the rose, England; thistle, Scotland; shamrock, Ireland; dragon, Wales; and the capitals to octagon shafts the vine, Joy, &c. Above the doorway the following inscription is cut upon a ribbon and in the spandrels:—"Erected to Albert the Good, in the year of our Lord 1862." In a panel above, the arms of Hastings are cut.

The contractors were Mr. Edwin Stirling, sculptor, Liverpool; Mr. James Cowley, mason, Hastings; and Mr. Pattenden, builder, Hastings; Messrs. Hart and Son supplying the lamps and other ornamental ironwork. The whole of the work, the carving especially, has been admirably executed, every one working *con amore*.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Messrs. Ayles and Bonniwell, Trinity House, Hastings.



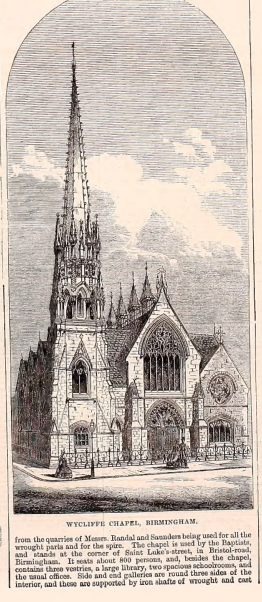
MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT HASTINGS.



THE DARTLOW HILLS (GRAVE MOUNDS OF THE ROMANS), ESSEX.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

WYCLIFFE CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.

THIS building is in the fourteenth-century style of Gothic architecture, and is erected in stone of various sorts and tints, Bath stone from the quarries of Messrs. Randal and Saunders being used for all the wrought parts and for the spire. The chapel is used by the Baptists, and stands at the corner of Saint Luke's-street, in Bristol-road, Birmingham. It seats about 800 persons, and, besides the chapel, contains three vestries, a large library, two spacious schoolrooms, and the usual offices. Side and end galleries are round three sides of the interior, and these are supported by iron shafts of wrought and cast metal, with hammer-dressed foliage for the capitals; and these shafts run up to support the roofs. A platform at the end of the chapel, opposite the end gallery, affords space for the pulpit—of carved stone, beautifully cut by Wood, of Lichfield—and for the baptistery, of white marble. The roofs of the chapel are divided into three, those over the galleries being arched and groined in wood, and that over the centre part being framed and panelled. The platform in the chapel, the baptistery, the lead flat at the roof-slope where the ventilators stand, many of the gables, the outside fence, and other parts of the building, including the iron columns, had been enriched by wrought metal-work, manufactured by Mr. Thomas Brawn, of Clement-street, Birmingham. The works were built at a cost of £6000, by Messrs. Hardwick and Son, of Birmingham, under the directions of Mr. James Cranston, architect, also of Birmingham.

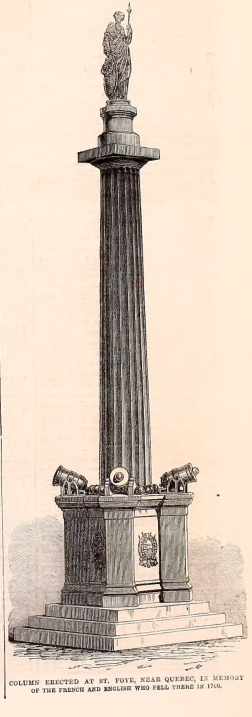


WYCLIFFE CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.

MONUMENT AT ST. FOYE, NEAR QUEBEC.

A MONUMENT has lately been erected at St. Foye, a village near Quebec, in commemoration of the French and English who fell there in 1759, during the second siege of the city. It is constructed of cast iron, bronzed, and rests on a stone base. Its height is 60 ft., and it is crowned by a draped statue of Bellona, in bronze, sent to Canada from France, a present from Prince Napoleon. The pedestal is enriched with reliefs, encircling, on one side, the name of Murray, the General who led the defence; and on the opposite side that of Levis, commander of the French troops. M. Charles Baillargis was the architect. Our Engraving is from a photograph by M. Livernois.

The monument was inaugurated with great éclat by Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada, on the 19th of October last.



COLUMN ERECTED AT ST. FOYE, NEAR QUEBEC, IN MEMORY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHO FELL THERE IN 1759.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Nov. 29, at Dacca, Dinapoor, India, the wife of Doctor Barnett, H.M.'s 11th Regiment Bombay N.I., of a son.

On the 17th ult., at 7, Grosvenor-place, Lady Augusta Stuart, of a daughter.

On the 19th ult., at Bryn-y-gardens, Lady Bright, of a son.

On the 19th ult., at 1, Manchester-square, W., the wife of James Furley, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 20th ult., at 3, Princes-gardens, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. Ashley Peronnet, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at Meadow Hadley, by the Rev. Richard Wade, John Scarth, Esq., of Farnley, Wood, Leeds, Barrister, Recorder of Pontefract, and of Minster Lodge, Lincoln, to Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of Thomas Scarth, North Allerdale, by the Ven. the Archdeacon, Surrey, and Mrs. Ann Mary Fullerton, fourth son of the late Walter Boyd Anderson, Esq., H.M. Secretary of Legation, Berne, and second daughter of T. B. Freemoyner, Esq., Parkside, late of Blythgate, Dingland.

On the 30th ult., at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, by the Rev. Thomas Dale, Minor Canon, Arthur Frederick Irwin, Esq., of Luton, to Georgiana Phillip, eldest daughter of John B. Dart, Esq., of Hamilton-hill, St. John's-wood. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at Elm Cottage, Bristow, discreetly and decorously lamented, after nine months lingering illness in consequence of her confinement, the wife of John Cockburn, Esq., aged 30, the youngest and only surviving daughter of Baron Anthiac, of Gothic House, Chipham-place. Friends will kindly take this as an intimation of the same.

On the 27th ult., at Tenby, after a long and painful illness, borne with unwonted fortitude and patience, the beloved wife of James Higgon, Esq., Scalen, Pembrokeshire.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, the Viscountess Hayle, aged 36.

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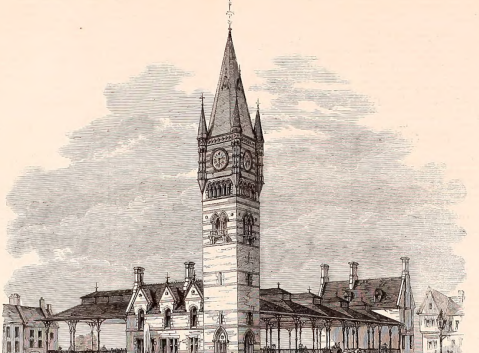
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DARLINGTON NEW COVERED MARKET.

THE rapid growth and largely increasing population of Darlington and its vicinity have been the means of inducing the Local Board of Health to erect the handsome and commodious new covered market of which we give an Engraving. This building is on the verge of completion, and was successfully opened by the Christmas show of the Northern Counties Fat Stock and Poultry Society, held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th ult. The event was rendered all the more auspicious in consequence of the show being unusually large. Almost all classes of animals were better and more numerously represented than on any previous occasion, whilst the entries for poultry were nearly doubled, augering a future of celebrity equal to that of Birmingham.



NEW COVERED MARKET AT DARLINGTON.

A GROUP AT NIJNI NOVGOROD.

ALTHOUGH few of our readers, probably, have seen, most of them have read or heard of, the great polynational fair held annually at Nijni Novgorod, Central Russia. This town, the capital of the government of the same name, is situated at the junction of the Oka and Volga rivers. It contains, ordinarily, about 30,000 inhabitants; but during the fair, held for eight weeks in autumn, there is an influx of nearly 300,000 of all nations. Situated, as it is, midway between the centres of European skill and Asiatic produce, the site is admirably suited for the purpose to which it has been put; and, now that further facilities for the transport of goods are increasing, the preparations for the fair are carried on with much less difficulty than was formerly the case.

The annexed Engraving was taken from a sketch made by a gentleman who was present at the last fair. "Everything," he says, "seemed to be procurable at Nijni—tea and ribbons, furs and fruit, cutlery and spices. Indeed, the mythical signboard, announcing the sale of 'pistols, pills, and jam,' might have been placed over some of the booths without very much misleading intending purchasers." In the central group of our illustration we have a Tartar trader of importance, weary of half an hour's beating about the bush, endeavouring to bring his bargaining to a conclusion; but he is foiled in his praiseworthy attempt by a cunning, bearded, tea-drinking Russian merchant, who, shrugging his shoulders, declares most solemnly that he is actually making a present of his goods to his "little father;" but so little is this statement believed that an Armenian, aristocratic and thin, stalks off, his honest conscience forbidding him to be a party to such cheating. Cossacks, too, are seen sprinkled amongst the motley crowd at Nijni. One of these strange customers we have represented as a quiet spectator to the bargaining. The stout fellow about to hoist a package is one of the common Tartars, who do most of the porterage work at Nijni: strong men they are, brawny and brown, with their black hair cropped quite close to the head, which bullet-shaped appendage is invariably covered with either a bright-coloured or a gold-embroidered skull-cap, fitting tightly to the head; this, again, is sometimes topped by a white sort of wide-awake in the poorer classes, or a rich fur cap, when such a summer's-day luxury can be afforded. In the figure with a stick, to the right, may be recognised the beggar of the country, his head bare save a thatching of matted hair, which hangs down in wild confusion over his repulsive face; his decrepit body protected from the rays of a burning sun by a sheepskin coat, redolent of grease in many forms. In the background are represented two Cossacks going their rounds. They are supposed to keep order, which office they partially perform just enough to save their consciences. The Cossack horses are very small, wiry, and clever animals; their long, matted manes, often reaching below their knees, give them a peculiarly wild look. On the left is a Tartar woman, her head enveloped in a thin handkerchief, her body clothed with the jacket peculiar to these people—very short in the waist and lined with fur; thickly padded, and pleated in the skirts, which stick ludicrously out.

The fair at Nijni is to some the only object for visiting Russia. Twenty-four hours' travelling from Murom will bring the stranger within sight of the white walls and blue domes of Novgorod. The fair is held in the autumn, and the weather is at that season generally fine, so that dust, not mud, will be the misery; but if there has been any rain, the road for the last nine miles will exceed in depth of the latter all that the tourist has ever been dragged through; and one traveller states that he was five hours performing the last five miles. This is caused by the carriages, kibitkas, and telegas of the different streams of traders and merchandise converging to the central point. Long lines of these vehicles will assure the stranger that he is approaching the town; bands of Cossacks, stationed by way of police in rude tents along the road, with their long lances glittering among the trees, are seen in large numbers; and crowds of Russian-looking men, in singular and varied costumes, become every moment more dense, until, on reaching Nijni, the crowd and turmoil surpass all description.

This fair, which was originally held at Kazan, the ancient capital of Tartary, was afterwards transferred to Makarief, about fifty miles below Nijni, on the banks of a boyard. At a still later period—viz., in 1817—this property was, for some reason, confiscated by the Crown, and Alexander then transferred the gathering to Nijni; but it is still called by Russians the fair of Makarief, or St. Macarius.



A GROUP AT THE GREAT ANNUAL FAIR AT NIJNI NOVGOROD, CENTRAL RUSSIA.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE time has not yet come for duly appreciating all that has been lost in William Makepeace Thackeray. To present his memory in any fresh that it is easy for regret to take a personal tone, forgetting admiration in friendship; whilst, at the same time, it is not difficult for regret to exalt itself into exaggerations of enthusiasm which may throw any appeal incongruous. Indeed, it is impossible for us yet to see fairly all the magnitude and harmonies of beauties in the great mind gone from amongst us. It is too near. As well might a man stand up with his nose against St. Paul's Cathedral and profess to see all the glories of Sir Christopher Wren. He would know himself to be in the midst with something very vast, but he would not know what was to him. But, standing backward, as the years pass on, the lines come out, the masses of beauty and effect, the proportions of truth, and the hopeful ambition is seen towering over all. So, some day, will people think and say of the author of "Vanity Fair," whose blended charms of his genius, proud of their countryman, and ever assimilating what they can learn of his own characteristics, as Sir Henry Esmond, Esquire; Colonel Newcome, or plain Mr. George Warrington. Thackeray died on Christmas Eve. Often has it been thought, and sometimes said, that the melancholy of the season is either calmative, failing on a festival day, subdues that festival in associated sorrow, or may yearn to heighten perhaps. But nothing of the kind is the case. Shelley says—

The human heart has one resource left yet.

But Shelley forgot to think that it is good for the torn heart to bleed, that blood is the tears' best friend for a long time; and that is just when in the midst of remembrance. Such anniversaries, as people soon know, are hollow mocking sunshine meant for the kindly thoughts which they suggest. May we not fancy Thackeray looking down on Christmas holidays when he was, indeed, to take his rest? Some three Januaries when described, in a note to "The Newcomes' Parish Paper," how he took "little Bobby," just returned, full of plum-cake, from school, to see the Pantomime—a day which he records in a sketch of the back of a tall, great man, whom we shall never see again, side by side with little Bobby, who is going to enjoy himself as a stranger approaching to the ankle of Miss Columbine. Then the little boy was taken to the Zoological Gardens; at which time the "Great Unknown" Noah's ark which never could be cut out of a cheesy German round. The bowwow and the bleating bears supplied the "Great Unknown" with tumbrel, and "our dear wombat came up to have his head scratched in his usual affable manner." Thackeray was fond of children but twice this time, but he will soon cease to couple too much sentiment with a festival which is no more be all happiness than it can be all sadness. The name of William Makepeace Thackeray will be synonymous with Christmas five joyously and with a reverent remembrance. It was no part of my duty to say that he was born on the 18th of July, but Miss Landon beautifully says that it is not given to everyone to raise a splendid monument, but "some have strewn early flowers on the grave." With an honest intent, a daisy is as good as a shilling.

Christmas for the year 1863 was a time for all people to be glad. Nothing in the life of the past year became it like the leaving it. It was one of the most economical seasons, perhaps, for the public purse ever known full, except perhaps when the country was turned into a vacuum by everybody going to the Crystal Palace. Fewer moustaches and no imperial, supposed to cover a sinister policy; no "Sea-King" daughter from the south and came for a glimpse of the "Sea-King's daughter from over the sea." Fewer sheep-dogs were seen in the streets, and fewer in the portraits of the Prince of Wales, in every variety of hat and coat; and of Eccentric Jones, with a fluffy terrier under each arm, and of the neighbour Flowerdew's daughters had put together, had never before been seen at one window-pane in all people's lives. And so on: "the thermometer registered last night 3 deg. below freezing-point," as the Daily multi-consistents would say, and so on to the end of the formation, those who are determined to enjoy life relish it all the more for a moderate dash of frost. Frost is a wholesome and makes a glow for others; and that feeling always works in affectionate partnership with trade and plum-pudding. The season has been eminently successful, and that is a joy to the whole country, and a rare provement. Returns of omnibus roofs affirm that never before did they see so many Christmas bubbles standing on the pavements. So, and, indeed, it is said that in Norfolk the turkeys have looked unprecedented as they were driven to the London market, and that

We have taken two hundred and ninety-nine years and eight months before using "spring" cleaning. The Tercentenary, with the constitution of a "national committee" to commemorate the three hundredth birthday of Shakspeare, is a fact. That the committee has become appointed, what it will propose to do, or what it will be, is a question entirely premature, consequently irrelevant. But it is impossible not to recognise the fact that there is a growing public wish, as the time draws near, to see some preparations" will be all to be seen by the 23rd of April next. In the belief, Mr. Hawes, Alderman and Lord Mayor, has addressed various bodies, praying them to operate or co-operate. Well, but the question here—here is a question—is plain enough, and the answer to it should be this: that the country and that London should do what they can to raise a monument to Shakspeare. A monument is the thing wanted. And we will doubtless see the end of it. And, in the meantime, it would be heartless to snub the endeavours of Stratford-on-Avon towards a similar object, and unfriendly to suppose that other places can have their monuments likewise. Shakspeare, like the world, is for all people for all. But, for the sake of all, let the best and generous in man, let the squabbling of the last month cease. There ought to be enough room in the world to commemorate the occasion, raise monuments, or what they please, and there is no need be anxious about one head-quarters; but that London headquarters should enjoy a monopoly of the honour, or that the local government in towns" feeling can bear with patience. On the Burns centenary occasion committees innumerable were formed in provincial towns, and all went merrily as a dinner bell—that being the chief kind of celebrations it, whereas enthusiasm was felt. The Tercentenary, however, something more durable is wanting: and honest Englishmen want to get up to the country expect a Shakspeare memorial of some shape which Taste may assume on the one great subject.

A fatal accident at Tunbridge Wells has cut off the general Englishman at large raving, according to his want. The question raised is, how are the dangers of the domain likely to remain locked or unlocked. We all remember Sydney Smith's observations on this subject twenty years ago, and his aspiration after the sacrifice of the worst-paid Bishop in England to the cause of sanitary and fire security, and promote public safety. Now, as we have done very much for the Bishops of late years, and the Bishops might have some important work to do at times, the blocks might be a little grateful and send us a Bishop. Colenso as an offering, or Hampden as a set off the Great Western at first to get up sufficient confidence, and gradually work himself up to the Bishop of Oxford. Which, I may mean time, it seems that the mere presumption of locking the carriage-door on the inside prevents the traveling public from getting out by means of saving life; but, if that be done, the greatest care should be taken that the key is not lost, or that it is preserved. Total locking in passengers will not endure; but surely a medium treatment can be found.

Englishmen must be wicked in the American eye, and there can be no peace for them or with them. Unhappily, the latest aggravation given comes from our own Government. The Alabama, the 290, the Rappahannock, Confederate States' cruiser, Anything more unhappy, more humiliating, more unnecessary. Of course, it was never intended; but it looks very much as if our great men were so tired after the work of the session, and the excursions in the Medway that there was no more energy amongst them to look after Victors and Rappahannocks. Within a fortnight there will be another supply of the choicest Sewardian scolding, and passionate threats from certain New York organs. And they there will be Lord Russell's reply, and promises, already once broken, never to do the like again. And all this in face of General Grant's standing for the presidency, with a popular "platform," or "ticket," of incomprehensible things. The workmen, said to have been officially employed, are all to be dismissed, nominally for being absent without leave; but, in reality, for having been as careless as Government itself in breaking international laws.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

German Life and Manners as Seen in Saxony. By HENRY MAYHEW. (2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co.) To say that Mr. Henry Mayhew has written two exceedingly entertaining volumes will appear to those who know anything of his writings equivalent only to saying that he has written two volumes. It may, however, be permissible to use the phrase in order to avoid lengthening a notice. We have here very few they may be, who are unacquainted with the author's previous writings. The first volume, "London Labour and London Poor," and the present work, as Saxony offers a specimen of it—and his descriptions are characterized by the same graphic, uncompromising, and, one is bound to say, broad style for which he has hitherto remarkable. They are not, however, to be read, as usual, by grains of wit, humour, and anecdote, and illustrated by comparisons of the author's own with the habits of experience with which his acquaintance with an extensive range of reading has enabled him to do. The work is cast into eleven sections, of which the first treats of "village life, and more particularly that of the Saxon Switzerland." The second of the title of "Dr. Luther family;" the second of "town life in the capital of Thuringia;" the third of "the Saxon Highlands;" the fourth of "life—in fact, the life of "married life;" the sixth is entitled "the beginning and the end of German literature;" the seventh of "the Saxon Court;" the eighth, "ancient life and customs;" the ninth, "legendary life;" the tenth, "the Saxon Lowlands;" and the eleventh, "the Saxon Metropolis" conclusion." It seems odd that nothing should be said about Dresden in a book of this description, especially one on German life; but the explanation is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that the author has made his own inquiries into the early life of Martin Luther; and hence the authors remarks are principally confined to Eisleben and Eisenach. There is, however, more (in our opinion) than enough information given in the "Dr. Luther" section, which is, on the whole, uninproving as anything of the kind can be. Questions of theology, however, are not touched on by the author, whose views upon those and other points it is impossible in a confined space to discuss. Mr. Mayhew, in fact, has not written a book calculated to be satisfactory to Englishmen, and those are the last we have to reason to envy the social conditions of their German brethren, and social condition or their language. Still, even the students of Jena, one would suppose, are not all "Rationalists," as the author would have us write "Vivat Franciscus fratrorum circulus" (vol. ii, pp. 112—117); or to fancy a brawl-house use can be made out of

Ars, aspice, venimus, videcula turris,

without taking a great liberty with the first syllable of "dicus." Yet the author tells us that "the students are very much addicted to them. In the interest of our advertisers, it may be useful to point how it is that Mr. Mayhew's work is not to be described as a "melancholy" event to kill two birds with one stone. In one case a gentleman who has invented something encouraging the population announces the fact (and an *addendum*) as follows: "Now that the human race will be wet this day safely delivered of a strong, healthy, boy, Rudolph Bernhardt Schmidt, of a most perfect, spotless piece. A very good long-kept cigar, at 3 groschen the dozen, always on hand." In the other case, a "Dr. Schmidt" has "Pectoral ointment and business —" To those taking part in our service we shall with little or no inconvenience, supply Dr. Schmidt's Pectoral Salve-in-law, the groom, J. G. Brandt, last night, at a quarter past twelve, safely kiss'd his wife, Mrs. Brandt, of a healthy daughter. We respectful announcement that I, the management of my dead father-in-law's gingerbeer and lemonade business, will be found every morning, upon my own and sole account, and under the firm hitherto known as J. G. Brandt, the same as continued." On the whole, Mr. Mayhew draws anything but a pleasing picture of the manners of the Saxons. He visited of Saxony; and many a very face will be pulled by the Saxon when he reads the book.

Tom Brody's Tales. Edited by Mark Lemon. (1 vol. Bradbury and Evans.) We are glad to see that the editorship of Mark Lemon's appearance in his new character of a three-volume novelist, and to congratulate him on the success which has attended the venture in which, it is to please him, he will add fresh laurels to those he has gained in other departments of literature. The tales are stated in the heels of that success" causes a delightful collection of tales by the same pen—every one of which is a gem of its kind, and all of the classical arena scene—and we have nearly as much pleasure in contemplating the humorous illustrations as in the stories, we should observe, are not only full of adventure and of humour, and set up as such, but they are written in such a vein as to be unwelcome, but they are written with much finish, and in a style which shows that the author has studied the best models. The Tercentenary Festival of Shakspeare, just as the case in which the vertex of the triangle is equal to the sum of the two seventh propositions of the first book of "Euclid," needs no demonstration. It was proposed to be held on the 23rd of April, and there is an improvement upon the first. In a very interesting and learned preface Mr. Lemon explains the manner in which he has made, touches upon the late controversy between the *Times* reviewers and Mr. Collier, and the Cambridge Shakspeare, and goes into some of the questions discussed by the editors. The text, which is printed in double columns, has taking a large part in the dispute, but, if it be not presumptuous to hand so humble a critic as we are, it is difficult to express our surprise at what he says respecting the well-known line—

And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs
On chaliced flowers that lies.

"Where the springs are on flowers," an editor must of necessity follow the old copier; but I cannot think that, except when a rhyme is required, any poet would so offend the character hapless to be speaking, as editor is called upon to offend his common sense by making the steeds moans plural to verbs singular." But how if the verb be not singular, but plural? Mr. Lemon, in a note, observes that "the Old Norse, a Norman attempt at the *th* characteristic of the third person plural of Anglo-Saxon verbs" We believe that not many of them will be found by a careful study of Spenser and other old poets that no explanation will be found. The Tercentenary Festival is one we have mentioned; and, if it be so, editorial alterations from the (supposed) text of old writers will be made. We hope that they will not be made, of course, pretend to knowledge above Mr. Dyce's, but we venture to think that Mr. Lemon has not given as much attention to the subject, and who kindly pointed out to us the impropriety of speaking of a lawyer's in which he had, in common with the majority of people been living.

English Botany; or, Coloured Figures of British Plants. Edited by Sir William Jackson Hooker. (Vol. ix. Reeve and Co.) Sir William Hinkester. Third Edition, enlarged, rearranged, and entirely revised by John Edward Sowerby, F.L.S., continued by Charles Johnson, and to botany, and indispensable to every botanist. It is impossible to speak highly of the work. The first edition, published in 1790, was a popular portion will be found entertaining, even by the unlearned reader. The Government Department of science, containing and valuable body of illustrative matter. She has explained the origin of the species, and the work cannot be too strongly recommended.

Cartoons from Punch. By John Tenniel. (Bradbury and Evans.) But that all these masterly engravings have been examined and admired in detail by the public, and that almost every one of them has been the talk of the week in which it appeared, the book would create a greater sensation than any artistic work of the time. For each picture presents the grand political "situation" of its day, reproduced in satiric form, or with a felicitous application of some well-known type, and with the caustic pungency of the satire elevated and refined by the graces of art. But the fact is, that every one of these cartoons has been reprinted upon the memory of the public, and therefore, as it were, half admired and half demands that they come to us. Yet, when we begin to examine them in the beautiful guise in which they now appear (not enlarged, but given on toned paper from the original blocks), we discover that these productions were less regarded, at the first production, than the bold and finished style and the vigorous satire. The scholarly thoughtfulness, the faultless drawing, and the delicacy of treatment, which are John Tenniel's acknowledged gifts, are more favourably exemplified now that his designs are transferred to the more sumptuous material. As an artistic treat, a study of this book will have almost unrivalled attraction for the true artist. For the general public the publication will have an additional value. They are an historical gallery, in which the great events of the last few years are chronicled with a fidelity which the hackneyed Horatian lines take care of the "scribbler" to the other name. The whole struggle, and of all our own domestic affairs, are here reflected with a vigour and with uniformity satire of *Punch* is illustrated in the most copious variety. The portraits of the princess, the Angel of Peace, the "Britannia and her companion Columbia" (when the Trent affair was at its height), the "Britannia" (at the old time of the "British Lion's Vengeance on the Bengal Tiger," the "Session of Sovereigns," and numerous others would suffice to give the artist's reputation for life; but there are nimbers of others only second in merit, and not inferior in point of wit. Of the latter class, we may add hundreds to the collection. The book, we may fairly say, is a necessity in a house which has not already the best kind which we possess—many of them more extensive than the Queen's, or German and Prince—pass from the father to eldest son, while the junior connections will be content with the smaller editions of the Peerage and Baronetage, work their way to wealth and honour where industry, talent, and character lay the road open to success. The "Dictionary of Universal Biography" is indeed an important repertorium of the leading commoners of Great Britain and Ireland.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

IF Madme. La Mode were the sensitive creature she is sometimes represented, the fact of the French Court being in mourning for his Majesty Queenhood of Portugal, would have combined with the general occasioned by the hesitation of many of the Powers to assist at the Emperor's programme Congress, to upset the plans of the fashion-writer with somebody in the coming spring, might be expected to experience a certain amount of gloom. The Paris Fashions for the New Year. But even grief, anxiety, and rumour combined are not capable of producing any important effect upon the *fou fleur* of French society—do not penetrate the mission of the gold thread.

After all, with a few exceptions, the winter toilets already put forth announce a splendour and richness which will make the Court of the French Empire. Rich satins and brocaded silks of Lyons manufacture are the distinguishing marks of long promenade dress. The richest materials, especially when plain in colour, are ordinarily worn with little or no trimming. Velvet is, however, considered indispensable for these exceptional stuffs is passementerie, the ever-indispensable accommodative trimming of the dressmaker sale, let it be remembered that several descriptions of ornament, although not actually composed of passementerie, nevertheless belong to it as others, the trimming of feathers, the queen of trimmings. But it is not to be neglected, as many of the ladies' worth being required for decorating a redonde or a paletot, the two gardeuses of the day. Redonde is generally made of velvet, trimmed with fur, or with lace or passementerie, as just mentioned; or in plush with passementerie to match the fringe. For the Opera or for ceremonial dinners, the white lace shawl is considered indispensable. It will fully explain how that in black lace is also useful as the complement of a more simple toilet, and serves to soften the effect of grace and elegance.

The Paris chapeaux have undergone but little change for the inauguration of the new year. The toque is still high in front, and the ornamentation, to which there is no limit but the taste of the fair wearer, is composed of velvet; pink, blue, and white satin, with soft crowns, are the materials of the most distinguish.

A word or two anent the *coiffures de ces dames*, and we bring our Paris fashion article to a close. One of the Christian era to a close. One of our illustrations shows the most recent style of headdress, and the manner in which the hair is directed backwards. The beauty of hair worn in bandeaux, whether natural or false-haired, and the extreme especially should be very thick. A goodly amount of hair is required for the Grecian bend. "If you have not sufficient, purchase some," says Madame. There is not even much advantage in possessing a fine head of hair if the wearing of such dresses is so generally admitted and permitted, that ladies sufficiently rich in the capillary ornament are obliged to have recourse to artificial aid in the fashionable importation, which is not considered in the least derogatory to the wearer's beauty or fashion.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

IN consequence of our going to press last week a day earlier than usual, we were unable to publish an Illustration of the Christian era to a close. One of our Illustrations shows the most recent style of headdress, and the manner in which the hair is directed backwards. The beauty of hair worn in bandeaux, whether natural or false-haired, and the extreme especially should be very thick. A goodly amount of hair is required for the Grecian bend. "If you have not sufficient, purchase some," says Madame. There is not even much advantage in possessing a fine head of hair if the wearing of such dresses is so generally admitted and permitted, that ladies sufficiently rich in the capillary ornament are obliged to have recourse to artificial aid in the fashionable importation, which is not considered in the least derogatory to the wearer's beauty or fashion.

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Fig. 1. Dress for a Young Lady.—Dark-blue poplin frock, trimmed round the bottom with a deep flounce, headed by narrow black velvet buttons on each width. Corsage pointless, pointed in front and behind, and trimmed to correspond.

Fig. 2. Dress for a Little Girl.—Pale-coloured cashmere frock, ornamented in the front with a full, and white plaid sash, which is applied also in narrow strips to the corsage. Muslin sleeves and pelerine, with a small lace edging in the guise of a collar.

The latest novelty in the way of cups occupies a corner of our Engraving. In form is round, the materials being a combination of tulle ornamented with violet satin bows and ribbons.

According to the Swedish journals, more than one half of the town of Salmar, one of the largest in Oelund, has been destroyed by fire.

The National Shakespeare Committee has, during the past week, been increased by the addition to it of the following new members :—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Provost of Stirling, the Mayor of Kendal, the Mayor of Northampton, the Recorder of Durham, the Chief Justice of British Guiana, Sir Rowland Hill, and others.

The Board of Trade returns for November furnish additional evidence of the prosperous condition of the commerce of the United Kingdom, considered as a whole. The exports for the month exceeded in value those of the corresponding month of last year by £1,200,000; and, taking the eleven months ending November last, we find, as compared with the corresponding period of 1862, an improvement of close upon £30,000,000.

MUSIC.

On Christmas Eve a performance of "The Messiah" was given at Her Majesty's Theatre under the direction of Signor Arditi, the solo performers being Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley. Signor Arditi's task was no easy one, and he deserves great credit for the efficient state of the band and chorus. The orchestra was excellent, and although there were some perceptible shades of difference amongst the members of the choir, on the whole, they acquitted themselves well. Mdlle. Titiens sang as gloriously as ever. Her voice is quite unimpaired by the hard work she has gone through during the past year, and is as fresh, pure, and brilliant as ever. Mr. Santley sang splendidly, and Mr. Cooper greatly; and "I know that my Redeemer liveth" elicited most enthusiastic applause—the great power and beauty of his voice ever resisting the re-demand. This was the last appearance of Mdlle. Titiens previous to her departure to fulfil her engagements in Russia, and it is to be hoped will not be a very long duration. Miss Lascelles, although evidently unwell, sang with much feeling and beauty of voice; and Mdlle. Santley and Mr. Wilbye Cooper, to their great satisfaction, the former gentleman obtaining an encore in "Why do the nations?" The chorus was also encored in "For unto us," as anticipated.

The annual meeting of the London Cambrian Society was held at the Store-street Concert Rooms on Saturday evening last, and attracted a numerous attendance. The large room was decorated with specimens of sculpture, busts of celebrities, Welsh paintings, and various other works of art, giving the room more the appearance of an elegant drawing-room, in lieu of the dreary and monotonous aspect of ordinary concert-rooms. The programme consisted principally of vocal music, and was performed by members of the members of the society, sang several Welsh airs, from Mr. John Thomas's collection, and, for the first time, a new part-song, by Mr. Brinley Richards, called the "Harp of Wales," which was given with rare effect and precision. It is characteristic and will be frequently be heard again. Mr. Lewis Thomas sang the "March of the Hawkins Men," with great success, and in the first part of the song the audience joined in the chorus with the audacious. Miss Eliza Hughes and other ladies contributed various solos, and the harp performances of Mr. Apthomas and Mr. Elias Rogers were encored. The most remarkable feature of the evening was the evasive playing, by Mr. Brinley Richards, of a fantasia introduced on several Welsh airs. The novelty of it caused the audience as to cause him to be recalled. The secretary apologized for the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Lord Aberdare, and made the usual statement in reference to its progress. Mr. Brinley Richards, Mr. Lloyd Ellis the Rev. Rees Pryse, and others, and by Mr. Lewis Thomas and the members of the choir, brought the evening's entertainment to a conclusion. Mr. Aptomas, the well-known sculptor, acted as conductor, and acquitted himself with much judgment, and the arrangements generally reflect credit on the committee.

Relying on the attraction of the pantomime, the management of the Royal Queen's Opera have produced a new opera for the season for Christmas. We sincerely hope the liberality and taste displayed in the production of the pantomime will be rewarded by a full succession of crowded houses. A new operetta, entitled "Zucchetto," is embellished by Signor Arditi, and produced at the Queen's. In it Miss Louise Pyne and Mr. Harrison will make their reappearance.

THE THEATRES.

PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.

We have already given such outlines of the pantomimes and burlesques of the season as could be rendered during their rehearsal, and have now to add the performances, as they have been given to circulars of individual excess and the degree in which they have been accepted by the discriminating public. We begin with the Queen's.

Covent Garden.—Here flourishes English opera. Accordingly, the performances commenced with Balfe's Bohemian Girl. Miss Pyne came the pantomime, "St. George and the Dragon." The name of Baghdad's pattern saint is much over be a mistake, and in or out of the nursery. Mr. Byrom has kept tolerably close to the original story, but the neglecting of fitting opportunities for embellishment is, we think, we met with Messrs. W. H. Payne and F. Payne among the able artists who have undertaken the opening scene. The dragon of St. George, the Dragon was represented by Mr. J. Rouse. Miss Annie Collinson as the Princess Sarah, Mr. Fox as Prince Ali, Mr. Dragon (of which we attest all illustration) leads to the transformation scene, the principal being by the Ball Master, who has not enjoyed the public with its beauty, and commanded the unanimous applause of the house. The whole plan is that a number of fairies and before the walls on both sides the knight is lined with mounted cavaliers and pages, the armour adding much to the effect of the display. The pantomime company is strong. Mdlle. Esther is Columbine; Mr. John Parselle, Pantaloon; Mr. Harry Payne, Clown; Mr. Ben Herring, Pantaloon; and the Brothers Bicnette, Sprites. The audience was numerous, and part of the house was filled with juvenile visitors, the getting-up was excellent, and due credit to the care and skill of the stage-manager, Mr. Edward Stirling.

Drury Lane.—The subject of "Sinbad the Sailor" is treated by Mr. E. L. Blanchard in his usual skilful manner. We may state at once that the pantomime has been placed on the stage in a more complete mess that far exceeded our previous experience. On every scene Mr. Beverley has exerted the peculiarity of his talent. The Valley of Diamonds and the Pyramids was remarkable enough; but the second, the vestibule of the Nile, was magnificent. It represented an old cataract of real water, with a moon that looked a live one, shedding poetic light on the grey granite and the mysterious shades of enchantment that was rapturously applauded by an overflowing audience. But there was something finer than all this, and that was Mr. Cormack's troupe of dancers, the maidens of the Nile, who descended the rocks in countless numbers, and then figured in a grand ballet of exceedingly picturesque character. The scene was, for evening for a demonstration; but the audience were impervious, and Mr. Beverley had brought forward all his resources in vain. Miss Williams exacted Sinbad, whose appearance in the Valley of Diamonds was at least interesting. Delivered from the dragon by the enormous Roc, whose wings filled the serial space (as shown in our Engraving), and whose feathers are composed of the plumes of the Dwards, who would eat both him and the nefarious captain who has subjected him to servitude, and with the Roc of Miss Kate Vaughan, acted by Master Percy Roselle. This ball's performance was a perfect gem, and will rank greatly in the repertoire of the management. By was deservedly recalled to receive the congratulations of the audience. Miss Vaughan was equally entombed as a performer, and is very young. The transformation scene was extremely grand and "beautiful exceedingly," with its stalactites and its female divinities, glittering and graceful, and Beverley emblematic of the management to which we have already stated in a previous Number, was worked by a double company, whose names have been read out by Mr. Blanchard. Falconer and Chatterton have achieved a great success with their pantomime, the popularity of which will be long and unquestioned.

Haymarket.—Mr. Sothern returned to this theatre on Saturday, and appeared in "Our American Cousin," which, as a revised edition of the comedy, for it has been re-placed on the boards in a greatly altered condition. Our readers are acquainted with the distinctions must, however, be deferred to some other occasion. What we have now to do with is Mr. Byron's pantomime, entitled "King Arthur; or, the Days and Knights of the Round Table." With a pun in the title, we may well expect many puns in the text. Mr. Tilbury, as we have already said, is Merlin, and appears among the old Druidical ruins of Stonehenge, a scene especially painted by Mr. O'Connor, presenting the rising sun over the sea and reflected upon the enormous masses of stone which compose the temple. Here Arthur (Miss Louise Keeley) draws the magic sword from a stone in which it is imbedded, and which has withstood the efforts of the other competitors for the throne. Merlin the enchantress (Mr. Clarke), conspires with Cheldric, the Saxon invader (Mr. Rogers), to subdue Arthur by magic. We related in our last Number how Vivien (Miss Romer) interfered with Merlin's proceedings, and, having gained the enchanter's confidence, Arthur, whose wanderings in the Enchanted Forest are full of danger. This scene is charmingly set. Resigning himself to repose, Arthur is visited by fairies, who hear him away. Messrs. O'Connor and Morris are the artists of this exquisite scene. This is succeeded by a scene in the wood, (for which see our illustration) with waterfalls and rocks, and exciting combat between a bullet, in which Miss Fanny Wright executes a *pas de fascination*. Guinevere, Arthur's Queen, has been carried off by Cheldric, and Sir Lancelot (Miss Lindley) resolves upon her rescue, but fails. The next scene is Vesta Arthur and the Knights before the Castle of Cheldric demanding the surrender of the Queen, which is refused. A battle ensues, a strong man (Mr. Cox), *referee*; but the latter, who has been overthrown in the combat by Sir Lancelot, rises, and, with his band, swears to do service to the latter, surrenders at his demand and removes the flag from the castle. Here is a splendid scene, by Mr. O'Connor, in which the captive Queen is bound. Here, again, we have a finely-painted scene, the effect of which is heightened by the appearance of the knights in armour. Then comes the final display—certainly a grand one—by Beverley, which is the transformation scene, presided over by the Spirit of Chivalry. Mr. Chippendale inserts much commendation for his services in this scene, which abounds in picturesque arrangements. The music accompanying the piece has been composed and arranged by Mr. Frederick Evans, and was very effective.

Princess's.—"The Honeymoon," reduced to one acts, was the first piece on Saturday and showed an addition to the company of Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Heath, Miss Ada Swanborough, Mr. Rouse and Miss Caroline Carson. This was followed by Mr. Greenwood's pantomime, entitled "Little Bo-Peep and her Sheep; or, the Fine Lady of Banbury Cross, and the Old Woman who lived in a Shoe, and had so many Children she did not know what to do." The fun, jokes and its contents our readers may gain some notion by referring to our illustration. Here was a fine melange and which to furnish incidents; and the drama with this lengthy title has an immense variety of amusing matter. The transformation scene was a "Midsummer," Mary, quite *contraire*," and "Old King Cole." But on these points we have already taken account in our last Number. The transformation scene represents a grotto, in which the sea washes, with floating nymphs in nautilus shells, which gradually changes, becoming more and more brilliant, until the whole is a mass of light which must be witnessed to be appreciated. Lloyd, the artist, received for the transformation scene, and the whole of the pantomime generally is excellent, and there is some extraordinary machinery which is due to the cleverness of Mr. Lloyd. The pantomime company was the comic business introduced, were good. The pantomime company was judiciously selected. Miss Leclercq was Bo-Peep; Mr. Paul, Sir Caroline Adams was Columbine, Mr. Charles Leclercq and Mr. and Master Hudson were for two Dromios, Mr. Fred Vokes as Mr. Saylor was Pantaloon. Mr. Vining may congratulate himself on the success of his pantomime.

New Adelphi.—A burlesque fairy drama, by Mr. Byron, adapted from one of the Counters d'Aroia' popular stories, under the title of "The Lady Bein Penn; or, the Fairy Spell," is the bill at New Adelphi, forms the entertainment for festival folk at this house. The elderly heroine is represented by Mr. Paul Bedford, and Mr. Fox Clarke, late of the Strand Theatre, who was greatly applauded on his entry, as Fire Dragon of the Seven Seas, is also a favourite. The scenery is good, and the costumes are excellent, and there is some extraordinary machinery which is due to the cleverness of Mr. Lloyd. The pantomime company was the comic business introduced, were good. The pantomime company was judiciously selected. Miss Leclercq was Bo-Peep; Mr. Paul, Sir Caroline Adams was Columbine, Mr. Charles Leclercq and Mr. and Master Hudson were for two Dromios, Mr. Fred Vokes as Mr. Saylor was Pantaloon. Mr. Vining may congratulate himself on the success of his pantomime.

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Sadler's Wells.—This house was crowded in every part to witness Mr. Charlton's pantomime, entitled "The Prince of Peculiar Islands," which went off without a single hitch. The opening is full of merit; but much of its effect was due to Miss Marie Davis's acting, who performed Prince Exquisite. Many of the songs and parodies were encored. The ballet portion was remarkably effective. Everything, in fact, had been completely rehearsed, and the result was in the highest degree satisfactory. The beautiful scenery was painted by Mr. James Egerton, which delighted the audience. The transformation scene presented "The Opal Throne of the Amazonian Queen in the Golden Hall of Pendulum Court," and is one of the most powerful conceived by the artist. The comic business was well applied. Mr. Charlton, Mr. George Beckett, Miss Bessie Wells, Miss Attorwell Columbine, and Mr. W. Lucy Pantaloon. This pantomime will go far to secure the prosperity of Mr. Charlton's management.

Surrey.—The pantomime at this house, connected with the adventures of "Jullanus and Basilisa," is one of the most grotesque ladies ever placed on the stage. Crotoe and his man Friday, as acted by Miss Ida Jarman, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Lupino, are most efficient characters; and Miss Laura Conquest, as the Fear of Fun, is a most fetching little lady. The dancer and a singer. The transformation scene is brilliant, and is appropriately named "The Glittering Realm of Gems, leading to the Dewdrop Palace," ending with a triumphant tableau, by the artist, Mr. Morris, the artist, displaying the ingenuous reception of the audience. The pantomimists are all clever. Clown, Mr. Wilkins; Pantaloon, Mr. H. Power; Harlequin, Mr. Wilkins; Harlequin, Mr. W. Osmond; and Columbine, Miss Darling and Miss Taylor. The piece throughout is a great success.

Marylebone.—The pantomime of "Jolly King Christmas" at this house is an excellent specimen of the pantomimic drama, and is got up in a really brilliant style. The transformation scene, called "The Crystal Palace of the Genius of Peace," passes through a series of scenes which are truly bewildering. Mr. J. W. Lawrence is Clown, Mr. C. Cooper Pantaloon, Mr. Frank Vokes Harlequin, Miss Jesse Vokes Columbine, and Mr. F. Vokes Pierrot.

Pavilion.—The title of the pantomime here is, "Prince and Lion King; or, Harlequin Lion Tamer, and the Fairy Queen of Precious Stones," and is really a brilliant affair. The Harlequin is Mr. Arthur Roby; the Clown, Mr. Gladstone; the Pantaloon, Mr. H. Clifton; Queen and Columbine, Miss Louisa Elliston.

City of London.—"Jack and Jill and the Comical Cat" is one of Mr. Nelson Lee's best pantomimes. For scenery and mechanical effect it has been highly commended. The pantomimists are—Harlequin, Mr. George Lupino; Columbine, Mdlle. Lupino; Pantaloon, Master Lupino; Clown, Mr. Thomas Matthews. The house is crowded.

Sydney.—Mr. Shepherd gets up a pantomime as well as any man living, and his "Old King Cole" will bear comparison with his previous efforts. Miss Lee's tenor was remarkably fine, particularly the Vale of Dreams with the ballet impersonations very brilliant. The transformation scene is indescribably gorgeous. The Harlequinade is rich in fun. The Clown was Clown, Mr. C. Parker Pantaloon, Mr. Frederick Evans Harlequin, and Miss Annie Vokes Columbine, and the whole was numerously attended and the piece decidedly successful.

Victoria.—This house, which, under a new management, has of late much improved, produced a successful pantomime, entitled "Lucifer and the Fairy of the Golden Dancers; or, Harlequin and the Genius of Discord."

Polytechnic.—This institution had, as usual, its pantomime. It was constructed on the old tale of "Beauty and the Beast," The costumes and scenery are very handsome, and the dissolving effects, too, have been added, in order to exhibit the improvements on Professor Pepper's patent, by which the facilities of such spiritual exhibitions are rendered perfect. The libretto, descriptive of the pantomime, was well read by Mr. Millard. Mr. Pepper also delivers his very useful lecture on the steam engine, which turns many a penny. As this lecture is practically illustrated, the excitement it produces is extraordinary. The pantomime is explained on Professor Pepper's principles. The current between an electricity and other scientific subjects are all attractive, because the explanations are given as well as the facts. The institution has of late become increasingly popular, and has now before it undoubtedly a most prosperous career.

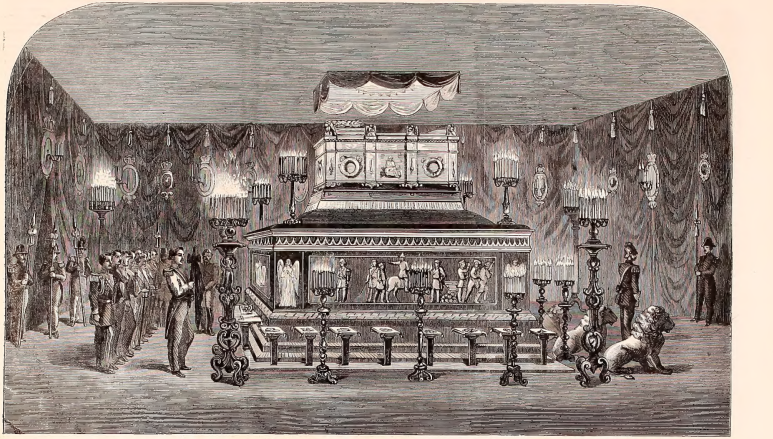
Agricultural Hall.—This spacious building at Islington has grown at once into great popularity. Although not specially adapted to any purpose, it has already been used for a great variety of entertainments. On Boxing Day, and on Messrs. Sanger's behalf, those who have speculated on an equestrian entertainment, including other varieties combined, in fact, a monster exhibition. On Saturday there were two performances, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. The latter was so crowded that the doors had to be closed, and thousands of people were turned away. The afternoon audience was by no means small, the persons in the hall. The hippodrome is constituted of a moveable circus, which fills the building. Altogether, the performers are engaged. To describe all they do would exhaust columns. Suffice it to say that they turn somersaults in the air, nearly a hundred times without touching the ground. The performing animals are also astonishing. There is Mr. Crockett with his loose, which, it would appear, he rules by gentleness and not by mental coercion or physical force. The Roman scene is terribly interesting. We must not omit to mention the classical scene in the arena, which were most effective. The performance concludes with a grand tournament, on a larger scale than that at Cremorne. In the galleries and other convenient parts of the building refreshments and other requisites are provided, there are places where toys for children and Christmas trees may be obtained at reasonable prices. There is a great room on patronage. Messrs. Strange and Pulleyn's equestrian entertainment must be an immense success.

Other places of amusement have likewise had their share of success, and in no other country but our own could the holiday week spread this Christmas. The Crystal Palace had on Saturday 43,741 visitors. The Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, was crowded, and numerously attended. Mdme. Tussaud's maintained also its popularity; indeed, there was not a place of public resort which did not some fortune destiny attended the Alhambra, which was visited by deputations. Mr. Charles Coyte's Circus Royal, which is exceedingly good, will increase in favour with the public.

A photograph from the Hon. Mrs. Boyle's picture of "The Nativity," engraved by Messrs. Graves and Co., of New-bond-street, and Co., of New-bond-street.

Reappearance of the Sun in 1864.—Next year there will be two eclipses of the sun. The first will be on the 5th of May. It will begin on the earth at 8 h. 20 m. 30 s. p.m., Greenwich time, in lat. 39 deg. 30 min. N., long. 20 deg. 21 min. of south latitude. It ends on the earth on the following day at 1 h. 44 m. 30 s. a.m., in lat. 39 deg. 30 min. west, and 10 deg. 21 min. north latitude. The total eclipse will be visible only in the North Pacific Ocean, and it will be visible as a partial eclipse in a part of Europe, the eastern most part of North America and the north of Australia. The second eclipse of the sun will be on the 29th of October. It will be on the earth at 1 h. 21 m. London time, in longitude 169 deg. 14 min. west of Greenwich, and in lat. 39 deg. 30 min. south. It ends at 5 h. 39 m. 30 s. p.m., in longitude 6 deg. 38 min. west, and in lat. 39 deg. 30 min. south. This eclipse will be visible as a total eclipse passes across South America, between 20 deg. and 40 deg. of south latitude. It will also be visible in the South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans. A partial eclipse will be visible for a short time in the Atlantic Ocean, on the west coast of Africa, and in part for a few moments other countries, and at the latter just before sunset.

Patterns for Ladies.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order, to take effect on and after the 1st of January —Patterns of merchandize, &c., may be sent by parcel post between the United Kingdom and places in the United Kingdom at colonial rates, may be transmitted by post between England and Canada, by Canadian mail packet, at the following rates of postage, which must in all cases be prepaid by means of postage-stamps— viz., 4 oz., 3d.; under 8 lb., 6d.; under 1 lb., 1s.; under 2 lb., 2s.; and not exceed 3 lb., 3s.; every additional 1 lb., 1s. No packet of patterns must exceed two feet in length, two feet in breadth, and one foot in thickness. It must be open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be included in the packet of patterns, provided that the packet itself must be capable of being opened for examination, even although they be transparent, must not be used for that purpose.



LYING IN STATE OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE KING OF DENMARK IN THE CASTRUM DOLORIS, OR MOURNERS' HALL, AT THE ROYAL PALACE, COPENHAGEN.

LYING IN STATE OF THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

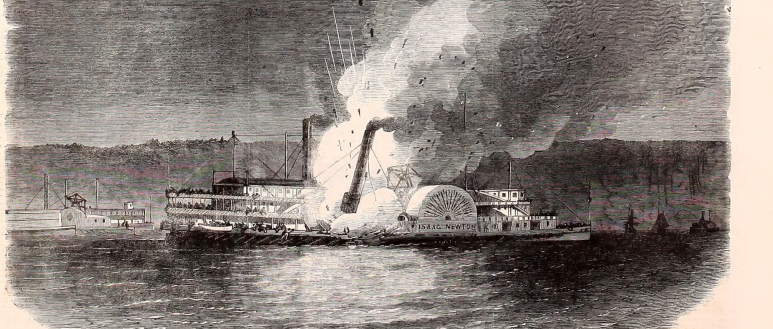
THE sarcophagus containing the remains of the late King Frederick VII. was publicly exhibited in the Castrum Doloris, or Mourners' Hall, at the Royal Palace, Copenhagen, from the 10th to the 17th ult., from ten till two and from four till six. In this spacious hall the dead King received the visits of his mourning subjects. Along the staircase and in the corridors they walked between waving folds of black cloth, lit up by the solemn lustre of numerous girandoles. In the middle of the room stood the catafalque. An open coffin of enormous dimensions, encasing two others of lead and wood, was placed on a platform, decorated with black, like the rest of the hall. At its head drooped the grand banner of the realm. A bas-relief in bronze, inlaid in the wood on the left side, exhibited the late King on horseback, giving orders to sailors and soldiers; whilst on the right he was represented as the protector of art and science. The steps leading up to the sarcophagus were studded with twenty-four diminutive pedestals, bearing the insignia of Royalty, the sceptre, and the various orders of knighthood belonging to the deceased Sovereign. Partly on and partly round the Castrum Doloris were placed silver candelabra, radiant with lights; whilst the foot of the catafalque was guarded by three silver lions, which are always produced on similar occasions in Denmark. Over the whole a canopy of black crape spread out its sombre folds. Besides the bas-reliefs already mentioned, and others illustrating the love and sorrow of his people, the sarcophagus bore a silver plate, containing the following inscription:—

"Frederick VII., born Oct. 6, 1808. Married, first, Nov. 1, 1828, to Princess Wilhelmina Marie, of Denmark; second, June 10, 1841, to Princess Caroline, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married by the left hand, Aug. 7, 1850, to Lady Christina Louisa, Countess of Danner. He restored the popular liberties of Denmark, and boldly defended the independence of the realm. He was the last male of the line of King Frederick III., and, with the approbation of his people, elected as his successor the husband of his father's sister's daughter, the son of his grandfather's sister's daughter. He died Nov. 15, 1863, when the Prince elect ascended the throne as Christian IX. His motto was, 'The love of the people is the strength of my reign.'"

On the lid was placed a golden wreath, the tribute of some Danish ladies; whilst the frame of the sarcophagus was inlaid with silver plates, containing appropriate texts from the treasures of the Old and New Testaments. A magnificent coat of arms, suspended on the wall, together with the armorial bearings of the various provinces, completed the decoration of the chamber. High military and civil officers and twelve yeomen of the guard surrounded the platform.

BURNING OF THE AMERICAN RIVER-STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON.

THE Isaac Newton, one of the most elegant of the many floating palaces on the Hudson River, while on her way from New York to Albany, caught fire near Fort Washington, from the bursting of one of her boilers, on Saturday, the 5th ult., and was burnt to the water's edge. All attempts to extinguish the flames proved unavailing. It was impossible, owing to the dense smoke and steam on the lower deck, to get at the hose, and the heat drove the engineer from his post. The Isaac Newton had on board, at the time of the accident, about 130 passengers. A tug and a propeller hastened to the relief of those on board, who were speedily removed from the burning wreck. Fourteen persons were, however, badly scalded by the steam, and of these six died. Our Engraving is from a sketch taken by Mr. Edward L. Henry, of Tenth-street, New York.



BURNING OF THE AMERICAN RIVER STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON ON HER WAY FROM NEW YORK TO ALBANY.

SKETCHES FROM MEXICO.

THE two accompanying Mexican Illustrations are from sketches sent through the last mail by our artist, M. Beaucé, who is now at General Bazaine's head-quarters in the Mexican capital. From his long association with the French army, and his peculiar position as the official painter of the events of the Mexican war, M. Beaucé has become quite a favourite with the officers, with whom he messes *à la militaire*. Our Artist arrived at Vera Cruz at the same time as the Archbishop of Mexico—and, in his amusing letter just received, relates that he had the honour of proceeding to Puebla in his Eminence's company. The representatives of Religion and the Arts performed their agreeable journey to Puebla on mule-back, and were escorted throughout their tortuous course by a detachment of fifty Spahis.

According to most accounts, the state of things in the portions of Mexico under French domination is satisfactory. The most recent military fact of importance is the occupation of Jalapa, which was given up to the Imperial troops by a Mexican General who has espoused the cause of the Empire. The name of the General in question is Prieto. He has since returned with his officers to Puebla, his ordinary abode, to complete their submission to the French authorities.

In the capital the Regency continues its labours for the organisation of the Mexican army, in accordance with the regulations of the French military system. The General-in-Chief superintends all the ameliorations with much interest. The city of Mexico has recovered most of its habits of luxury and elegance. General Bazaine, General Almonte, and the Archbishop have held receptions worthy of their position; and when the courier left preparations were being made for a grand fête about to be offered by the ayuntamiento to the officers of the two armies. The effect produced by these reunions is excellent, not only on account of the impulse they give to business, but also because they afford opportunities for friendly communication between persons of different parties.

The only real trouble to which the Imperial troops are still exposed arises from the existence of a few corps of Juarez's partisans, who usually disperse on the approach of the French military, or from bands of professional robbers, who are, of course, the natural enemies of all solid military organisation, which must inevitably lead to their suppression. With the extension of the French influence these bands of robbers are obliged to withdraw for their personal safety to regions that offer but rare and unprofitable occasions for the exercise of their rapacious talent; and even in the haunts selected by the master chiefs they are occasionally disturbed and captured by the flying detachments of contre-guerrillas that scour the environs of Puebla, Mexico, and Vera Cruz.

Our first illustration is a Portrait of Bauuelos José de Jésus, for many years one of the scourges of the country, and a veritable type of the Mexican brigand chiefs. He was forty years of age, and on his trial was accused of assassination, pillage, and arson. He was found guilty on all these serious counts. Arrested on Wednesday, the 14th of October, and tried on the 16th, he was shot at Puebla on the 17th of the same month, at eight o'clock in the morning.

Our other illustration relates to the capture of sixteen brigands, recently tried by court-martial at Puebla; they formed part of Quesada's famous band. For the exercise of their predatory functions they were well mounted and well armed, and did not lack a certain amount of boldness. They had made an attack upon San Andre, but were repulsed with loss. From a sentiment of vengeance they afterwards pillaged Jalapasco, and subsequently attacked and burnt the hacienda of San Antonio d'Arco. Such atrocities led to their vigorous pursuit by the French detachments, and the sixteen rascals were at length arrested in San Antonio, and sent for trial to Puebla. Seven of them were condemned to death on the 18th of October, and were shot at eight o'clock the following morning. The remaining nine were sentenced to hard labour for life. The scene of the court-martial represented in our Engraving is the reading of the sentence.



BANUELOS JOSÉ DE JÉSUS, THE FAMOUS MEXICAN BRIGAND CHIEF.



COURT-MARTIAL ON MEXICAN BRIGANDS AT PUEBLA.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE West Riding of Yorkshire is an important section of our great Parliamentary system. Its importance is a political sense has often been exhibited by the fact that the results of elections for the county have been considered as the turning-point of hard-fought party battles. Since the time when the Whigs were beaten out of the county representation, and Mr. Cobden ceased to be one of the members for the West Riding, it has formed a well-defined phalanx of Conservatism, and the north has awfully dwindled away. New men, whose qualifications are admitted to be territorial and unexceptionable, have respectively quietly walk into the representation, and hold it, without, apparently any record of leaders' names. As it is said that members out of Parliament has added two more members to the West Riding; and as it is well believed that the Conservatives, under the management of Mr. Collins, mean to have Sir Francis Lindley and another formidable preparations for an attempt on the two seats at the next general election, the West Riding seems likely to be a political demonstration from a liberal point of view, in the hope of raising the dormant spirit of party, and baffling the plans of the Conservatives. Accordingly, there came together at Leeds the other day most of the liberal members for the West Riding, and those who were not there knew them all will probably think that, in a certain peculiar and mainly physical sense, the collection was a full one. It was a meeting of the affair, as we suspect, and of course at the top of the table, was Lord Houghton, and Mr. Macaulay. Mr. Macaulay is the only public bushes of the honours of the Peerage upon him, thus took the earliest opportunity of infringing on the constitutional principle that Peers must not interfere in Parliamentary elections, Parliamentary assemblage, and the way in which Lord Houghton talked, there can be no doubt that he would electioneering. Mr. Macaulay, Sir John Ramsden, senior member for the West Riding, a Denham young statesman, who, we think, is Lord Ashburton's heir, and blue and first of the political and official atmosphere, got his wings singed in 1846, were of course present, and also of course, were jovial, boldly. And did his best to hide the aforesaid slightly-damaged wings. There was one gap in the assemblage, and that was Cowsley, who always reminds one of a statue of some Parliamentary hero. We have come to this conclusion on account, no doubt, felt pleasantly on the cars of his Yorkshire hearers, and which sound so oddly on the unattuned ear of the Londoner on the occasion when he is not in the representation at critical moments of debate, which declare his principle to be, 'let us have cheap government, whatever else we have not.' Mr. Macaulay's eloquence Mr. Lenthall, who is always so pointed and so neat, and so modish and mercurial, that he is the very model of a modern political *maître-d'œuvre*, who skips and stamps about, threatening with his light but firm fingers every point he touches, and who is a great favourite. How capital he must be in Yorkshire (where he has his audience with him) when he even condescends to interest us in London, as he does is by no means with him. Then there was Mr. Dent, who has sat for Knaresborough ever since the Reform Parliament, which is all that we are able to say, even if we are threatened with the consequences of our ignorance; and Mr. Henry Thompson, who, great *grand nephew* to the special position of a Yorkshire M.P. and by no means least in our dear love, was Mr. Edward Baines, who, being in Yorkshire, was sure to be there. A man of the most determined views of Radicalism pure and simple, actually took on himself at the Leeds dinner the task of a Tory. The Heroe of the Dissenters was in attendance to a time which Lord Houghton himself could not have made sweeter or more appropriate. Lastly, but not least, there was the member of wile, and with the intention of repeating the Tories hark way upon their own ground, by the way, we are sorry to say, he has been a good Conservation talked at this Liberal demonstration, and Mr. Cuthbert Cuth talked. Cuth talked.

In the course of these meaningless commonplaces on extra-Parliamentary utterances, it has not hitherto been our fortune to encounter Sir Joseph Paxton. Perhaps he is not, by the way, a member of the Conservation of Coventry—which has replaced, so far as its representation is concerned, the old Whig-Radical city of Coventry—but as the Sebastopol-Tortoise gone mad, and what that means the initiated alone can understand. Sir Joseph has, however, given us a most pleasant discourse with his constituents. Somehow or the other, one cannot help thinking that Sir Joseph has been in the full eclipse of late. The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1852 were wise enough not to recognise the Paxton of original genius; and, large crystal buildings having been rather ignored than not, Sir Joseph, like the Almanack, found most of his hopes of fame upon glass, has not been flourished in the face of the world as he was in the days of 1851. Perhaps he is satisfied with his great Parliamentary seat of compiling the Times' Index, and has resolved to accept his scheme of the embankment of the Thames; and he may even have been consulted about the Nile dam, and we hope that there be blushes unseen as much as possible at finding himself so famous. If we were Sir Joseph, having to make a Parliamentary speech, a specimen of a peculiar class of Parliamentary men—those who, essentially of the people, have risen from the people to be men of political character, but to whom representing a constituency is the natural climax of their good fortune, who do their work in the house in a quiet, easy, but, on the whole, satisfactory manner, we should decidedly go ourselves the pleasure of introducing him to Sir Joseph Paxton.

To those who have extended their observation and inquiry to the more remote regions of the house—to those who have attended occasionally with the study of little-known, or unknown members—to the Radicals, best interpreted by Mr. Hume, and to the members for Oldham. His hereditary name has done little for him as a member of Parliament; and, indeed, he has done considerably for him in the wrong way; while a peculiar sensitiveness of temperament, and, as we think, genuine modesty of character, have been very much in the back ground so far as the showy part of membership is concerned. But there is growing upon him what we think is more respected than he. Entertaining opinions founded on a deep sympathy with the working classes of the country, and championing always the cause of humanity towards the brute creation, Mr. Hindley shows a melancholy earnestness in the cause he espouses which would render it a more effective speaker if he would. His earnestness was not so deeply tinged with melancholy. It may not be so; but Mr. Colborne also is a man of deep feeling, and his melancholy grief until sorrow has become absorbed into his nature, and that the only evidence that he has against it is the fact that he himself as largely as possible the griefs of others. A neat, easy, fluent speaker, with a well-considered subject, Mr. Colborne will come an air of apology for obtruding his sadness on the House. besides being fluent—few words in a sentence always speaks under circumstances to induce attention—he really speaks with great feeling in the House of Commons more than he ever dreams of. We have an impression that on general subjects he is a reader of notes oddly sometimes; but we are sure that by the electors of Oldham, whom he has been peculiarly solemnly true, he is high esteem as one who sympathises with because he knows them.

A crime similar to that committed by the notorious Palmer is the subject of judicial investigation in Paris. A physician learned the life of his wife for 100,000f. (£4000), and, according to the charge, he and his accomplice the young woman died. The coldeness of the death and the large amounts for which the life was insured excited the attention of the directors of the insurance company, and they determined to make the case known to the proper authorities. The Commissioners of Police are now under the direction of the Imperial Attorney-General, in consequence of which the affair was examined and committed to the Assizes.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.—At a time when the circumstances of India in connection with the appointment of Lord Lowerence to the post of Governor-General are exciting attention, the following list of eminent persons who have filled that important position since the Battle of Plassy, with the dates of their appointments, may prove interesting:—Colonel Clive, 1759; Mr. Holwell, 1760; Mr. Vansittart, 1761; Mr. Spencer, 1764; Lord Clive, 1765; Mr. Verelst, 1767; Mr. Cartier, 1769; Mr. Warren Hastings, 1772; Sir J. McPherson, 1785; Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis, 1786; Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore), 1793; the Earl (Marquis) of Wellesley, 1798; Lord Minto, 1807; Marquis Hastings, 1813; G. Barlow, 1805; the Earl of Minto, 1807; Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings), 1813; Earl Amherst, 1823; Lord W. Bentinck, 1828; Sir C. Metcalfe, 1835; Lord Auckland, 1836; Earl (Marquis) of Ellenborough, 1842; Sir H. Gough, 1843; Sir F. Currie (Lord Dalhousie), 1847; Lord Canning, 1856; Lord Elgin, 1862; Sir J. Lawrence, 1863.

THE FARM.

THE marvellous sale of bullocks at Sir Anthony de Rothschild's, coupled with the fact that there has scarcely ever been a Smithfield Club Show with so many good beasts above 5,0l. value, has made the army in the crack London butchers' shops this Christmas considerably beyond the average. The great market was also quite a quality one, and the 1,000 Scotch beasts (many of them first or second crosses with the shorthorn) were soon bought up, and at a rather good clean flesh—no small consideration when fat is only bringing 3½d. per lb.

In Scotland it has not been a very remarkable show year for cattle, but more for Clydesdale. Mr. Wm. Dunlop, indeed, and therefore did not exhibit his polls, at Kelso; and, with the exception of Rex Mauk and Quintessence, there was very special among the blacks. The sale of the Breadalbane West Highland cattle was the great feature of the Scottish year, and it will long be looked on such as the best lot of cattle ever sold in one lot. Mr. Cruickshank's is the most wonderful of the two, and a proof of what keen ducal rivalry will do for a fine show.

The shorthorn trade has been dull and heavy throughout the year, and the Christmas Fat Show has not been one of any special interpretation. The averages are low as compared with other seasons and the 'Champion' Ambassador, bred by Mr. Torr, of Lancashire trade (which includes First Fruits, 160gs.) has been pretty fair, and France has done a terrible year for cattle. Mr. Torr, of Mottram, Cheshire, has been the principal Australian buyer; but Mr. Chormside has done a little, and it is said that Mr. Cruickshank is to go. The Irish are improving its stock so much as quite to astonish the English drovers. Ireland has been no circuit there of late years; and the Duke of Devonshire has just sent over 100 to Lismore. Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Wetherall's Old Cossey to that quarter. The largest sale was Mr. Shepherd's, at Lismore, in which 100 Shorthorns, 100 Irish, and were all sold in one day, by Mr. Strafford, in whose ears the hammer rang 'Fine, Fine, Fine.' Mr. Shepherd's sale have rounded rather strange. The highest average was at Lady Egust's sale, when 13 made 50l. 5s. each, and the lowest was at Lord Ducie's, at Barbraham sales, of which the joint average was 35l. 7s. 2d. 10l. 15s. Mr. Auldjo was fourth with 47l. 5s. 6d., and Mr. Albert Mr. Wetherall and Mr. Strafford have just divided the four highest honours. Mr. Wetherall's 13 averaged 41l. 19 average 41l. 19s. 6d. Noakes had an average of 43l. 2s. 2d. for 43, and Mr. R. Wilson of 43l. 5s. 6d. The Chairman Lord Chancellor (400 gs.), Lady Tigot's Prince Victor (230 gs.), and Lord Ducie's Duke (210 gs.) were the top prices for aged and yearling bulls and bull-calves; and the highest average was made by Mr. Strafford's sale, Lady Tigot's Rosedale (which has since, we are told, slipped her calf), and Lady Tigot's Rosedale (which has since, we are told, slipped her calf), and females. Mr. Bates made a spirited purchase at Babraham of twin heifer calves, which were by Mr. Bates's Duke of Oxford. In has been a remarkably weak year for young show bulls, and among the heifers the Duke of Devonshire's Lady Fragrant, Mr. Wetherall's the bulls. Her sensitive, Rosedale and Flower Girl, were more distinguished for symmetrical development for their age than for any surpassing excellence; and Mr. Strafford's Rosedale and Mr. Southwicke looked quite so blooming this year as she did at Battersea. Duke of Athol's Rosebud, Lord Ducie's Duchess, and Lord Berwick's piece we have at Kelso; and if they are not previously sold Mr. Douglas had the Duke of Athol's Rosebud, Lord Ducie's Duchess, and Princess of Attleborne at Newcastle.

The Mentmore Shorthorns at Hereford sale of the year, when 50 cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at their feet, averaged 23l. 10s. The Duke of Devonshire's Lismore sale, of which we have spoken, for which Mr. Colosmon, of Woburn Park, gave £44 4s.) realised and one previous sale, Mr. Shepherd's, Mr. Auldjo's, Mr. Albert's, has passed from the Lady meadow to the Whitfield herd Mr. Torr's, and Mr. Wetherall's Old Cossey to that quarter. Mr. Thomas has gone to Mr. Appesley's, and Mr. Dockham's factory to Mr. Bates's. Mr. Wetherall has sold his Duchess heifer in Baysham Court—three of them from Old Cadzile, Ruby, and Delight of Lismore—to Mr. Bates. Mr. Bates has also sold a bull-calf, unnoticed at Hereford, to Mr. Proteot, of Abbey Dore Court, Mr. Bates's first-prize Worcester heifer will be in no Mr. Bates's first-prize Worcester heifer will be in no Yubicle list; Mr. Bates's Duke of Oxford (1852) at Kelso; Mr. Bates's (1902) at Mr. Baldwin's, of Loddington, and Ada's heifer-calf at Mr. Capper's, of Neithrop, Banbury. Agnes, and Ada are all sisters, from the celebrated silver cow of the same name. Mr. Bates's eleven-year-old bull Carlisle (923) has failed in his feet at last, and goes to the Smithfield Club Show-yard, to be sold under the hammer, when the first prize is "the bull, cow, and offspring class at Tredegar, last month, and Mr. Bates's Carlisle, at Kelso, Mr. Bates's Duke of Carlisle, and second at Worcester and first at Cirencester, is also doomed.

The sale of Devons has been pretty good during the past year, although the Devon cattle are not in the fashion, and have not the most spirited customers. To compensate for this there has been an increase of attention to them, and a full sale of them every ten thousand." Mr. James Davy has sold the bull-calf from Tempress (the gold medal cow at Battersea) to the Rev. A. C. Thynne, of Kilkhampton, Cornwall. Mr. Davy has also sold to his Duke of Pitton, bull-calf from Princess 2nd, to Captain Hall, of Bradpenthy, and Mr. Davy has also sold to his Duke of Pitton, bull-calf Philip Hales. The female Devons were superior to the males at the Royal this year, and Mr. Davy has sold a number to the new owner of the judges to be the queen of the yard. The distance and the delays by rail are a great bar to the Devon trade, and will be so for a very full next July, but the breeders are determined to make a brave show when the society pitches its camp in their own country, in 1865.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of George Hobson, Esq., of Westbourne-road, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 15th ult., bequeath the bulk of his property, with the exception of an annuity of £100, to be held in trust for his widow during her life, to his brother, Mr. Thomas Hobson's interest and share in the business and firm of Messrs. Reid and Co., brewers—in the event of his brother's decease, intestate.

The will of William Gardner, Esq., of Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, was proved on the 15th ult., by his brother, Mr. John Henry Gardner, Esq., the sole executor, to whom he has intrusted the whole of his property under a settlement, dated the 29th ult., and leaving to the (testator's) niece a life interest in the sum of £60,000.

The will of Mr. Joseph Bell, late of Ivy, late in the Hon. East India Company's Madras Civil Service, who died at his residence, Hyde Park-street, on the 27th ult., was proved in the Prerogative Court under £70,000 personalty; the executors and trustees being G. D. Carr, Esq., of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Major Bell, of Bengal Artillery, and Mr. Bell, H. Russell, of St. John's College, Cambridge; to each of whom a legacy of £200 is bequeathed. The testator has left the residue of his property to be held in the families of his children, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Carr, and Major Bell, the property of his eldest son. To his sons he leaves the residue of his estate, bequeathing to his daughters £10,000 each. Mrs. Bell, the testator's late daughter, Jane Eozonia, £16,000; together with certain contingent interests to his children; and an annuity of £250 to his sister, Louisa Bovell.

The ship Colsteraven (belonging to Messrs. Teighe and Smith, of London), Captain Knight, master, sailed from Plymouth on Monday for Melbourne, taking out 33 married couples, with 11 children and seven infants, two single men, and 11 single women. The Times says that the passage warrants "that in persons paid for by their friends in the colony, 30 married couples, 11 children, and 19 from Scotland have been shipped from Plymouth. Knight, the special agent for selecting persons in distressed circumstances, has been very careful in his selection. These cases have been assisted in their outfit, embarkation, and other expenses by the Lord Mayor of Dublin's Committee and the Victoria Emigrants' Assistance Society of London. The emigrants appeared to be of a very superior class, and have been highly approved of by the emigration officers. The Victoria Emigrants' Assistance Society have, as usual, provided on board the Colsteraven a library of about 300 volumes, of a useful and entertaining character, as well as copybooks and other works of elementary instruction. The passengers are in the charge of Dr. Wallis a surgeon appointed by the Board of Health, and the arrangements, as well as the accommodation, as will as the Government ships, are very complete to ensure the comfort and well-being of the passengers.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

IN the "railway clearance" on the east side of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the premises long known as the York Hotel are now in course of removal. Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars Bridge, built this house for his own residence: on its southern face, in Little Bridge-street, is a medallion, with the initials "R. M." surmounted by his crest and the date MDCCLXX. The walls of the principal rooms bear several medallions of classic figures, which Mylne may have modelled in the professional manner. The street was mostly built in 1765, when the Fleet ditch was arched over. The choice of the design for Blackfriars Bridge led to a contest as to whether elliptical or semicircular arches were preferable: Mylne had advocated the former; Yeve, the semicircular; and Dr. Johnson, his friend, wrote three several letters in the Gentleman's Magazine in favour of the latter. Mylne's was the costly bridge about which this strong controversy was waged will have disappeared. Mylne, who attained the age of ninety-two years, is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, of which he was for fifty years surveyor. He was the last appointed surveyor of the city of New River Company, in which he was succeeded by his son, William Mylne, who died in 1811. Mylne's friend, Hertz, a highly-cheerful years; on Christmas Day (Friday last). Mr. Mylne, also, a member the noble engineering family, Bridge, and superintended the covering of the Fleet ditch. He also built Adelphi Terrace, King-street, Mylne planned well his houses in Blackfriars, although many of them have been pulled down for insurance offices. In the house No. 6, opposite the York Hotel, lived Sir Richard Phillips, who was for a year Bridge-street, he published his *Monthly Magazine*. Here, as became a literary publisher, Sir Richard formed a collection of original portraits of living authors and artists, including Chaucer, Dryden, Locke, Prior, Pope, Addison, Steele, Swift, Akenside, and Richardson; Gray, Collins, Arkwright, Wolcot, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; besides, a curious picture of the Great Fire of London, and the drawing of old Temple Bar, engraved in Richardson's Correspondence: also a set of views of houses of eminent persons, by Sam. Ireland; and a host of minor curiosities. (We may here correct an error in page 376 of the column of 'Curious,' Insurance office at the corner of Ludgate-hill was the Albion, not the Rock, as stated there.

The Scotch pearl-fishery has lately been revived with great success by M. Morin, who has established a company for working since 1860. The Tay, the Leith, the Garry, and the Tummel are said to abound most in pearls, and in the last three months the Garry alone must have made as much as from £8 to £10 weekly. In 1862 the average price of a Scotch pearl was £3 10s., and in 1863 it was £4 10s. Many of the fisheries they have fetched from £5 to £20. One Scotch pearl has bought by the Empress Eugenie for 1,000 guineas; and M. Unger possesses a necklace of Scotch pearls which he values at £350.

Pantomimes, we suppose, have been played upon our stage 160 years, or since Weaver produced his "Tavern Bilkers." Downes, the Theatre Royal, Dublin, though it is commonly dated from Rich's "Harlequin Sorcerer," at Lincoln's-inn-fields (Nov. 1717). Dr. Doran, in his new book on the English Stage, dispatches the harlequinade with a few brief sentences and remarks. Still the same is accomplished something in this way. Tom Dibdin, in his "Memoirs," tells us that in the pantomime of "Harlequin Captain," "The Eight-mattled Racer," by which the proprietors cleared £10,000.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for the past month appears a very interesting letter from Thomas Selby, Esq., of Weetbourne-square, in support of the claim of the descendants of Sir William Selby, of Deane Selby, of Lightham Mote, indicates her to have been, in some sense, the revival of Lord Lyttelton's Act, as maintained by Major Luard, at the visit of the Archæological Institute to Hever in April last. The following facts, says Mr. Selby, on beyond dispute:—

"My great-great-grandfather (the daughter of Sir Henry Selby, Kt., second son of George, cousin of Sir William Selby, the husband of Elizabeth Boleyn) married Mary Boleyn, whose great-aunt Dorothy Selby discovered the meaning of the anonymous letter) to her children, Mary and Anne, communicated to her great-grandmother, the late Mrs. Selby, of the Mote, who died in 1845, at the age of ninety.

It had been objected by a Correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* that the family papers had been lost or destroyed; but it is evident that the documents and papers of the Selbys were burnt with the family mansion at Deane Hall, Northamptonshire, in the reign of Charles the Second, and Roman Catholic branch of the Selby family may have known of the intended fire from informers and connivers of the Gunpowder Plot, and thus warned Sir William Selby for his safety; and that Sir William or his lady planned that the family papers should be burnt with the house. Mr. Thomas Selby had already stated that the papers were destroyed by the family and to the knowledge that they had been the means of averting an awful calamity from, so far as regarded the Protestant religion, himself, and his family. Sir William Selby's wealth and position may be inferred from his will and funeral certificates in the College of Arms. The Selbys were allied by blood and some intimacy between the families of Selby and Baron Montegle, to whom the Northamptonshire estates passed. Mr. Selby adds, further, that many coincidences, which he had never had ever been pointed out.—Francis Trenham was one of the executors to the will of Lord Treasurer Elizabeth, dowager Countess of Kent, Kt. May it not be inferred that the warning came through this channel?

Mistletoe has recently been introduced into West Cornwall from Devon and Somersetshire, by Mr. Rogers, of Penzance. Lingle's tenants of the inhabitants did not know the nature or modern use of mistletoe. Some farmers contracted with the gardener to put into their orchards; berries were a sort of white currant; and as much as sixpence was demanded for a small bunch.

The very valuable collection of oak furniture, porcelain, and pictures—the property of Mr. Alderman Goodrick, of Studley, in Warwickshire—has just been dispersed by auction, and realised upwards of £7,000. The ornamental china was a set of three superb old Sèvres vases, of the finest Louis Seize period (royal); the principal vase having a medallion centre, exquisitely painted in cupids: the other two vases, with panels of flowers, realised 100 guineas—112l., high; and each of the two end vases 14in. high, painted with medallion centres, the subjects the centre. In the library room was a noble oak sideboard, magnificently carved in masks, shields, and other devices, with the arms of Goodrick and Ingilby, and large lions, fruit, and cows; also a pair of side tables, supported by satyrs, sarcophagus shape, and the finest specimen of the kind in Sèvres; and previously been sold for £145,000 to Mr. Walker, of Birmingham.

The ancient parish church of St. Peter and St. John, Wakefield, and St. Thomas, in Southwark, for parochial, but not ecclesiastical, purposes, has been destroyed by fire. It was the first extension of railways in the district, no less than 200 houses have been pulled down, and only 50 houses left standing in St. Thomas's. The almost entire ruins of the parish church, and the demolition of the Thomas's Hospital, having rendered the parish church almost useless, it will be taken down to the ground. The fire in the Governors' Room, so far advanced to the Orator's cap, long and loud were the Cantabrian plaudits: in the hall, at the dais table, he was radiant and joyous; and when he gave the toast, "Floreat alternum Carthusiana domus," the fine old apartment rang to the roof with the enthusiasm of the guests at the tables and the visitors in the galleries. Everywhere he was recognised as the *genius loci*; and Charterhouse may well be proud of having nourished so sound a writer of pure idiomatic English and sterling humour as the author of the Makepeace Thackeray.

In wit a man, simplicity a child.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNTESS BOYLE.

The **Lady Beatrix** EMMA, Viscountess Boyle—whose premature and lamentable decease, in her twenty-seventh year, occurred on the 20th ult., after her having for the fortnight previously given birth to a son—was the third daughter of Henry, third Earl of Harewood, by his wife, Lady Louisa, eldest daughter of Edward, twelfth Duke of Norfolk, and sister of Henry Thomas, fourth and present Earl of Harewood. Her Ladyship was married, July 12, 1859, to Henry Boutflower, Viscount Boyle, only and present Earl of Shannon, and leaves issue (besides the infant) a son and heir, Richard, present Earl of Shannon.

SIR RICHARD PLUMPTRE GLYN, BART.

Sir Richard Plumptre Glyn, second Baronet, of Gaunts, in the county of Dorset, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Glyn and Co., Lombard-street, was the eldest son (by his wife, Mary, daughter of John Plumptre, Esq., of Fredville, Kent, M.P. for East Kent) of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, an eminent banker and alderman of the City of London, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1760, and was created a Baronet in the following year. The deceased Baronet, who was in the 70th year of his age, was born June 15, 1793, and succeeded his father in the title and estates, 1840, when he was therefore in his forty-seventh year. He succeeded his father as second Baronet August 27, 1840, and was High Sheriff of Dorset in the following year, in 1841. He was a deputy lieutenant of that county, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for London. He was also the senior partner in the firm of Glyn, Mills, and Co., bankers, of Lombard-street, the deceased, on the 24th ult., at his town house, 37, Eaton-square, was seized with paralysis, and died the next day. Sir Richard leaves Georgiana Glyn, the third Baronet, late Captain 1st Royal Dragoons, and son of the late

Robert Glyn, Esq., by his wife, Frederica, youngest daughter of Henry Hurford, Esq., of Down-place, Berks. Sir Richard Plumptre Glyn, the deceased, was first married, in 1819, to Georgiana, daughter of Sir Thomas Parke, Middlesex. M.P. for Kendal, also of the great banking firm of Lombard-street; and Mr. Charles John Glyn, M.A., Rector of Wilmington, and Little Hinton, Somersetshire; and a sister, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Edward Greathed, Esq., of Lullingg, in the county of Sussex. This lady married, 1819, with Rt. semk: branch, the Glynn, Baronetcy of Revell, Surrey, all of residence in the banking—with, is of ancient Norman descent. The Rev. Edward Greathed, Rector Bish, chief of his fourth tribe of North Wales, who flourished in 440, and from Wrinn also descended the Glyns, Somersetshire, and Gaunts.

THE REV. SIR GEORGE SHIFFNER, BART., FINCHAM.

The Rev. Sir George Shiffner, M.A., third Baronet, of Coombe, in the county of Sussex, and Rector of Fincham, in the county of Norfolk, and Vicar of Ansport, Berkshire, was the third son of Sir George Shiffner, the first Baronet, by his wife, Mary, the only daughter and heiress of John Cage, Esq., of Coln St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire, and was born in 1787. He was born May 17, 1811, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1836. Having entered holy orders, he was Rector of St. Peter's, Lewes, and afterwards, in 1845, became Vicar of Jersey. In 1847 he made the match a Canon Residentiary of Chichester in 1852. He succeeded his brother, Admiral Sir Henry Shiffner, as second Baronet, March 15, 1850. Sir George married, July 10, 1837, Frances Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Dobson, of Willerton, Cheshire, by whom (who died Nov. 3, 1861) he had issue. The eldest son and heir, Sir George Shiffner, fell in the assault on Sebastopol; and the two daughters are also deceased. The Army and Navy daughters, of whom the youngest, Louisa Emily, was married, in 1859, to Thomas Best, Esq., only son of the late Thomas Best, of Rettrice, Hants. The Rev. Sir George Shiffner died at Chichester on the 24th ult., and is succeeded by his only son, Sir George Augustus Shiffner, now the fourth Baronet, Rector of Ramsey, Sussex, who was born in 1838, and married, in 1861, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hall, Rector of Stanmore Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and has issue. This family of Shiffner is of Russian origin, and the name was originally Schiffner, a name of the Scherzing, who have appeared in a merchant in London. His son, Henry Shiffner, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Barrister-at-Law, county of Hereford, M.P. for Hastings, and father of Sir George Shiffner, Bart., so created in 1818, whose son was the Baronet just deceased.

DEAN PAKENHAM.

The Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Pakenham, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's and Christchurch, Dublin, and Registrar of the Order of St. Patrick, was the fifth son of Edward, first Baron Pakenham, second Earl of Longford, and grandson of the Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley and Elizabeth, Countess of Longford, in her own right, daughter of Thomas Pakenham, and of the Right Rev. Thomas Pakenham, Lord Bishop of Meath, and the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, K.C.B., Major-General in the service of Wellington, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, who was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1838. He took his Archdeacon's degree in 1850, and was appointed to the Archdeacon's degree in 1850, and was appointed to the Cathedrals of St. Patrick and Christchurch in 1845. He has also been Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His brother, the late Lord Longford, declined to advance him to a Bishopric on account of the narrowness of their family connection. Archdeacon Pakenham was a very popular preacher, and was very zealous in the discharge of his duties, and made friends of all with whom he came in contact. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, and an extremely generous host. He took great interest in the restoration of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, several of the windows of which were the gift of Archdeacon Pakenham. He married Miss Louisa Gunnese, Esq., will now completely carry out. The Dean married, Jan. 1st, 1824, Miss Louisa Gunnese, second daughter of the late Rev. William Gunnese, and sister of Henry, second Lord Mount Sandford, and by her, who survives him, leaves a numerous and large family, of whom the eldest son is the present Rev. Thomas Pakenham-Mahon, Esq., whose wife, Grace Catherine, is only daughter of the late Major Denis Mahon, of Strokestown Park, county of Roscommon, and heiress of Maurice Mahon, third son of Lord Hartland. Dean Pakenham died on the 16th ult.

COLONEL FITZGIBBON.

Colonel James Fitzgibbon, who died on the 20th ult., at his residence in the Leeward Islands, was, as the advanced age of eighty-three, entered the British Army in 1798, being appointed to an ensigncy in the 60th Regiment, serving in the Irish rebellion. He accompanied the Army to Holland in 1799 in the 6th Regiment. He was present at the capture at the Helder of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army. The 2nd of October of that year he was taken prisoner in the action near Egmont-op-Zee, and after his exchange, and subsequent employment in the Mediterranean, during the Peninsular War, in March, 1801, the 40th was conducted as marines in the fleet under the command of the British army in the action of the 21st of that month, when Sir Ralph Abercrombie fell. Lord Nelson, Fitzgibbon served in the Monarch, 74. He afterwards acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of Copenhagen. He, on the 24th of June, 1813, by a successful ruse de guerre, having employed the Spanish guerrilla chief, Don Julian Sanchez, to capture upwards of 300 invalided American troops, including fifty cavalry and two field pieces. He was for this spirited exploit promoted to a majority in the 60th, and presented to a company in the Royal Veteran Battalion, being then on half-pay in Upper Canada, anticipated the rebellion in that province, and was thanked by that command for measures he adopted to defend the province. At other times duty on the defensive, he sailed forth at the head of the armed militia, and dispersed and routed the rebels. For this service the Governor-General of the Province of Canada, and the Provincial Parliament passed a unanimous vote of thanks, and granted him £1000.

WILLIAM FELIX HILEY, ESQ.

This excellent and much-esteemed gentleman died a short time since at his seat, Forest Hill, near Wallingford, Berks. His decease, occurring so soon after that of his lamented wife, will be a severe loss to the poor and to the cause of religion in the neighbourhood of his neighbourhood, to whom at all times, but especially during the indisposition of his wife, he was a most liberal benefactor. Mr. Hiley was the second and fifth child and only son of Felix Hiley, and was the only child and fifth child and only son of John O'Reilly, Esq., of Bracklin, in the county of Meath, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Rossmore. Mr. Hiley was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Berks. He was a Roman Catholic both, and was the founder and patron of the well-known Catholic chapel at Cleeve, the place of worship for all the distinguished Catholic visitors of royalty at Windsor Castle. In 1849 Mr. Hiley married Sophia Harcourt, eldest daughter of the late John Stanniforth, Esq., who by marriage with Lady Anne Harcourt, daughter of Viscount Harcourt, was for many years a lady of the bedchamber to Queen Adelaide. The deceased gentleman was born in 1800, and married, in 1859, to Thomas Best, Esq., only son of the late Thomas Best, of Rettrice, Hants. The Rev. Sir George Shiffner died at Chichester on the 24th ult., and is succeeded by his only son, Sir George Augustus Shiffner, now the fourth Baronet, Rector of Ramsey, Sussex, who was born in 1838, and married, in 1861, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hall, Rector of Stanmore Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and has issue. This family of Shiffner is of Russian origin, and the name was originally Schiffner, a name of the Scherzing, who have appeared in a merchant in London. His son, Henry Shiffner, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Barrister-at-Law, county of Hereford, M.P. for Hastings, and father of Sir George Shiffner, Bart., so created in 1818, whose son was the Baronet just deceased.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIBERIA.—Your order for free copies of the book containing "I. R. of Bridport," now in course of publication, has been duly noted in the list of subscribers, and will be duly forwarded to the publisher. Many thanks for your kind suggestion, which is excellent.

MARCUS.—Is shade of a polgrave's nose in your problem?

G. W. B.—Has the solver for playing 1st move in "Chess Puzzles."

J. P. M.—Your solution of No. 1 is correct, but your remarks there are not fair to such a problem as that, which is not intended for beginners.

LUCIAN.—Anything but "original, to appear. Its correctness is distinctly in a collection of 100 problems, which we have received about fifteen years ago.

ALPHA.—The first Chess Player known in the Bible. There is usually good play going on there every evening.

J. C. M.—The game of chess requires for its playing nine of the strongest players at the Chess Club from which he is excluded.

HOLLY-TREE.—Your problem is good, but the strictures of mocking to the fourth, and to the sixth, you are not correct. Thanks for your kind remarks.

R. and F.—The rule now adopted is the one you mention in that found in the Laws of Chess, which is, that the player who has the move has the option of his King or Queen Castle, whether he touch any piece or not. The more propriety speaking, you say King on the side whereon he lies out of the Rook, unless, before touching the Rook, he announces his intention to Castle on the Queen's side.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1015, published Dec. 19, 1863, by THOMAS, of Bridport.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 2nd	B to K 6th or 7th
2. Q to Q B 8th (ch.)	B to K 8th
3. Q to Q B 6th mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1016.
By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

A NEW RECORD OF OLD GAMES.

We promised long, in compliance with the currently-expressed request of several correspondents, to publish a record of the games the Rose played in the match during the last twenty-five or thirty years. From the favourable reception this promise has met there is every reason to believe that our readers will find it to give a great amount of information and interest to chess matters. To the main body of them, indeed, these games will be matters of curiosity, since they are to be accompanied only by the moves, with of a critical and explanatory nature, they will present an aspect of novelty even to the few to whom they are not new. We begin with the first game played in the series, games contested by Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Staunton shortly after the former had left London in 1841.

(Queen's Pawn.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
3. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Q Kt 5th	P takes P

(Perhaps over all others the best line of play, though there are authors who prefer Kt to K 5th).

6. P takes K Kt 3rd	B takes B
7. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th
8. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to K Kt 4th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
12. Castles	Castles (on K's side)

(Which line after leaving White's pawn [Pawns].)

17. P to K 4th	Q takes Q
18. Kt takes Q	Kt to K 5th
19. B takes Q Kt	B takes B
20. P takes B	Q P takes Kt
21. Kt to Q B 5th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
22. Kt to K 4th (threatening, if Black take Kt, to play Kt to K B 6th)	
23. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to Q sq
24. Q to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q 4th
25. Kt takes K P (ch.)	

(Allowing this Pawn is no advantage, since White could not play Kt to K B 6th.)

26. Q R to Q B 4th	K R to Q sq

(Black, as is now more manifest, resigned.)

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES FOR JANUARY.—Mercury (in the constellation Capricornus) is an evening star till the 16th, and then a morning star till the end of the month. Its greatest elongation is at 6h. 12m. a.m. on the 16th, when it is 21° 43′ west. It is a morning star throughout the month, on the 15th the rises at 6h. 43m. a.m. Mars (in Scorpio and Sagittarius) passes the meridian on the 16th at 10h. 54m. p.m., and Uranus (in Taurus) does so on the 16th, at 10h. 54m. a.m.; and Uranus (in Taurus) passes the meridian on 9h. 26m. p.m. Saturn (in Virgo) is stationary on the 16th, and passes the meridian at 2h. 59m. p.m. In conjunction with this Moon will be on the meridian, on the 1st, at 9h. 6m. a.m., and on the 30th at 9h. 6m. a.m.; Jupiter, on the 2nd, at 10h. 52m. p.m., and Venus, on the 31st, at 9h. 34m. a.m. The Moon's changes are: Last quarter, Jan. 2, 7h. 30m. a.m.; New Moon, Jan. 9, 7h. 46m. a.m.; First quarter, Jan. 16, 8h. 12m. p.m.; Full Moon, Jan. 24, 7h. 54m. a.m. The constellation Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight on the beginning of the month, and Auriga about midnight at the end of the month.

THE DECOMPOSITION OF CARBONIC ACID GAS by the leaves of plants is the subject of a paper which has been recently laid before the Academy of Science at Paris. Numerous experiments have proved that plants put under a bell-glass filled with carbonic acid gas cause the disappearance of a portion of carbonic acid, giving cause to the disengagement of oxygen. This fact, which has been observed by many, have various causes. The first is endosmose, being the normal colour of the larger plant, and, as M. Cloez asserts, the decomposition commences with the disappearance of carbonic acid. Certain experiments in opposition to the opinion of MM. Saussure and Corneuvinder, that contrary to the action of the rays of the blue, yellow, and green, the red rays are principally decomposed gases, still retain it partially, and that it is by virtue of this part alone that they exercise their action. M. Cloez has found that the decomposition of carbonic acid by plants is of two kinds which lead M. Cloez to affirm that leaves decompose carbonic acid under the influence of all the rays of light, no matter which they contain, and that the yellow and red parts do not give rise to this decomposition.

THE ROMAN BRITISH VILLA AT ANCO, found in excavations in the department of the Gers, together with remains of door and other animals, were recently presented to the Academy of Inscriptions by M. Lacaussade, in the name of MM. Filhol and Garrigou. It is the first time that monuments of the age of stone have been found in the department of the south of France. The owner of these weapons, perhaps contemporaries of the builders of the lake habitations of Switzerland, and of the dolmens and caverns in which so many have been cast amongst them, since nearly all the weapons are made of a hard calcareous stone, and not of polished flint.

HABITS OF SPIDERS.—It is the opinion of some naturalists that spiders are deaf, and that their movements, by a combination of causes, are lions formed of the viscid fluid secreted by appropriate organs situated in the latter end of the body, and which, issuing from the spinnerets, is drawn out in the extents on the anatomy of spiders, has induced Mr. Blackwall, the able author of "Researches in Zoology," and of Great Britain and Ireland," before the Linnean Society, to discuss the reasons for his maintaining an opposite opinion. He admits the influence of the atmosphere in producing certain of the movements of the active spiders, but considers that a considerable quantity of the thread is immediately become concrete on exposure to the air, and that the whole is formed of a viscid fluid, which is drawn out and produced by certain muscular action, combining extreme tenacity with great flexibility, and quite irrespective of the atmosphere. Mr. Blackwall has observed that the young spiders, which only are endowed in a straight line of many feet in length, through a resisting medium liable to partial fluctuations from the slightest impulses, he has proved to be in the highest degree improbable, and directly at variance with the results of an extensive series of experiments instituted expressly for the purpose. He says that spiders placed on wooden or metallic rods set upright in glass vessels of water, and which, consequently, could not be affected in either of the ways enumerated by the opponents of his views, in vain attempt to effect an escape from them in a still more decided manner than those placed on the plain. Gossamer spiders, which are frequently perished in, proving quite unavailing when they are placed under a glass shade in a warm apartment, where the air was still and free from currents. However, when these insulated be exposed to a current of air, either naturally or artificially produced, they immediately, by the action of the wind upon the web, cast and result from the spinners a little of their viscid secretion, which, being carried out in a long line, is more or less entirely connected with some object or vicinity, and adorns them the means of regaining their liberty. The line is then drawn out by the wind, and the spider, letting go its hold, is carried off by it, and, in consequence from the spinners, it be subjected to the action of a lateral or opposite current, the spider becomes drawn in the same manner by the new thread as by the former one. The manner in which the line of spiders are drawn out from the spinners by the action of the wind is easily explainable, as the viscid matter is emitted from the spinners of the spiders are brought into contact, and viscid matter is emitted from the spinners is drawn out separated by a lateral current, which extends the matter into filaments concerning the papilla; on these filaments the current impinges, drawing them out in the direction of its own course, and the body is carried, and on the extremities of the spinners being again brought together the filaments become united into one thread.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL commenced his course on Electricity (adapted to an educated juvenile audience) on Saturday last, Dec. 26, his subject being "Electricity in Motion." He explained minutely the principles of electricity being abundantly illustrated by experiments. After a few introductory remarks on the importance and universality of the subject of investigation, and on some of natural phenomena, such as rain, snow, thunder, and lightning, Professor Tyndall proceeded to explain the different methods of developing electricity by friction, in the cases of dry glass rubbed by dry silk (with analogous cases of dry wax and dry sealing-wax), of a body in contact with one rubbed by undecidedly matter. The electrical machine and being attracted by electrified bodies, and repelled by bodies charged with the same kind of electricity; but these latter bodies were shown to be incorrect, inasmuch as when the rubber was charged with electricity of the wax and sealing-wax, the glass was found to be of the glass or the electricity obtained from glass by friction with silk is now termed positive, and that obtained from wax by friction with fur is termed by the name negative. The Professor demonstrated the fundamental law of electric action, that bodies charged with opposite electricities attract each other, while bodies charged with opposite electricities attract each other—Professor Tyndall illustrated this law by numerous experiments, and also by showing that bodies charged with the same electricities repel each other, the same thing existing the other. When charged electricities without at the by friction, the Professor showed that a body in contact with a body electricity of the rubber it is always the opposite to that of the rubber. It was shown that the metals are conductors and consequently cannot permit electricity to pass freely through them, and that others, termed insulators, permit its passage with difficulty. Professor Tyndall's explanation of induction was then explained as being exceedingly useful in comprehending many phenomena—Professor Tyndall's explanations were illustrated by means of two very invisible fluids, each of which is self-repulsive, the two fluids being supposed to exist in the same space, combined. The Professor then described the method of electrifying by friction contacts in the forcible separation of the two fluids, and the consequent repulsion of each fluid by each other over the body. The electrical glass is robbed with silk the positive fluid is supposed to cover the glass like a film, and the negative fluid is held by fastened to the glass by the attraction of the positive fluid. The positive fluid repels the positive and attracts the negative fluid, and the fluid repels the negative and attracts the positive fluid. The result is that the fluid adhere is attracted or repelled with the fluid, and hence arises the attraction and repulsion of electrified bodies.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S second lecture "On Electricity," delivered on Saturday last, was chiefly devoted to explanations and illustrations of the phenomena of induction. The theory of electric fluids supposes that the negative fluid is attracted by the positive fluid, and repelled by its own particles. The Professor demonstrated that when one electrified body was brought near an insulated one, but not into contact with it, the electricity of the former body repelled the unlike electricity of the latter, and attracted its own electricity to the nearest part of the latter. This forcible separation of the two fluids is termed "induction." Professor Tyndall illustrated this phenomenon by means of a pith ball coated with tinfoil, the side of the ball next the glass was found to be electrified with negative fluid, while the positive being repelled to the other side, the more proximity of the negative fluid to the glass rendered the attraction of the glass for the negative electricity. The repelled electricity was free; but the attracted electricity was held by the attraction of the glass. A pith ball was held in the hand, and a body just to the glass was found to be electrified by induction for a moment by a conductor with the earth, the free electricity escaping to the earth, but the attracted electricity remaining. Professor Tyndall then showed that a body positive will become free and the induced body remain electrified. The Professor then explained the theory of the electrical machine, and constructed a very cheap and efficient one—i.e. a small circular sheet of zinc, with a stick of sealing-wax for a handle, and a piece of flannel. Another piece of zinc, with an insulating handle, was placed on the sealing-wax, and the flannel was then rubbed briskly on the sealing-wax, and in a few more moves, the zinc was charged with positive electricity. The lecture concluded with an explanation of electric condensation, and the construction of the Leyden jar.

Lady Cuninghame Fairlie has presented to the National Life-boat Institution £200 to defray the cost of a new life-boat, which she wishes to be called "The Widow."

A letter from Naples of the 14th ult. says:—"Vesuvius has become covered with snow, and now presents the appearance of a sugar-loaf. It is a vast cone, quite white from the summit to the base. We have also a veil so cold that it nips the face, and any one might fancy himself at the foot of Mount Ida, in the midst of the snows of the Alps."

La France has learned from St. Petersburg that a telegraphic line from Kazan (the capital of the province on the Russian and Chinese Governorates, and that a series of blockhouses it to be conceded to the Chinese along the whole extent of the new wires, for the protection within Chinese territory up to the very gates of the celestial capital.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1240.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

UNCONSCIOUS CONSTITUTIONALISM.

AT a time when Europe has been asked to reconsider the Treaty of Vienna it is not without interest to observe to what extent the programme there laid down has been actually carried out. The political principles and objects which it was then sought to establish were anything but friendly to the rights of peoples; and, indeed, those rights, as represented even by England, were but feebly insinuated. The influence of Russia was so great that, practically, her ideas of government were pressed upon Europe. Nevertheless, in the half century which has since elapsed, the silent working of Constitutionalism has exploded Russian influence and Russian ideas of government, which have been replaced either by Representative Government or by Governments which only mimic the forms, perhaps, but which still are obliged to borrow and adopt their system of publicity and popular control. This is proved by the fact that there is scarcely a country in Europe which does not now make public its financial arrangements. They may not be very accurate, and may, perhaps, be what we call a little cooked: but, on the whole, most of the peoples of Europe know, in round numbers, the expenditure of their Sovereigns.

The veil is therefore lifted from the mysteries even of despotic Governments, and Emperors and Sultans render themselves more or less amenable to public opinion, at least in the important matter of finance. The progress of society, science, and industry, of improvements and requirements, has rendered civil as well as military government far more expensive than it used to be; so much so, that the wants of Continental Sovereigns everywhere exceeded their revenues. The consequence has been the necessity for loans, causing a dependence on that public support which is involved in public credit. It is the necessity of satisfying the exigencies of public credit that has forced such Governments as those, of all others, of Russia and Turkey to make public their expenditure and the estimate of their revenue. This is gentle and gradual revolution effected by the growing influence of the powerful middle classes. It is clear that, looking to the great change which we have attempted to show has taken place in the financial departments of all Governments, the wealthy middle classes abroad have gradually augmented their influence in an immense degree. It would be an exaggeration to say that the middle classes of the Continent had, through their financial influence, attained more than their due and natural importance; but it is not too much to say that the great mass of the people perhaps never made their ideas and their wishes more fully felt by their Governments than they do at the present moment.

The cases of Russia and Turkey, to which we have already alluded, are certainly striking instances of the fact. But it seems to us that the case of France is, if possible, stronger still. It must be remembered that Imperialism in France, as it was founded by the present Monarch of that country, was the purest of despotisms. Gradually, however, and, as we believe, owing to the natural leanings or the tendencies of the Emperor's mind, unconsciously acquired during his residence in England, the seeds of Constitutionalism have found their way into the uncongenial soil of despotism. At this moment there is something like a crop rising from those seeds. Never, perhaps, was the influence of the middle class in France more strongly felt in the highest places than it now is. The polypus feelers of trade and commerce have spread themselves far and wide through nearly every class of society in France. It is felt now that the question of peace or war does not wholly depend on the Jove-like nod of a great individual. We will venture to say that it is only the French army that is ready for war. It appears to us that the astute and experienced statesmen who now lead the Opposition in the Legislative Body of France, being quite conscious of the



THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY: ENTRY OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS INTO ALTONA THROUGH THE NOBIS THOR.—SEE PAGE 41

real state of things, are taking advantage of it with singular adroitness. It would seem that they think that opinion well stated and held before the public is a more powerful instrument of gaining the ends they have in view than popular revolution. They leave all to the workings of opinion, and do not even take so much action as is implied in the eager pressure of a vote in the Chambers. The result is that despotism, pure or diluted, is left in a dilemma from which it is very difficult to escape.

If our object, which has been to show the gradual progress of popular influence in the most striking form in which that process has been at all attained, the obvious result is that the great truth suggested by the events of the time is that representative assemblies and constitutions, honestly worked, would prove as useful to Sovereigns in political as in financial exigencies. We hope that the period is approaching when the belief that popular representation was only a stumbling-block in the way of Government will be regarded, like the example of the Emperor of the French he specially noted, wise, setting out on a great experiment of reigning as an Autocrat, has, in less than a decade, found out all its difficulties, and has tacitly acknowledged his mistake. He has had the good sense to admit this, at least with regard to the management of his finances. In money matters he grants that Parliamentary participation may have the effect of preventing the whole burden of financial responsibility falling upon the Emperor, spreading it over the broad shoulders of the whole community. He has not, perhaps, admitted the same great truth in other matters; but there are signs that his faith even in a monopoly of political power is shaken. It will be no matter of great surprise if, ere long, he should practically cede the principle that, in matters of domestic and of foreign policy, publicity and Parliamentary freedom were the best safeguards to Government and the best support to a Throne.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The official reception on the occasion of the new year took place yesterday week, at the Tuileries, with the usual ceremonials.

At half-past eleven the Emperor and Empress received the high officers of the Army, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, the Grand Mistress of her Majesty's Household, the ladies of honour to the Empress, the officers and ladies of the household of their Majesties and of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family; then the Senators, and Ministers, and Legislators, the Privy Council, Marshals of France, Admirals, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and the Governor of the Invalides.

At twelve their Majesties, accompanied by the whole Court, attended Divine service in the chapel of the palace, afterwards retiring to their apartments.

At one o'clock the Emperor received in the Throne-room the Diplomatic Body in deputation of the Grand Master of the Order of Honour, the Senate, the Legislative Body, the Council of State, a deputation of the Grand Officers of the Order of Honour, the Council of the Order, and the civil and military authorities usually received at this new year. His Majesty was then joined by Prince Napoleon, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, and the Princess Letizia and Princess Mathilde, the Ministers, and the Marshals of the palaces. The senators, members of the Council of State, deputies, Legislative, civil functionaries were all in official costume, and the naval and military officers in full-dress uniform. The Diplomatic Body, as the usual, offered their congratulations to the Emperor on the occasion of the new year, the Papal Nuncio acting as spokesman in the following language :—

Sire,—The members of the Diplomatic Body assembled round your Majesty are anxious to express, on the occasion of the New Year, the wishes which they form for the prosperity of your Majesty and your august family, and for the prosperity of France. As the interpreter of the sentiments of the Diplomatic Body on this solemn occasion, I am happy, Sire, to present to you its most respectful homage.

The Emperor replied in these words :—

I thank you for the wishes you express to me in the name of the Diplomatic Body. They are in accordance with those which I myself entertain for preserving the messings earned by questions in suspense, I feel confident that the spirit of conciliation which animates the Sovereigns will remove difficulties and maintain peace.

His Majesty also spoke separately in kindly terms to the various heads of legation; and, addressing the English Ambassador, the Prime Minister of the United States, expressed the hope that 1864 would be for America a year of reconciliation and peace.

The bands and drums of the different regiments of the garrison of Paris assembled, early in the morning on the Carrousel, and then proceeded to the courtyard of the Tuileries, where the usual salutes on the occasion of the New Year's Day were performed under the Imperial windows. The bands and drums of the National Guard and of the Imperial Guard were at the same time to pay a similar compliment. When the music had ceased, a window in the pavilion de l'Horloge opened, and the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial came out on the balcony, and were received with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!"

A dinner was given at the Tuileries on the same day to which the Imperial family, the Ministers, Marshals, and high dignitaries of the Court were invited. Covers were laid for 140.

The Emperor and Empress were present at the Théâtre Français on New-Year's Eve to witness the representation of "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

The report of the committee upon the supplementary credits requested by the Government last session, which we conclude as follows :—"Our mission is to warn the executive power with all fidelity, respect, and zeal, to hold it back on the brink of dangerous entanglements. The best devotion is that which knows how to foresee salutary truths in time of need. We are unanimous in advising that an end should be put to the Mexican expedition, and that it be given up by any price, but as promptly as the interest and honour of France will permit. The expenses of this expedition are a burden on the general sentiment of the country, and we think the Government of the Emperor will receive it with favour." The Government immediately propose the adoption of the bill.

The *Correspondance Havas* says that "warnings" within less than two years, has been suspended for two months, for an article by M. Prévost-Paradol. The writer is accused of exciting hatred, contempt, and consequences of the loan voted by the Corps Législatif, and of inciting to the hatred and contempt of the Government by his injuriously ironical appreciations of its policy."

The Ministerial *Constitutionnel* announces to the Mayors of communes throughout France instructing them that, in case of any sudden mourning marriage, they are to ascertain, by inquiry of the couple about to be married, whether they are aware that the Civil Code does not permit the celebration of the issue of a cousin-german. Should the answer be in the affirmative, the Mayor is to make a formal note of the information supplied, and to mention it on the margin of the marriage certificate. This measure is adopted with a view to give information to the scientific men who are inquiring into the result of consanguineous marriages as to their issue.

The period of the carnival being unusually short this year, only three grand balls will be given at the Tuileries during that season. The first took place on the 6th inst., the second will take place on the 20th, and the third on the 3rd of February. There will be a reception every Monday in the private apartments of the Empress.

Mgr. de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, has been consecrated for the loss of the French Primacy, destined to him by the Emperor, but obstinately refused to him by the Minister of Public Worship, M. Rouland, and the entire clergy, by its elevation to the dignity of Cardinal.

The Pastor Frederic Monod, the well-known leader of the religious party which seceded from the National Reformed Church of France on account of its connection with the State, has just died in Paris.

A serious accident occurs with the State, has just died in Paris. the Northern Railway (Paris to the Channel coast) by the collision of two trains. Five carriages were broken, and the engineers thereof were killed on the spot. There were about twenty persons more or less severely injured.

A communication from Avignon states that repeated shocks of earthquake have been felt in the commune of Lagnes, in the village of Lagnes, near the fountain of Vaucluse. Several houses were so much shaken that the inhabitants abandoned them.

The treaty signed by the French Government and the Federal Council of Switzerland for the demolition of the fortifications of the harbour of Duppes, which has caused so much difficulty, has been ratified by both parties, and the ratifications exchanged.

The Corps Législatif held a private sitting on Monday afternoon for the purpose of hearing M. de Morny, the President, read the draught of his address in reply to the Emperor's Speech from the Throne. The document, we are assured, "was very favourably received" by the members present. The address, it is said, "congratulates the Government, particularly attached to Imperial institutions, and applauds the resolution of the Emperor to persevere in the development of the path of industrial and commercial liberty. It expresses a wish that the public work should not be diminished, and that interior reforms should be developed. The address then says :—

The Corps Législatif sympathises with the Emperor that the most wisely-governed nations cannot always escape foreign complications, and that even the most pacific Sovereigns are sometimes obliged to have recourse to arms. It will not express opinions to China, Cochin-China, and Mexico have greatly diverted the attention of Europe on account of the changes and sacrifices they impose. We acknowledge that these expeditions must inspire respect for our countrymen; but we desire that they may be terminated, and that peace may be restored to the world. You should be happy to see realised shortly the good results for which your Majesty has undertaken them.

On the Polish question the address says :—

The revolutionary movement is a deplorable scourge of humanity which anxiety to excite the most earnest sympathies for Poland, as if we have seen with grief the failure of the efforts of that unfortunate nation. We have, however, not forgotten that the sincere and cordial support of Russia has been of great value to France.

We should not have any collision in our friendly relations with that Power, and have therefore seen with pain the irritation manifested in the Russian Empire against France. We have not ceased to be true friends. France, on whom it has bestowed splendour and glory in the past, is ready to renew with it the cordial relations which unite the children in cause in which her honour and her interests are not at stake.

Leave without regret, Sire, the path of revolutionary agitation to your loyal and pacific populations. Noble and sound ideas make way in the world, and take root in the future. Your Majesty may rely on the support of your generous words.

The Chamber, numerous, compact, strong, and confident in you, fears no aggression, because it has no other ambition than to assure her repose and develop her material wealth, and because it knows that your glory and that of France are based on the practice of civil and political liberties.

On the following day the Emperor received in private audience and amicably discussed with the address, expressing greater sympathy with Poland, and in opinion that it is expedient to recognise the Poles as belligerents.

PORTUGAL

The King opened the Cortes on Saturday. His Majesty announced that his Spouse had given birth to a daughter, who died in April.

Tobacco may henceforth be cultivated in Madeira and the Azores. The Budget for a sufficient amount of revenue is no deficit.

Senhor T. Horta, formerly Minister of Public Works, is dead.

Famine prevails in the Algarves, in consequence of the total absence of rain for the last fifteen months.

HOLLAND.

A ministerial change at the Hague has been caused by the want of accord between M. Van der Maesenle Sooutrop, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Chamber. On December, which has rejected his Budget. After differing in reference to this Budget—viz., a vote of the 28th of April on the Polish question—the Chamber has declared itself opposed to taking what practical interest Holland could have in that question; the Minister, M. Van der Maesenle Sooutrop, has declared that and the German question in connection with the position of Holland as a Power of the first rank. Consequently, the Chamber has refused to the Dutch contingent called out in the Schleswig-Holstein affair.

The King has accepted the resignation of Jonkheer P. van der Maesenle Sooutrop, and appointed Jonkheer Rochussen, late Governor-General of the Indies, Minister of the Interior, *ad interim* Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SWEDEN.

The King, in his reply to the address recently sent to him by the Chamber of Deputies, protesting against the policy of the Prussian Ministry in the Schleswig-Holstein question, declares that the Chamber, in effect, that they have nothing to do with foreign policy, which, by the Constitution, is the affair of the Crown alone. The reply, however, goes on to give some general notion of the attitude Prussia has determined to assume in the Schleswig-Holstein affair.

The Chamber of Deputies may feel assured that the course in foreign policy taken by my Government will be in accordance with the rights which it possesses weighed. I have adopted their resolutions while mindful of the interests of the country, and I have done so in the conviction that I am acting in accordance therein, but at the same time with the resolve to guard German rights in the Duchies, and to maintain the independence of Sweden and the free action of Scandinavia. My mind is bound to gain. The decision appertaining to me by the Constitution to make peace or war, and to conclude treaties, I shall not fail to exercise in accordance with the application can only be arrived at by myself.

I shall be guided therein by the circumstances which may present themselves, and by the wishes of the nation, and by the interest of Sweden and Germany, while at the same time preserving that independence of action which is necessary for the maintenance of the rights of the country. I can, therefore, only declare arbitrarily and without regard for the international relations of the country, that the question will be examined by the German Confederation with no co-operation. The Government will, however, not neglect to communicate to the Chamber of Deputies should be taken to furnish the means for the execution of measures determined upon, and in which they may believe it to be their duty to participate.

I should not be able to accept a proposition, which so vehemently urges me to a declaration of war, should refuse the means thereto at the moment and open the spot when such action appeared necessary.

The Government of the King requests the Chamber to go on with the consideration of the bill for the loan, which is of so much importance for the prosecution of the late address, not rejected.

The King's reply was considered by the Loan Committee, who deliberated upon the matter on Monday. During the sitting the Minister of War, M. Posse, declared that he could not support the policy of the Government. He "hoped that the House would rather grant the means required for the defence of the country, than obtain them by its own authority."

On Tuesday the Chamber voted the budget of the Minister of the Interior. The Commission proposed to strike out an item of 35,000 rix-dollars for the Budget.

It is said that on his way from London back to Berlin the Crown Prince had an audience of the Prince of Augustenburg, an old friend of his, who rode with him in the train from the Danish frontier to Kiel. The interview at the Royal Highness has been very active in the interest of the popular cause.

The Colonial at Berlin has just received a gift of a peculiar value on the occasion of the erection of a new medical altar, which the inhabitants presented in conjunction with the King. The gift alluded to is an embroidered altar-cloth, which was presented by the Queen, at whose desire all the Princesses of the Royal family took part in the manufacture of the offering, and each division bears the initials of the Princess by whose hand that particular portion was executed.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On Wednesday week the Prince of Augustenburg travelled, by way of Hamburg, by steamer to Glückstadt, and there by special train to Kiel, where he arrived at three o'clock next morning. He entered the town in an open carriage, and was received with great enthusiasm. The Prince was proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and showed himself to the people. He has received congratulatory deputations from all parts of the country. The Prince, in reply to a leader of a grand torchlight procession, spoke of the necessity of union between the Government and its subjects, and expressed the confident hope that he would soon assume the government. Under the title of Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, the Prince has issued a proclamation to the people of the duchies (given in full as page 41), in which he declares that "the provisional executive, which has come to have any object." He is resolved that there is no longer any reason for the administration of the duchy by federal commissioners; but he hopes that the Diet will immediately hand over the federal administration.

The Danes have evacuated all the towns in Holstein and Lauenburg, but everything bebetokens that Denmark will resist any encroachments upon her territory. The Danish army has been largely added to the northern bank of the Eider (forming, with the canal of the same name which empties into the Baltic, a boundary line between Schleswig and Holstein), to dispute the passage of German troops.

The Federal army is being concentrated in the Danish army. He says :—"The new year finds you in arms for the defence of your fatherland, and you are therefore among you. I have entered Brod. Our cause is the honour of our country, and it shall be upheld with peace, or, if necessary, by the sword of arms. No life is too costly for the salvation of the fatherland. From the former struggle the army has received unfading laurels, and I am sure the young troops will now follow with enthusiasm. Courage, not numbers, above all determining success. Whatever in all cases lead to victory." And, concluded by saying he should soon gladly visit the different divisions of the army. He has received a large portion of the army on Sunday, and was to leave for Friedrichstadt on Monday.

About 11,000 men of the Federal troops have been called out by the Ministry of War. Large reinforcements are to be sent to Eckernförde and Rendsburg. In case of war, it is believed that flank attacks will be made from that position.

The Danes have destroyed very heavy requisitions upon the southeastern districts of Schleswig, and have demanded here four hundred three-horse carts, and another for 3,000,000 lb. of straw.

The Schleswig correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 31st of December, describes the gradual occupation of Holstein by the Saxon and Hanoverian troops. He says :—"The movements of armies of the German troops will be bringing the southern bank of the Eider, and about the Danish northern frontier of Schleswig. The Danes are concentrating in heavy masses along their previously selected position on the Danish side of Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt. This line is of great strength; it extends along a chain of hills which are here studded with villages, and is situated by inundations. Should the commissioners of the confederation determine to march their troops into Schleswig, they are prepared to force this formidable position, where full 50,000 hayonets will engage to meet the attack."

Nothing of particular interest is reported respecting the doings of the federal troops in Holstein. It is, however, stated by the papers that they have superseded the authorities of Plon, who were too loyal, it is believed, to the Danish Government, appointed other officials in place. The commissioners have appointed to Frankfort for fresh instructions.

The German papers state that the Danes have fired on the town, to seven votes, a motion made by the Austrian representative to the effect that Prussia and Austria should occupy Schleswig should be immediately summoned to quit Holstein.

The Archbishop of Upsala has been engaged in the useful task of recalling to their senses those bellicose insane fanatics, the Danish "Scandinavians." The *correspondence* of Tuesday publishes an article from the Archbishop, in which the prelate of Upsala publishes an article regarding their power to undertake attacks upon the integrity and independence of other countries, and to the Confederation of Europe. "The mission of protecting the Confederation against any chances which might menace it belongs to the Confederation itself, and to the great German Powers, and the minor States are mistaken if they think to be able to protect their interests against Europe by their own little alies on their own risk."

The *Aftonbladet*, of Stockholm, which approved a few ago of the abstention of Sweden in the Dano-German conflict, now claims in which the warlike Scandinavian spirit of this moment. In giving an account of the meeting at Christiana, and of the addresses of the Swedish and Norwegian deputations, says that these demonstrations would become more lively still, and would attract the attention of Sweden," says the *Aftonbladet*, "which should be heard on the Eider, when the ships of the federal fleet shall appear before the first retreat."

The Continental papers are strongly speculating as to the attitude which England will maintain in the Danish question. The German papers take it for granted that the report says that the new Premier, Bishop Monrad, is believed to be still more opposed to further yielding on his predecessor.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Russian have imposed upon the kingdom of Poland a fresh contribution of 6,000,000 florins, of which amount two millions and a half will be imposed on Warsaw.

The Czar has issued a ukase calling under arms all soldiers now living in the kingdom of Poland on indefinite furlough.

Convoys of prisoners arrived at Brest from Warsaw. Fifty prisoners were dispatched on the 2nd inst to Siberia, among the number of whom was Count Stanislas Zamoyski.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

We have news from New York to December 26. Everything was quiet to that date in the army of the Potomac. The troops were building down into comfortable winter quarters. Nothing of importance has been done in connection with the blockade of Charleston. A slight skirmish took place on the 20th ult. between a small body of Confederate cavalry and a cavalry force from Warsaw Gap. The Confederates retreated after a few shots were exchanged.

Rumours are current that a battle has been fought at Federals at Bear Station, and was reported to be contemplating fresh operations; but it was said that the railway communication with Richmond had been more or less obstructed by a successful "raid" made on the Virginia and Tennessee Railway by the Confederate cavalry. Gen. Sherman, the Federal commander, was moving to reinforce Hardee, and was, it was said, in the vicinity of the Southern army in Georgia.

The Federals are going into winter quarters at Chattanooga.

The Federal Commissioners were reported to be about to attack Little Rock, but they had sustained a repulse in an attempt on the outposts of Fort Gibson.

General Rosecrans is to supersede General Schofield in Missouri.

The bombardment of Charleston continued. It had been reported that several vessels attempting to run the blockade had become hopelessly entangled in the obstructions placed in Charleston Harbour, and were in a very dangerous position; but it had subsequently been declared that there was no foundation for the report.

There was a rumour at New Orleans that a mutiny had broken out among the coloured troops in Fort Jackson. The Federals had abandoned the Teche country.

There is no news of importance from Texas. Generals Banks and Kirby Smith were exchanging prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Federal Congress have voted 20,000,000 dollars for bounties and advances to volunteers, and have rejected a motion against exhausting the legality of the Conscription Act to the Supreme Court.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has agreed to contract a loan of 400,000 to construct the new Finsbury Park, which will be formed of about 120 acres of land.

The Great Western Railway Company have given notice that the through trains which have been running during the last three months between Windsor and Farringdon-street will be discontinued after the 31st inst.

Miss Faithfull has opened a wholesale and stationer's business, in Princes-street, Hanover-square, with the special view of training girls as assistants in one of the most appropriate occupations open to intelligent young women of the middle class.

At the installation of Edmonds's menagerie at Kingsland-green, on Saturday last, a girl, aged thirteen, got under the rope near the cage of the lioness, when she was attacked and severely lacerated internally by the keeper. She was removed to the hospital in a dangerous state.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday next, Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., president, in the chair—the following papers will be read:—"Journal of a Residence in Abyssinia," by C. Johnston. "Report on the Non-auriferous Character of West Australia," by E. H. Hargraves, Esq.

Wednesday being Twelfth Day, Miss Burdett Coutts entertained a large party of the managers and friends of the ragged schools given in the Schoolroom of St. Stephen's, Westminster. Abundant fare of the most substantial kind was provided, and the Christmas music and a portion of the Coldstream Guards' band, under Mr. G. Godfrey, with speeches by the energy and others, furnished a feast which was full of enjoyment.

The Marylebone vestry having passed a resolution for the improvement of Regent's-quadrant, the Board of Works has given their sanction to the movement and offered the required aid of the public funds, to the extent of 1,000, if the vestry will find the remainder. The Board of Works have usually energetic were occupied by constables, who secured the entrance of the crowd as the funeral procession passed.

On New-Year's Day the new thoroughfare from High-street, Borough, to Guildford-street was formally opened by the Board of Works. The new street is 60 feet wide, and is to be continued to the Grays Inn-road. It is to be a handsome street, and we have to be opened at every time that a plot requires to be built upon. The new street will be called Leigh-street, in honour of the late Chairman of the Board of Works. The Grays Inn-road street reduces the cab distance from London-bridge station to Waterloo one half.

The births of 2308 children—1176 boys and 1132 girls—were registered in London last week. The average number in the corresponding weeks 1850-59 was 1,987. The number registered in the week ending Dec. 15 was 2,048, the largest number ever registered in London. The average number in corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 was 1,987. The births of 2,308 children in last week—a decrease of 740 on the number, 3,048, registered in the week ending Dec. 29. The average number in corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 was 1,987. The deaths were registered in London. The average number in corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 was 1,987. The deaths of 1,987 persons



THE CHURCH OF ST. JUDE, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, LEE, KENT.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.

THIS church was erected to take the place of a temporary one of the same name at the back of the new building. It is situated in a district, having a population of 9000, assigned from the parish of St. Pancras by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with an endowment from them of £300 a year. The Rev. J. M. Andrews is the Incumbent. This is the first church which has received aid from the Bishop of London's fund. The inscription-stone was laid, on the 20th of November, 1862, by Lord Calthorpe, and the building was consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 28th of October last. It has a nave 85 ft. long, 34 ft. wide, and 56 ft. high; north and south aisles of the same length; a chancel 35 ft. long by 22 ft. wide, with two chancel aisles, over one of which is the tower. The clerestory has twelve windows on each side, grouped in pairs by the shafts of the roof trusses brought down and resting on bold corbels in the spandrils of the nave arches. Internally, the church is faced with white brick, relieved with red and black in bands and discharging arches. The nave columns are of red Mansfield stone, the arches and mouldings of Bath stone. In the chancel the columns are of marble. The pulpit is of stone, and also the prayer-desk and font, which latter was a gift to the church. The roof is of deal, stained. The church is fitted with open benches, and will seat nine hundred. All the windows in the chancel are of stained glass. The three lancet windows, the gift of a lady, represent the Birth, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of Our Lord. The large rose-window is a thank-offering of the congregation: in the centre circle is the Ascension; and in the tracery round the Annunciation are—Darkening in the Temple, the Baptism, the Agony, Bearing the Cross, the first Appearance to Mary, the Journey to Emmaus, and the Pentecost. The reredos is of Caen stone, and represents the Last Supper carved in relief, the wall on each side being richly covered with tiles in pattern. The organ, which is of original arrangement, is in the chancel aisle, under the tower, and is free and open to the choir. From the natural inclination of the site, a large room is formed under the chancel, which is entered on the level of the street at the east end. The chief entrance to the church is from the Gray's-inn-road by an open cloister. The tower is at the south-east angle, and is 100 ft. in height, terminating with an iron finial. Mr. Joseph Peacock was the architect, and the builders were Messrs. Carter. The cost of the church was £6000, and that of the site £2700.

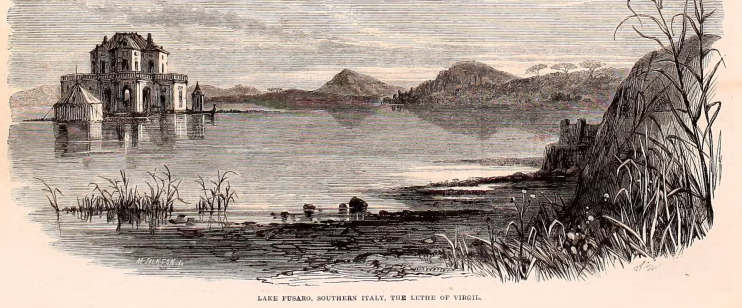
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LEE, KENT.

THIS church was consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 19th of November last. The plan consists of nave, chancel, north and south transepts, vestry, and organ-chamber. The nave and chancel are 34 ft. wide, the total length of the church being 125 ft. The roof is of deal, stained; the principals are supported on semicircular laminated ribs 11 in. deep. The pulpit and font are of Caen stone, enriched with foliage and inlaid bands. Accommodation is provided for 600 adults in open stalls, on the ground floor, and 150 in the western gallery, which is approached by a semicircular staircase, terminated by an open-framed bell-turret, roofed with slate. Sculpture is introduced in the tympanum of the west doorway: the subject is the creation of the world, in six medallions arranged round a centre one, which contains a conventional figure of the Creator. The church and parsonage adjoining, together with the site, are the free gift of Lewis Glenton, Esq., of Blackheath, at a cost of nearly £16,000. The works have been carried out from the designs of Mr. Swinden Barber, of Buckingham-street, Adelphi.

THE LETHE OF VIRGIL.

On the borders of the delightful Gulf of Baiæ, within an hour and a half's ride from Naples, is the white little town of Puzzuoli, often resorted to by invalids for the sake of the sea air, particularly salubrious in this neighbourhood. Facing Puzzuoli, a long green promontory, terminated by a rocky pyramid called Cape Miseno, presents its refreshing aspect to the view; and far beyond arise the summits of the far-famed island of Ischia. On crossing the Gulf of Baiæ, from Puzzuoli to the opposite shore, the first object of attraction is the Lake Fusaro, or the Lethe of Virgil, which forms the subject of our Illustration (from a sketch by M. Mariani). The lake is at a short distance from the shore, and its waters do not communicate with the Gulf of Baiæ, but with the Mediterranean, on the other side of the promontory.

The country about this spot is renowned for the Falernian wine, sung by Horace; and the gulf itself, now so calm, offers a pleasing contrast to the remembrance of the orgies and crimes committed on its banks by the Roman Emperors, notably of the assassination of Agrippina by her son, Nero. But other ideas are awakened by a visit to the Lethe; and the Homeric traditions, adapted by Virgil with so much skill in his "Æneid" as to lead to a sort of belief in the actual identity of the sites so graphically described by the poet, are here re-



LAKE FUSARO, SOUTHERN ITALY, THE LETHE OF VIRGIL.



PRESENTATION TO THE COUNTESS OF YARBOROUGH OF AN EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF HER LADYSHIP BY THE GENTLEMEN OF THE BROCKLESBY HUNT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE CONFEDERATES QUITTING BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, ON HEARING OF THE APPROACH OF FEDERAL TRANSPORTS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

called to the imagination, which reverts to the mythological period (represented by the proximity of the Styx, the Acheron, the Cocytus, the Elysian Fields—all mysteriously connected with the post-mortem punishments invented by the pagans) and to the mythical monsters. Instead of wandering spirits hovering about its banks, herds of wild boars frequent the woods that border the illustrious lake, and in its myriads of fishes oysters stand in the second commercial rank of their destiny. The Court of Victor Emmanuel indulges, in the vicinity, in the pleasure of the chase; and the Count de Cavour, on our Engraving serves as a place of rendezvous for the princely chasseurs, who refresh themselves with the game, and with the produce of both the exquisite oysters of the locality. The Lethe is said to occupy the site of an ancient lake of volcanic origin, as a confirmation of this supposition may be gathered from the fact that in 1838 an immense quantity of big oysters was destroyed by the cessation of deleterious gases. Around the lake are to be found the villas of the Princes of several Roman villas, ennobled by the classical recollections connected with the immortal names of Horace and Virgil.

PRESENTATION TO THE COUNTESS OF YARBOROUGH.

A GRATIFYING testimonial of public and private respect has recently been made to the Countess of Yarborough at Brocklesby Hall, Lincolnshire. Both the Earl and the Countess enjoy the confidence of the chase, and, it being their delight that others should participate in the amusement, the Brocklesby hunt is kept up in all the prestige which has always rendered it famous among the packs of England. As an acknowledgement of the liberality of the Earl and hospitality of the Countess, it was determined by the gentlemen who usually join the hunt to present her Ladyship with an equipage appropriate to herself, and Wednesday, the 23rd ult., was the day appointed for the ceremony. The portrait is of life size, the picture measuring 10 ft. by 6 ft. The Countess is represented in the centre of the group. Brilliant, with two favourite hounds, named Gambler and Charity, at its feet. It is a striking and picturesque likeness, and was executed by J. Grant, Esq., at a cost of five hundred guineas. Shortly after ten o'clock a large number of gentlemen assembled on the lawn, opposite a hunting costume, and, forming a procession, marched to the entrance of the hall, headed by Mr. Thomas Brooke, the bearer of the presentation committee. They were invited into the spacious drawing-room, at the end of which was the picture, covered with a crimson veil. Shortly afterwards the Earl and Countess, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, guests of his Lordship, entered the room. Mr. Joseph Kirkham, the secretary to the committee, who has been indefatigable in carrying out the presentation, read, on behalf of the subscribers, an address to her Ladyship. The address was then unveiled, and Mr. Brooke begged her Ladyship's acceptance of the gift. The Countess, in a few well-chosen sentences, gracefully expressed her gratitude. "I shall always value it," said her Ladyship, "as a work of art, but it is still dearer to me as a mark of the love and good-feeling existing between us." The noble Earl then invited all the subscribers present to partake of refreshments. After the rounds being in front of the hall, the Earl gave the signal for starting, and the whole cavalcade soon swept out of sight.

THE CONFEDERATES QUITTING BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

THE town of Brownsville lies on the Texan bank of the Rio Grande (or Rio Bravo) del Norte, about two miles from Matamoras, a town of some note in Mexico, on the south side of the river. Both towns are built almost entirely of wood, Brownsville has a neat and bright appearance. There was a considerable Confederate garrison at this place; but the inhabitants, having, on Monday, Nov. 2, 1863, received information of the arrival of a fleet of Federal steamers off the Rio Santiago, began immediately to evacuate the town; and for two days every means of transit across the river was in requisition, the excess with goods, furniture, cotton, and baggage; while upon both banks were piled in confused heaps the remainder of the goods, stores, vehicles, and merchandise of every description. About three o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd ult., the Confederate troops commenced burning the garrison buildings, the cotton, and all public stores they were unable to remove. On the 4th, Gen. Slaughter, late under-secretary of General Banks, took quiet possession of the place.

Our Engraving on the preceding page is from a photograph by Mr. A. G. Wedge, of Matamoras.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered an address to the members of the reading-room at Buckley, Flintshire, on Monday evening, for the purpose of opening the room. Sir Stephen Glynne, the father of Mr. Gladstone, after referring to the immediate object which had called them together, expressed his opinion of a workman's reading-room as being in itself a striking contrast between the rational habits of animals and man. It was natural for the animal to seek its food and then to lie down to sleep. Man, he thought, to be what he ought to be, must aspire to give a portion of his time to intellectual pursuits. What were the conditions which were necessary for the enjoyment of the quiet time of leisure? They were, first, a good and public-house, and though he would not speak in extreme language of those who, as he was informed, spent the greater part of their time in the public-house was not a desirable place for a labouring man to spend that portion of his time which was not devoted to work. He thought that schools and reading-rooms were greatly preferable. Having spoken further on the subject of education in the middle of the week, he had no intention to address the kind they were then inaugurating, to dwell upon the subject of education. He would, however, say a few words upon it. He considered that Englishmen were not by far so strictly as the inhabitants of Scotland and Wales; but he thought that the system of education, whether in Scotland, Wales, or England, was not the fault of the French labouring man, while the latter got 20 or 30 per cent less wages than the former. It had been for many years the practice of the Legislature of this country to do what they could to induce the labouring classes of this country to be thrifty and provident. For that purpose they had established the Post Office savings banks, so that nothing now was wanting but the disposition to be provident, and that disposition would in a great degree be supplied by an Act of Parliament, might be greatly encouraged by such institutions as that which they were then opening. The Legislature had established the principle of an independent free community like ours a greater blessing than that of the most liberal grant of money to the people. The right hon. gentleman referred at length to the virtue of thrift, recommending it for the reason that it confirmed the habits of the people, their obedience to law and institutions. He referred to the case of a poor day; and concluded by remarking on the utility of the Post Office savings banks. The right hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.

THE SULTAN AT A THEATRE.—The Sultan attended a representation at the Italian Theatre, Constantinople, on the evenings age—at not quite out of mind customs. The *Levant Herald* gives the following account of the visit:—"A private vessel for the performance of the Sultan's orders. The Sultan stops early hours—he wanted to return in fair time to the palace; and he, moreover, had brought his sister with him, and did not wish to expose the children too late to the chill and frosty air of a winter's night. This was the reason that the Grand Vizier, Aali Pasha, and Fuad Pasha, the latter—had been to a French theatre. The company that was very striking, and that only in the sense of being unusually brilliant. The Sultan's box was full, and that only in the sense of being unusually brilliant. The Sultan's box was full, and that only in the sense of being unusually brilliant. The Sultan's box was full

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne, in good health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Wales took leave of the Queen, and left Osborne for Frogmore House.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, walked in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, her Majesty drove to the Needles Battery, and by Mount Coverdi, took leave of the Queen, and left Osborne at half-past one o'clock, en route for Highclere Park, where they will be received at Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, walked in the grounds of Osborne.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out.

On Thursday the Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne.

The Queen, with Royal Family, takes daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of Osborne.

Colonel H. Ponsonby has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at Frogmore House on Saturday last, at a quarter five o'clock on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses embarked from Osborne on board the Royal yacht Fairy, and crossed to Portsmouth Harbour, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to Windsor. On the arrival of the inhabitants assembled upon the platform at the Windsor station to witness the arrival of the Prince and Princess, their Royal Highnesses appeared in excellent health, and graciously acknowledged the greetings of the assembled crowd as they passed to their carriage. St. George and St. John's churches were rung upon their Royal Highnesses arrival at Windsor.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. George. The Prince occupied his own stall as Knight of the Garter in the Princes' compartment, and the Rev. Mr. Tanniscliff and the Rev. Seymour Neville were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Prince went out shooting in the Great Park. The Princess, accompanied by the Countess of Macclesfield, walked out.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, went out shooting in the Great Park upon the piece of water in the park called Balaclava. A number of sledges drawn out in one direction were constructed for the entertainment from Windsor Castle for the use of the Prince and his suite.

On Wednesday the Prince went out shooting in the park in the day by Royal Highness, attended by his suite, went skating on the ice upon the ornamental water at Frogmore.

The Princess has daily walking and driving exercise in the grounds adjacent to Frogmore.

THE PRINCESS'S NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

The New-Year's gifts of her Majesty to the poor of the parishes of Windsor, Clewer, and the Holy Trinity have been distributed as follows:—To the poor of the parish of the Dean of Windsor; the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar; the Rev. Thomas Rooke, R. J. Simpson, and S. J. Bosse, Curates of St. Alban's Church, Clewer, 1,000 4lb. loaves of 6d. each. The recipients of the Royal gifts were divided into five classes, according to the number of children in each, and in the parish of Windsor there were 357 families who partook of the Royal bounty. The proportions distributed to every family at the rate of 2 to 4 as compared to Windsor, and those of Holy Trinity as 13 to 6, which was according to the number of inhabitants in each. The Royal Clothing Club, established under the patronage of her Majesty, for the poor of the three parishes, was also opened on Tuesday. Majesty gives three shillings to each depositor. Her Majesty's gifts amounted to £150.

The King of the Belgians is expected to arrive in England towards the end of the month from Belgium, and will pass a few weeks at the Isle of Wight, Buckingham Palace, and Windsor Castle, as usual.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left town, to join the company quartered at Knowsley with the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer and family have arrived at their residence, in Grosvenor-square, from Pyle Lodge, Windsor Park.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has arrived in town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, at Wimborne.

His Excellency the Minister of the Netherlands has returned to London—arrived from visiting the Lord Lieutenant of Devon, at Valcon Park, Cheshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington left Apsley House on Monday for Strathfieldsaye, Hampshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester left town on Tuesday for Kimbolton Park, en route to the Earl of Cardigan.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have arrived in town.

The Duke of Hamilton left town on Tuesday for Easton Park, Suffolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square from London Wall.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place from Quidenham Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at their residence in Dover-street from Himley Hall, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton left Heaton on Saturday last for Moor Park, Herts, en route to Lord and Lady Ebury.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have arrived at their residence in Charles-street from Ashdown Park.

Earl and Countess Stanhope and Lady Mary Stanhope left town on Thursday for Chevening Park, Kent.

The Earl of Durham has left England for Alexandria, in order to meet his sister, the Countess of Ripon, widow of the late Governor-General of India, who is on her route to England.

The Earl of Dartmouth left Grosvenor-square on Saturday last for his seat, Sandwell Park, Staffordshire.

The Earl of Sefton has arrived in Grosvenor-place from a tour of visits.

The Earl of Fife left town on Monday, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wenlock, at Escrick Park, Yorkshire.

Count de Flahault has left Coventry House for Bowood, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton left Grosvenor-square on Saturday last for Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

Viscount Powerscourt arrived in town on Monday last from visiting the Earl and Countess of Leicester, at Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Monday for Hawarden Castle, Chester.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Mr. Alexander Hugh Bailey, M.P. for Hereford, son of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., with the Hon. Louisa Caroline Digby, second daughter of Lord and Lady Digby, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.——The marriage of Mr. Leigh with Miss Trench was solemnised on Thursday in Westminster Abbey.

The Queen has conferred the appointment of Court newsman, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Dosse, upon Mr. Thomas Beard, of the *Observer*, long and honourably known in connection with the London press.

The Lady Mayoress of Dublin, having given birth to a child during her husband's year of office as Mayor, has been presented with a silver "cradle." The gift is, really, a vase, but on such occasions it is always termed a "cradle," just as the plate in a horse-race is termed a "cup."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The value of the flax grown in Ireland last year was upwards of £4,000,000.

An artesian well has been bronched at Doncaster, which will reply, it is estimated, 4,000,000 gallons a day.

The Banks election has terminated, as was expected, in favour of Mr. Harvey, the Conservative, who polled 2311 votes to Sir Lees's 2111.

The Mersey Dock Board have established a dining-hall for the use of their enormous workpeople, numbering upwards yesterday week.

Mr. Hugh Hamersley, for many years deputy-chairman of the North County Bank, has been elected chairman, in the room of Mr. Heslop, M.P., resigned.

Mr. Hick Kerry, railway station-master at Southend, has been presented with a testimonial, value seventy guineas, by the residents and visitors at that place.

The 21st Lord Mayor of Dublin was "inaugurated" on Friday, with great pomp. There was a very showy procession, with men in armour and other medieval accompaniments.

On Wednesday week, while hunting with the Tedworth hounds near Ludgershall, Wiltshire, a fox entered the garden of Mr. Stanton, of Lurgashall, Sussex, and was severely kicked in the face.

Mr. Robert Hall, Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Peel, Mr. Baines, and Halsted Ratbone, has just been presented with an elegant silver épergne by the residents of the Leeds Workhouse, during the past year.

The coal masters of North Wales, at a meeting held at Wrexham on Tuesday night—Sir William Watkyn Wynn, Bart., presiding—agreed to a permanent reduction of 6d. per ton on coals sent by railway in that district.

Petitions have been received in the Tyne of further losses of ships belonging to the port of Shields. It is said that two hundred lives belonging to Tyne ships have perished within the past twelve months, and by far the greater portion of the loss took place in the recent great gale.

Mr. Hall, Mayor of Leeds, presided at a soirée, a panorama and drinking-fountains in Liverpool have made his name famous, has offered to supply each of the 1,000 inmates of the Leeds Workhouse with a penny subscription of Liverpool when they are newly needed.

Messrs. Henderson and Macgregor, of Port Glasgow, have just launched from their yard a fine screw-steamer of 650 tons, for a firm in the Black Sea trade. She is fitted with direct steam engines, and she has been built with 100 tons more capacity in consequence.

The Parliament which had remained over the principal entrance to Bolsover Palace since the time the Prince Consort last rose up was taken down yesterday week.

The Great Eastern section of the London and North Western system was opened for public traffic throughout on Saturday last, the remaining portion of the line between Bletchley and Oxford. Here are stations accommodating Leicester, Derby, Narborough, Rimeshrope, Hinckley, and Nuneaton.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who recently purchased an estate in Norfolk, has commenced the erection of a new mansion which it extends, with a view to its being distributed among the poor. The Maharajah is fond of field sports, and intends to keep a pack of fox-hounds, as well as an English country gentleman.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, writing in a letter to the *Sussexan*, mentions the increasing value of the Bexhill peat-deberies. He is in the habit of supplying largely the Brighton and Hastings markets, whereas last many valuable localities are as yet untouched, and that during last summer several cargoes were shipped to London.

The Queen's Lieutenancy section of the London and North Western system was opened for public traffic throughout on Saturday last, between Bletchley and Oxford. Here are stations accommodating Leicester, Derby, Narborough, Rimeshrope, Hinckley, and Nuneaton.

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Whittlebury Lodge, the seat of Lord Southampton, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The flames made such rapid progress that none of the valuable contents of the mansion could be saved, with the exception of the plate, which the daughter narrowly escaped with their lives.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Perth have purchased from Sandy-street authorities in the demonstration in the Pleasure-walk on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to Perth, on the 20th inst. The public have exercised in the most generous manner, and the residue of the fund will be handed over to the Lord Provost for charity.

There was a robbery of plate and other articles from the house of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Rectory, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, last week. The thieves found entrance through the dining-room window. They carried off the plate chest from the butler's pantry, and, breaking open the lumber room, a quantity of clothes from the Warden's dressing-room, and some blankets and linen from the housekeeper's.

A notable event took place at Oldham on Monday. About twenty years ago a lad of the name of Ashton was sent to Oldham in celebration of his eldest son attaining his majority. The festivities were held at the Angel Inn, and the proprietor, Mr. Ashton, by his energy and personal consumed would have stocked a large retail establishment. There was a ball in the evening. Mr. Ashton's health was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Halifax Exchange, formed about three weeks ago, was opened on Monday. It is the property of a company of local merchants and manufacturers of the place. The Mayor briefly addressed the gentlemen present, afterwards declaring the building open. Mr. Joseph Akroyd and Mr. John Crossley, the ex-Mayor. The exchange was well attended all day, and the arrangements appeared to give great satisfaction. Dinners will be held in the large hall at the Townhall, and will be open every day.

Quite a panic has been caused in Yorkshire by the incendiary fires, which continue their nefarious work. Last week there were three attempts, and on Saturday night there were two more attempts. One was fired at the supposed incendiary, but without effect. The local papers contain advertisements offering rewards, but, as yet, nothing has come of similar kind, is used before applying the match to the stacks. Yesterday week a library committee was appointed at Bradford, and a rate of a penny is charged with setting fire to stacks at Huggate, on the 21st of December. He stands remanded.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed William M. Burke, M.A., to be Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Public Registrar for Ireland. The *Evening Mail* mentions the appointment as highly desirable in the interests of the Irish Church, and especially of the clergy and the medical profession. Dr. Burke is a son of the old family of Burke of Derrymore, Co. Galway, and has attained a high rank in the Dublin bar, thus furnishing another instance of the frequent promotion of the English, Irish, and Scotch people of that country by the present Lord Lieutenant Vi.

Sir Stafford Northcote has been addressing a meeting at Exeter on various matters connected with the Government, with regard to the Government grants to schools of art. The hon. Baronet thought the recent proposal to abolish the grants very extreme, but he would not, at the same time, be astonished that there was a good deal to be said for the recent proposal. The Government, he said, had made a most interesting figures from a Parliamentary return to show the progress we have made in the population, and the number of persons receiving cultivated taste. Taking the exports for the period between 1840 and 1862, he found that in that time the value of manufactured goods exported had more than 125 per cent, it had been nearly 200 per cent in those particular articles which showed a cultivated taste in design.

The annual dinner of the Ancient Order of Druids at Oxford took place yesterday week, when Mr. Cardwell, M.P., presided over a large trade speeches. Mr. Cardwell expatiated on the prosperity of the country, and said that, in spite of the unfavourable harvest, the commercial returns had been quite up to the average. The question of Reform in question raised by it. He then adverted successively to Poland, the projected congress, and the Danish question, dwelling with great warmth on the fact that last summer would not leave us inert. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman alluded to the great progress which had been made in education. Much, he said, has been our condition, and how buoyant our revenue. Mr. Neate followed; and, upon the health of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland being proposed, with him requiring the congress, but thought absolute silence on the Polish question would be best. Mr. Cardwell, responding, said Mr. Collins is the brother of the Lord Lieutenant that it should be treated on a par that, while it would contribute to the adornment of the city, it would associate the memory of the poet with the University in which his early studies were pursued. The assemblage was afterwards addressed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who pronounced an eloquent eulogium on Goldsmith.

Lord Charles Innes Ker, son of the Duke of Roxburghe, having attained the majority of twenty-one years of the inhabitants of Kelso celebrated the occasion by ringing the town and church bells and decorating the streets with evergreens and flags. In the evening, by the permission of the Kelso Cricket Club, of which Lord Charles is president, dined together in honour of the occasion, and in the evening a ball was given to the retainers at Floors Castle. A substantial dinner was also provided by the Duchess of Roxburghe to the inmates of the Combination Poorhouse.

The annual meeting and drawing, in connection with the Manchester Art-Union took place last Saturday, at the Royal Institution, Mosley-street—the Mayor of Manchester (J. M. Bennett, Esq.) in the chair. The Mayor stated that 11,377 shares had been sold, realising £1,137, out of this amount would be distributed in prizes, besides which there were four boxes or contributions of £1 each. The following prizes were awarded:—No. 1 can £40; two £20; two £15; two £12; twelve £10; five £7; fourteen £5; and twenty-four £3. The number of tickets sold exceeded the considerable increase over last year.

On Saturday, at the house of Miss Collins, at Stamford, the bolter was being heated for a bath, when the pipes being frozen so that the steam could not circulate, it exploded, killing a young gentleman, Arthur Barston, on the spot, and so injuring the cook that she was conveyed to the hospital in the evening, in a state of insensibility. The bolter, which was the boiler was situated were blown out, and nearly everything in the place was broken. The house belongs to Mr. Thompson, boiler supplied by Messrs. Andrew Barclay's Parsonage, Bradford, seriously injuring two servants, one dangerously, and the other slightly, and also Mr. Barston's son to the amount of £50.

A meeting of the magistrates of Surrey was held on Tuesday to consider the appointment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Wandsworth House of Correction. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson had already appointed the Rev. Mr. M'Dermott, a Roman Catholic priest, but Mr. Austin, not satisfied with this, moved that Mr. Carbery be appointed Chaplain, at a salary of £150 a year. Mr. Carbery, on the other hand, moved that the appointment of Mr. M'Henry by the visiting justices be confirmed, with a remuneration of £50 a year, in addition to the salary of £150 as Roman Catholic priest, and afterwards altered to a fixed salary of £100 a year, in which case it was carried by a majority of 19 to 17. The same subject was discussed at the Staffordshire Sessions on Monday. The motion there for the appointment of a Chaplain was carried by a majority of 27 to 21, but Mr. Peel, M.P., said rejected by 31 votes to 27.——A similar question occupied the Berkshire Sessions on Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Protestant Chaplain, moved that Mr. Carbery be appointed, by a majority of two votes. It is the opinion of the Court that the visiting justices should have the power of appointing Chaplains to the prisons of the county, and not the Court, which is the constitutional action of that Act." A motion was afterwards submitted by Mr. Morley, that the Treasury should be applied to for the necessary sanction, should to future take place at Reading. A long discussion ensued, and the motion was carried by a majority of 31 to 27.

On Monday evening, the Mayor of Great Yarmouth (Mr. R. Clement) convened a meeting of the Council, for the purpose of taking steps to relieve the widows and fatherless children left destitute in consequence of the loss of the steamer Lifeboat, which capsized in a gale of wind on the night of the commencement of last month. The Mayor said the Government had very promptly awarded £100 to the widow of the coxswain whose body, in search of the missing smacks, was found, after taking on board two experienced masters of smacks, the Lifeboat, and her crew of fourteen men, all of whom perished in every direction where it was at all probable that the smacks might be fallen in with. The Lifeboat was one of the largest and finest, and had only been out on that fatal trip because the Lowestoft Lifeboat, which was the nearest, had not windows and ninety-four children. Lessons were given to the children dependents upon the fund. He felt sure that large contributions would come from various sources, and he suggested that a subscription-list should be at once opened. A list was then opened, and the Mayor headed it with the sum of the bereaved. The meeting was addressed by the Minister of the parish (the Rev. R. B. Cobbold), Mr. Sheriff Palgrave, Mr. Alderman Worship, Mr. Sheriff Palgrave, Mr. E. R. Lacon, Bart, M.P., and other gentlemen; and it was determined that subscriptions should be received by the Mayor, persons desirous of paying over to their immediate distribution. About £200 was subscribed in the room, and the total sum of £1,000 was fixed as the amount to be raised. The Mayor, Mr. E. R. Lacon, Bart, M.P., Mr. R. Gurney, Mr. E. Worship, Mr. Sheriff Palgrave, &c. &c. When the pressing necessities of the case have been relieved, it is proposed to invest the remainder in a permanent fund, in order to meet contingencies and emergencies of this kind.

LAW.—At the Epiphany Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Warwick, opened at Aylesbury on Monday, the business assumed a more gratifying tint than the calendar was blank. There was not a single grand jury case to be considered, and only a few cases of assault from crime were brought before the magistrates. The most important case was that of Catherine Ernstrom, a Swedish woman.——Instead of being committed, the worthy magistrate gave the prisoner an opportunity of becoming a tectotaler, and on her promising that she would not get drunk and not to take out the hood she had signed the pledge for twelve months, he was discharged. Mr. Ernstrom gave a donation to the poor.

At the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, on Monday, there was a long discussion on the subject of the Chaplaincy to the County Prison, which terminated in the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, recommended by the Local Committee on the question, and expressed a hope that the Government would be prevented, by the action of the magistrates, from recommending Mr. Carbery (Lord Dudley), however, said he believed the Government did not intend to touch the question. He (Lord D.) was of opinion that the system of separate discipline took place it would be by the individual zeal and the good sense of the various chaplains appointed.

The Earl of Carnarvon, it may be remembered, at the time when the prevalence of garotting was the subject of attention in prison debate, moved that the Winchester benefit magistrates to get a more stringent code of regulations for the punishment of that offence. Lord Carnarvon's motion was lost in the House on the ground that the existing law was sufficient. Nothing further, and adopted by 47 votes to 19, in opposition to an amendment, in favour more to the discretion of the magistrates. The motion suggested that prison life should be curtailed of certain indulgences; that the convicts, for instance, should not receive their tobacco, with entertainment for their amusement; that the hours of sleep should be reduced, and the beds made less comfortable; that the prisoners should be compelled not to labour only at the hours of labour; and that the dietary should be revised; and that the prisoners should be kept in solitary confinement during the whole term.

At the General Quarter Sessions of Birmingham, on the 28th ult., Mr. E. D. Mayer, Q.C., Recorder, in addressing the jury, said that, in the course of things, on the present occasion, there were only a few cases to be tried, and the said) two short; and, being too short, the result is that prisoners come forth, and again, and again, and again. He had long felt would be done me, I find cases in which prisoners have been previously convicted, either before Justices, or at the Sessions, and in which sentences have been passed to operate on the present occasion, for trial. I have before me the record of a female prisoner who has been convicted eight times previously, and who is now up on the present occasion. These facts show that punishments as they are now administered are not of a deterrent character, and are inadequate to meet the ends they are intended to serve. He afterwards adverted particularly to the crimes of passing bad money, and to the practice of which he had seen so much, of the utterers of counterfeit coin employing children, and so exposing them to temptation.

On the conclusion of the case of Mr. Alexander Gilchrist, Mr. Alexander Greenie, on reporting himself at the office on leaving duty, was charged by the Lord-mayor with having informed that there was a copy of theft or receipt of theft against him, and that his house must be searched. This operation was then performed by Inspector Hayes, and Mr. Greenie was found in an almost incredible quantity of shop goods of various kinds, including jars and bottles of liquor, and also a large quantity of jewellery, watches and similar kinds. In short, of the various kinds of liquor in some dozens of jars and bottles, and of the various kinds of goods in some dozens of brown holland bags, and of the various kinds of articles in some dozens of the finer articles of ladies' wearing apparel, the selection in this department being from cotton and linen to the finest lady's quit worth perhaps, and the value of the articles amounting to some £50. There was also a miscellaneous collection of articles, the appearance of "rods" leading to carpenters' tools. It is estimated that the total value of the articles seized in the search will amount to £100. The prisoner remains in custody.

The Essex magistrates assembled at Lewes have been discussing the question of the Chaplaincy to the County Prison, and have come to a decision for those who have been in the habit of visiting high. They resolved to call the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the facilities which were alleged to be afforded to the escape of prisoners from the gaol. The pugilists who took part in the fight were to have been tried at Lewes on Wednesday. But, on the application of the counsel for the Government, the trial to the next session, in order that he might have time to prepare for their defence. The defendants consented to the postponement, and the magistrates acceding, the case stands over.

At the General Quarter Sessions for Pembroke there boys were charged with robbery. The jury returned the following explanation with their verdict:—"We find the prisoners guilty, but the evidence is not sufficiently clear against Kennedy clear against Kennedy to convict him." The Recorder sentenced boys to several terms of imprisonment.

The coroner Tuesday has been removed to Bethlehem Hospital. The inquiry of the commissioners sent down by the Home Office was limited to the present state of his mind, and had no reference to the decision of the jury that he was legally responsible for his acts at the time of the murder.

The magistrates at the Derbyshire County Sessions have expressed their disapproval of the respite of George Victor Townley. They assume that he is insane, and that he will be confined during her Majesty's pleasure. This demand was made in the shape of a memorandum addressed to Sir George Grey, which was adopted at the sessions on Tuesday.

The coroner Joseph Eskrigge, entrusted to death for the murder of the woman Watterson at Guildford, has been reprieved.

On Saturday morning the extreme sentence of the law was carried out at Cambridge on the criminal John Green, convicted of having murder on Elizabeth Brown at Willingham.

"SCENE FROM 'DORA.'"

MR. A. H. BURR's picture of the reconciliation scene in Tennyson's "Dora" was, to our mind, the most admirable work in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, by any artist comparatively little known previously. Many a picture of a more sensational or eccentric character—many a work by a member of some clique or by some well-known hand—many a painting which has had some advertitious aid from puffery and puctuosity, and hurn the talk of the season—has had less rare and essential excellence. We remember nothing finer in the whole exhibition than that rugged head of old farmer Allen, with the writhing of the hard muscles of the face, the tearful eyes, and clasped mouth—presenting so true an index of the contention between stern, resentful pride and newly-awakened remorse—hopeless regret and yearning paternal affection. The successful rendering of that most difficult thing in art—mixed emotion—is the more remarkable, because the artist places the old man (and, by-the-way, suggestively and poetically) with his back against the cheerful daylight of the window, and illumines his features only with the reflection from the fire over which at his desolate hearth he so bitterly broods. The expressions and gestures of Mary and Dora show equal insight and power of representing the unspoken but unmistakable language of the heart. Nor are any of the technical qualities of the picture inferior to its high mental characteristics.

We need hardly remind the reader of those points of Tennyson's poem to be borne in mind, in order to realise the incident of the picture; yet the attempt to do so may be excused even if unnecessary. The stern old farmer Allen had, then, we must remember, set his heart on a match between his son William and Dora, the daughter of a brother, from whom he had parted in anger, but for whose sake (the brother having died abroad) he had bred her. Dora would have been meekly obedient to her benefactor's wishes, but the son, "because he had been always with her, liked not Dora," and refused to wed her; whereupon old Allen harshly threatened to expel him the house; for which, however, the son did not wait, but hired himself to work in the fields, and, "half in love, half spite," married Mary, a labourer's daughter. By her he had a boy, and not long after distress overtook William and he died. Meanwhile the farmer had cautioned Dora that if she spoke to William or his wife his home should be none of hers.

"My will is law," said the ruthless old man. Nevertheless, on William's death Dora secretly assisted and at length went to Mary, and, with the beautiful unselfishness of her woman's heart, sought, by bringing the child under the farmer's notice, to make him relent to mother as well as child. But when Allen saw the boy he taxed Dora and "the woman" with playing a trick upon him, and, as Dora's reward, took the boy, but told her to "go home and never see him more." Then the widow said she would not suffer Dora to take her trouble, but both should go to Allen: Mary should ask him to take Dora back, and if he refuse both should reclaim the child—lest he be "taught to slight his mother;" and they should work for him until he be of age to help them. The old farmer they find—as the painter represents; and the story of William's death at last softens the old man into a passion of remorse. The denouement of this domestic drama, or idyl, is that

> Those four sheds
> Within our house together; and as years
> Went forward, Mary took another mate;
> But Dora lived unmarried till her death.

A more simple, touching story than Tennyson's "Dora" is hardly to be found in the language, and we wonder painters have not more frequently gone to it for subjects. Though sad, it has no trace of the bitter melancholy and morbid introspection often characteristic of the poet. The phraseology is strictly appropriate to common peasant life, and as plain and idiomatic as that used in Wordsworth's tales.



"SCENE FROM TENNYSON'S 'DORA,'" BY A. H. BURR.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

It was observed, in a recent article in this Journal, that the difficulty of the biographer of an author increases with the literary success of the subject of the memoir. The remark holds specially good in the case of the great man whose Portrait we now present (from a photograph recently taken by Mr Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street), and would render additionally welcome by the communication of a few memorial lines. Born a gentleman, educated at a University, and very soon induced to devote himself to authorship—an occupation which, after a determined but not disagreeable struggle, gave him fame and prosperity—Mr. Thackeray underwent few of the adventures which he has described so well, or either of a rougher order. Nor did his well-regulated mind permit him to indulge in the passions, follies, or tentative efforts which have made the lives of so many men hard living but agreeable reading. Sir Walter Scott's history as an author is varied by the story of a mystery more wonderfully kept than that in any of the sensation tales of our day, and by the story of a grand speculation which brought about a ruin more nobly repaired than ever was similar imprudence atoned for. Byron's life was full of real romance, subjected into mock romance by the vanity and mystifying tendencies of the man and by the malevolent propensities of those who refused to see the diamond because it was set in hasp and backed with tinsel. In the story of Burns we have a constant and painful struggle of genius with frailty, and are everywhere reminded, as in the noble lines of Marlowe,

> How angels, in their crystal armour, fight
> A doubtful battle with our tempted thoughts.

And we doubt not that when the lives of many men of the present day, who have attained much literary eminence, though far less than Thackeray, come to the press, it will be seen that living authors, like their betters, "have had losses." But in Thackeray's career, so far as the world can ever know it, there is little of which a biographer can make points. The story of his inner life and troubles would doubtless have been one of deep interest. The loss of fortune, and a still severer trial to his loving nature—a trial to which this is our first and last reference—must have given him hours and hours of care and of sorrow; and, had he chosen to place these on record, and (after the fashion of sundry French and English egotistical psychologists) to lay bare his own soul to the world, we might have had an autobiography inferior to none in that special interest which self-dissection, performed by a master's hand, must ever offer. But he has not done this, and none can presume to supply what he has chosen to withhold. It was not that he shunned the world's eye—we all feel at this moment how endeared he was to us by his delightful habit of treating us all as his friends, and of confiding to us his "little miseries," telling us how discourteous were some of the small enemies who attacked him, and how unreasonable were the small friends who besieged him. He was of much too healthy a mind to fear to walk about in his habit as he lived in private, and he never shrouded himself in mysteries, nor broke upon us, at stated seasons, in a blaze of glory. Simple, natural, and a gentleman, he was ever as frank as those who live in good society are usually found. But his great griefs he kept to himself and would have instinctively recoiled from the idea of making money or fame by a revelation of the pulsations of a troubled heart. Hence, his outside life having been without adventure, and his inner life having been a secret between his Maker and himself, his biographer has little to tell save what all know.

The "grand country" may add his name to the roll of great, and brave, and good men who have come from Yorkshire. His father was in the civil service of the East India Company; and his mother, who has lived to behold a people in sorrow for the son who was so devoted to her, is understood to claim a descent of equally sturdy English character from the real old English who inhabit the principality. So he is England's by every right of pedigree. His grandfather was a clergyman of the Established Church. William Makepeace Thackeray was born in Calcutta, in the year 1811, and soon came to this country. He was a Charterhouse boy and a Cambridge man. His last public appearance was at the Charterhouse dinner, and he gave the time-honoured Latin toast (which prays for prosperity to the great foundation) with a heartiness which was sadly remembered by some who heard him, and who stood by his open grave a few days later. He has

THE LATE WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE FEDERAL STEAMER CHESAPEAKE SEIZED BY CONFEDERATES, LANDING CREW AND PASSENGERS OFF MUSQUASH HARBOUR, BAY OF FUNDY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

not made much formal use of his college experiences, but they crop up, ever and anon, in his writings; and in that delightful "Shabby Genteel Story," the foundation upon which, years after, he based the history of "Philip," we find some early sketches of disreputable collegians. But he keep good men and true while at Cambridge, and preserved their friendship till the hour when friendship is ended.

Thackeray's own inclination was for the life of an artist. To his last day he was an earnest and devoted lover of art and of its professors; and it is remarkable that, large as was the number of distinguished men of his own calling who came round him, the friends he was most proud of as artists was almost as large. There stood Millais and Maclise; and Richmond and Leslie; and Frank Stone; Cruikshank; Leech and Tenniel, and Doyle; Munro, Du Maurier, Walker, and Phillips, and others whose faces we saw at faces at rare art such as Thackeray, whose genius was so many-sided, does not always arise to the mind. He had ever the largest praise for the artist who had made a special study, with kindred taste, for him who was struggling on upward course, and the more open hand for the artist who was struggling against adverse fortune. Intending to educate himself for painting, he travelled much, and, as happens to many men, he was not long in discovering that the finest and wisest manner for another art than that which he thought he was studying. And again and again he returned gratefully and fondly to the very last. He was fortunate, we think, in not beginning authorship when too young. He had not, as Douglas Jerrold said, "to take down the shutters before there was anything in the shop windows." He had been well educated, had seen much of the world, had seen much of the world, and had his mind ennobled and enriched by the study of art, where she shows proudest, before he took pen in hand. Hence, an observer keenly alive to the best and to the earliest writings there is an absence of strain and flutter, and a composed and earnest tone. He knew that he had a message to the world, and he did not find it necessary to beat out his gold into the thinnest leaf. He knew that what he had to say was important, hence he had no recourse to devices or affectations to attract attention; and he knew that he had to say it as well as he could well, and hence he told it in his own manner, and calmly waited the acceptance by the hearers. We do not say that we sympathise with those who have not possessed his advantages and who have had to learn to rid themselves, one by one, of the faults peculiar to youth; Thackeray was so singularly free. It is greatly to a writer's praise that he has taught himself what Thackeray knew and practised. We merely dwell upon a pleasant memory of the finish and composure of his early style. It strengthened with his strength, and, long before the end came, had been universally recognised as the purest and best English of the day.

Strong, without rage; without o'erlowing, full.

Henceforth the story of his life is little more than a recital of the dates of his works. Before he became famous he wrote for many of the journals; and a brilliant, as yet unpublished, contribution to the editor of the *Examiner*, has revealed the fact that the brilliant pen of Thackeray assisted many of the most remarkable articles for which that journal obtained a reputation which it has now regained. In *Fraser's Magazine*, however, he found a more congenial field. In *Fraser's Magazine*, however, he found a more congenial field. In *Fraser's Magazine*, however, he found a more congenial field

improvements over the wooden armour-clads already built are to be introduced. One of these is the erection of an iron skin of 14-inch iron throughout a certain length of the vessel's broadside. This, however, is not intended to be made on the target well, however, determine the form of construction which will ultimately be carried out in the Lord Warden; but the Admiralty have decided that she shall be plated a certain length and height with plates of a greater thickness than those bolted to the sides of the Royal Oak, Caledonia, and the other ironclads. In the construction of the Lord Warden an important improvement will be made by Mr. Reed, in the placing of a power-line board of heavy guns on the keel of the ship—an improvement which has been altogether omitted in the heavy vessels of the present navy.

The Ordnance Select Committee have recommended that the gun-trial at the mouth of the Lancaster steaming vessel shall be carried out, as the recent action at Kagoshima has confirmed the experience gained by the experiments at Shoeburyness, of the value of shell-guns against iron ships. The explosion of the Armstrong gun at the mouth of the Lancaster, which blew off the breech-screw and injured the men who were at work in the gun-room, has brought the proposed trial before the public with a considerable degree of interest. The gun which is to be used is one of the 9-pounders, which, with the exception of the 12-pounders, are the only guns of the Armstrong pattern which have been tested with the heavy charges of powder which are now used in the navy. The gun is a 9-pounder, 6 cwt., 7 ft. 6 in. long, rifled on the Armstrong system, with a bore of 3 in., and a shell of 8 lb. weight. The charge of powder is 2 lb. 8 oz., and the range with 5 degrees elevation is 4,200 yards. The gun is to be fired at a target placed at a distance of 200 yards, and the effect of the shell will be carefully noted. The target will consist of a section of the Lancaster's broadside, with the iron skin of 14-inch thickness, and the wooden backing of 18 inches. The shell will be fired with the full charge of powder, and the effect will be carefully noted. The target will consist of a section of the Lancaster's broadside, with the iron skin of 14-inch thickness, and the wooden backing of 18 inches. The shell will be fired with the full charge of powder, and the effect will be carefully noted.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 2nd, or Inland Revenue, Company (Captain Kenia's) of the Civil Service corps were engaged in a match at Wimbledon, on Tuesday, for the Inverness Challenge Cup, with the 1st (Capt. Hall's) company of the Queen's (Westminster), when they defeated by seven points, and they have held this cup for more than a twelvemonth. The Civil Service won by 466 to 459 points—five each away. Fifty-five marksmen were present. The 2nd Civil Service corps will next contend for the Queen's Prize, 1,000 points—possible score 1,600—at Wimbledon, on Tuesday, July 12.

The annual course of musketry of the 63th Lancashire (Bootle) for the year 1863 has been completed. Seventy-five members fired altogether at the first and second practices, and sixty-four at the third. Forty-four have passed into the second class, and twenty into the third class. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, the 5th Administrative Battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Hamilton, was present at practice, and was inspected by Captain J. H. Suckling, the Adjutant of the Regiment, on the 4th inst.

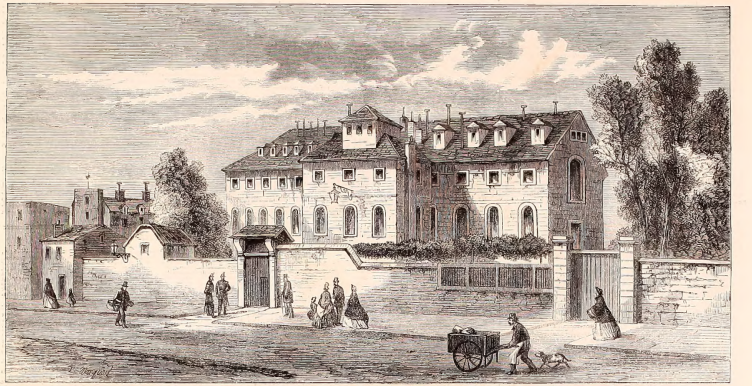
The report for 1863 has just been issued by the council of the National Rifle Association. It contains the usual statistical matter, and is interesting on a record. The first scores of the shooting at Wimbledon, at the meeting and at the several meetings of the year, are given, and these will be useful to every marksman, by enabling him to compare the conditions of firing and the numbers by which the scores were made in 1863. The price of the report has been wisely reduced from half-a-crown to one shilling.

The proposed arrangements for the Rifle Volunteer Meeting to be held this month at King's College, London, are completed. At the first meeting, on the 15th inst., Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P., commanding the 1st Yorkshire Volunteer Rifles, will preside, and the following subjects will be discussed:—Entries, by-laws, and regulations for the ensuing year; 1864. Announcements beforehand by bills and advertisements—forms for publication afterwards. Signalling—flags, rockets, and lights. Signalling shots—interruption by weather. Time-disputes—trigger-pull—disqualifications—prizes. The above in connection with ammunition, rifles, telescopic, carps, and private matches. The subjects for consideration on the second day (Jan. 21) are:—Target and range—distances, size, and material of targets; size and shape of bull's-eye, centres, and other marks—colours of the same. Firing—position, rest, and aim—number fired at the several and colonel meetings—number fired at any one target—motion at unknown distances, or without back-sight. Marking: safety, celerity, speed—telegraphic bulls-eyes and centres—signals—flags—rockets and sale of ammunition. Refreshments: railway and hotels. Accidents and surgery: Volunteer Medical Staff—Army Medical Department. Models and photographs connected with the above; Volunteer Institute. On the third day the Duke of Wellington will preside, and the following subjects will be considered:—Matches with (a) service rifles and carbines; (b) service bore rifles; (c) rifles of any bore; matches with (a) rifle and carbine sights, wind-gauges, positions, and rests. Matches with rifles of different bores. Matches with rifles of different sights. Matches with rifles of different triggers. Matches with rifles, bridges, and rests. Matches with rifles of artillery; matches with heavy guns will be discussed in sub-section. The concluding address will be delivered by the Duke of Wellington, after the dinner in the evening. Lord Bury, M.P., will preside.

The following official circular from Earl De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for the Department of Colonies, has just been issued from the War Office:—"I have the honour to inform you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to the system which is followed by many clerks of lieutenancy of granting the re-appointment of officers of the militia on the day on which they cease, as well as afterwards, when the gentlemen who succeed to the vacant commissions are gazetted; and that it is not considered necessary that resignation should be notified a second time. I deem it expedient that the practice above mentioned should be henceforth discontinued, and I therefore request that you will give directions to the clerk of lieutenancy of the county under your jurisdiction to attach a copy of this letter to the notice of resignation in the London Gazette until some other gentleman has been appointed to succeed the officer who resigns, when it will be sufficient for the following form:—'Lieutenant Richard Smith resigns his commission,' vice C. D. resigned. Dated December 1, 1863. I take this opportunity of pointing out to you that considerable inconvenience has been occasioned from the manner in which the memoranda in the Gazette are frequently worded, and to request that in future the same memoranda be worded in the same terms as the letter of approval from this office, and this in the case of appointment to corps not commanded by lieutenant-colonels, the words 'not to be inserted, without mention of the administrative battalion of which the corps may form a part, or of the lord-lieutenant's name.' I think it is here further to request that the date which the officer's commission bears may be inserted in the Gazette, as it is often of the greatest importance to have the honour of the Queen, Dr. Gen. of Ordnance.

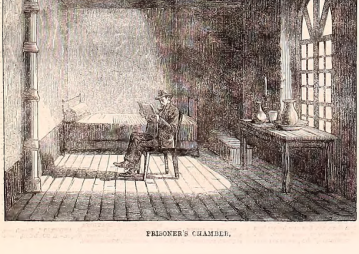
The following War Office circular from Lord Hartington to commanding officers of volunteer corps has also been issued:—"Sir,—With reference to volunteer Act, 1863, and to the Rifle Volunteer Consolidation Regulations, 1863, I am directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to inform you that his lordship considers that the number of officers in the several volunteer corps should find it unnecessary to conclude that the number of the respective corps or companies should be made regularly every month, by may not be necessary in determining the exact number to be made regularly every month, by may not be necessary in determining the exact number to be made regularly every month, by may not be necessary in determining the exact number to

PARIS DEMOLITIONS.—THE HOTEL DES HARICOTS, OR PRISON OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.



THE PRISON OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS, IN THE RUE DE LA GARE.

EVER since 1852 the National Guard of Paris has been only partially organised. At that period several battalions were dissolved on account of their well-known "Red" tendencies, and it was thought advisable to disarm the Guard in such quarters as were likely, if not to trouble order, at least not to aid in the suppression of tumult. On account of this disorganisation, and perhaps from another motive not necessary to mention here, service in the National Guard has become rather a matter of indifference or neglect even in the arrondissements where no suspicion of general disaffection could exist, and a great number of *refractaires*, or persons seeking to evade the service, have been sent from time to time to the Maison d'Arrêt of the Garde Nationale for a few hours—a punishment to which no ignominy whatever attaches, and which is to some a more agreeable pastime than that of mounting a guard to all intents and purposes useless. Undoubtedly, the National Guard, as an institution in France, would be most useful in the event of war, as liberating the army from home duties; but the daily service of the few posts in Paris has really become an unnecessary and unpleasant disarrangement of the peaceful citizens in the pursuit of their business occupations. Hence the frequent intervention of the Conseil de Discipline de la Garde Nationale, which liberally distributes its condemnations of offending citizens to pass a certain number of hours in the Hôtel des Haricots, as the prison is facetiously called by the members of the Garde themselves, by reason of the solemn item that figures in the tariff of condiments affixed to the wall of each cell—"Haricots blancs à la maître d'hôtel, 50 centimes." This same Conseil de Discipline also punishes those who are duly incorporated into the ranks; and absence from guard, disobedience to orders, neglect of duty, insolence to officers, or audacity are sure to lead to a long procès-verbal drawn up by the *rapporteur*, or prosecutor, followed by reprimand, fine, or an invitation to pay a more or less lengthened visit to the realms of haricots. The term of imprisonment extends from twelve hours to eight days, so far as the powers of the Court are concerned; but in rare cases, yet only after a certain number of ordinary condemnations, the guard becomes amenable to the police correctionnelle, and to a consequent increase of punishment. Generally, however, the punishments are very light, and frequently annexed; and the offenders can choose their own time (within a reasonable limit) for the performance of the durance vile, the prison being open at certain hours every day for the reception of "convicted visitors."

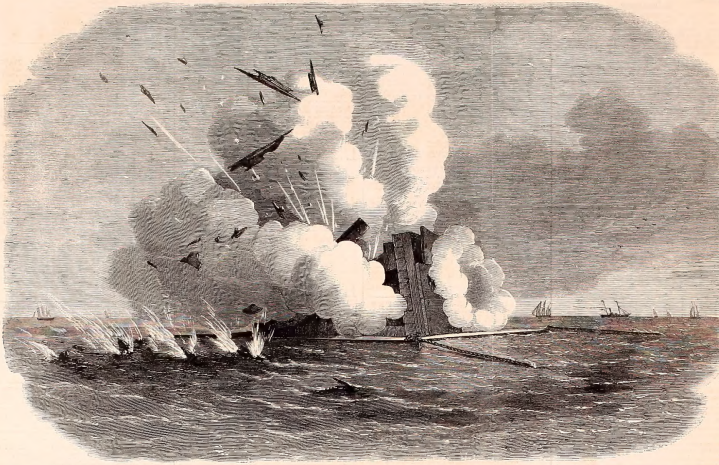


PRISONER'S CHAMBER.



HEATING-ROOM.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ARMSTRONG 600-POUNDER AGAINST THE WARRIOR FLOATING TARGET.



THE WARRIOR TARGET AS SEEN FROM SHOEBURYNESS WHEN STRUCK BY THE 600-POUND SHELL FIRED FROM THE ARMSTRONG SHUNT-GUN "BIG WILL."

The approaching extension of the station of the Orleans Railway will necessitate the demolition of the Hôtel des Haricots, and the consequent destruction of a large collection of drawings, paintings, and verses, drawn, painted, and inscribed on the walls of several of the cells, and signed by such names as Decamps, Gavarni, Gustave Doré, Dumnier, Janet, Bertall, Théophile Gauthier, Henry Murger, Arsène Houssaye, Alfred de Musset, and a host of other celebrities who, even in their hours of punishment, contributed something towards the entertainment and instruction of future occupants.

Were it not for the associations thus connected with the actually existing prison of the National Guard at Paris, its architectural aspect, interior and exterior, would have stood a fair chance of passing into unpictorial oblivion, so far, at least, as the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are concerned. But a special interest attaches to this little prison-house; and but few hotels in France, even the most aristocratic, can boast of having had within their walls so many "illustrations," some of whom had offended simply for the purpose of visiting the works, literary and artistic, now consigned to destruction. Formally there was much joviality among the inmates, who were allowed to mess together; and, no longer than eight years ago, Alexander Duman, Paul Féval, Eugène Guinot, and Méry dined in the Hôtel des Haricots, at the same table; and the repast is said to have been one of the most sparkling on record.

The site for the new Maison d'Arrêt has not yet been fixed on; but, wherever it may be, it will never be able to compete with its humbler predecessor in the prestige surrounding the names of its occupants, whose transient but clever productions had rendered the Hôtel des Haricots one of the most interesting interiors of the Parisian spital.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by M. Félix Thorigny, the indefatigable recorder of the Paris that is passing so rapidly away, and involving in its demolition the destruction of a vast mass of charming remembrances dear to those who delight in old associations and lively chronicles of things gone by.

THE 600-POUNDER ARMSTRONG GUN.

IN our Number of the 26th ult. we gave Illustrations of Sir Wm. Armstrong's 600-pounder gun and the floating target which had been built to represent the side of the Warrior. Since the experiment to which these Illustrations referred the target has undergone a most careful survey; and, pursuing the subject, we are now able to give additional particulars of the effect produced by the penetration and explosion of a single shell.

On taking the target to pieces the shattering effect was found to have extended far beyond the limits of the hole; and it has been reported in the *Times* that, "notwithstanding the enormous strength and solidity with which it was constructed, and the parts bolted and riveted together, the plates of the target are so torn and rent, and the timber backing so much shivered, that no repairs will ever render it fit to be again experimented upon.

Previous to the practice the timber supports at the back of the target were covered with planks strongly nailed to the timbers, so as to form a box or chamber similar to the space within a turret. The whole of three inclosing planks were torn off and blown away by the explosion of the shell. One of the massive timber struts was also torn away from the target by the blast, and another was broken laterally by the same cause. The others were all more or less cut and injured by the shower of iron fragments driven out of the target.

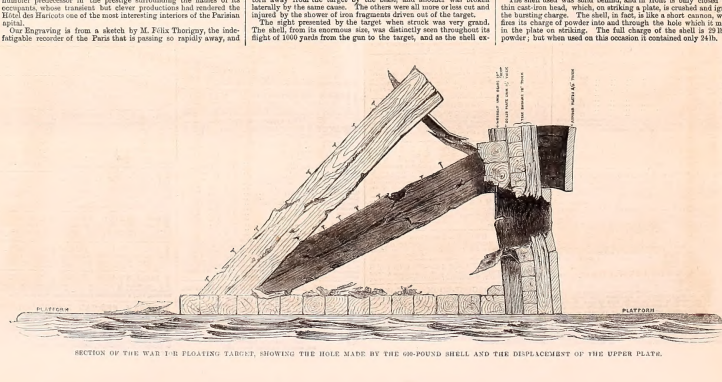
The sight presented by the target when struck was very grand. The shell, from its enormous size, was distinctly seen throughout its flight of 1060 yards from the gun to the target, and as the shell exploded an immense volume of smoke and flame instantly enveloped the target. Above the smoke pieces of plank were seen flying in the air, announcing the demolition of the box in the rear.

The annexed Engraving shows the appearance of the target and the sea immediately around it at the moment the shell burst; the fragments of the wood inclosure were sent into the air, and portions of the shell and the splinters were hurled into the surrounding water. This sketch was taken from a point in front of the barracks at Shoeburyness, and from it may be readily gathered an idea of the deadly nature of this ponderous missile.

Our second Engraving represents a section through the target as it would appear if cut vertically through the centre of the hole made by the shell; and it may not be out of place again to repeat that the target was composed externally of armour plating 4½ in. thick, resting upon and bolted to a solid backing of teak 18 in. thick, which backing was again supported by an inner plating and framework representing the body of the ship.

The shell appears to have exploded just as it entered the timber-backing, and it made a hole in the back of the target about four times as large as that in the front. The upper plate of the target, although not struck, was started by the force of the explosion fourteen inches forward from the face of the timber, drawing or breaking all its bolts. It would have fallen completely away, but for the obliquity of the target and the partial support it received from two or three of the broken bolts. The displacement of the armour plate and the damage to the timber backing is clearly shown in our Engraving.

The shell used was solid behind, and in front is only closed by a thin cast-iron head, which, on striking a plate, is crushed and ignites the bursting charge. The shell, in fact, is like a short cannon, which fires its charge of powder into and through the hole which it makes in the plate on striking. The full charge of the shell is 29 lb. of powder; but when used on this occasion it contained only 24lb.



SECTION OF THE WAR IOR FLOATING TARGET, SHOWING THE HOLE MADE BY THE 600-POUND SHELL AND THE DISPLACEMENT OF THE UPPER PLATE.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 16th ult. at No. 3, Prince of Wales-terrace, Montreal, Canada East, the wife of Gordon Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at Trinity Church, Marpole, Thomas Leonard, son of Charles Garland, Esq., Bilton-street, London, to Margaret Hobbard, second daughter of Thomas Hobbard, Esq., Bilton-road.

On the 31st ult. at Bromley, Kent, Jane, third daughter of the late John Rowland Hemming, Esq., of Bromley, to Robert Reid, Esq., formerly of the same place.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Genoa-street, Belfast-square, Emily Elizabeth, younger and dearly-loved daughter of Richard Davies, Esq., late of Hackney, aged 22 years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 7th inst., at her residence, 48, Pavilion-square, aged 61, Harriett, relict of Thos. Case, Esq.

On Christmas-day, at Montague-house, Battersea Rise, Elizabeth Mary, the wife of the late Walter Crafton Smith, Esq., of Tegenhoe, Essex, and Ashby, Lincolnshire.

On the 24th ult., at Bayley, Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Bayley, Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne, and Reginald, Esq., formerly of the same place.

On the 31st ult., at Viewfield Lodge, Stirling, Ellen, wife of the late Lieutenant-General, R. B. Macpherson, C.B. and K.H., and daughter of the late General Gabriel Gordon, aged 74.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE advices from the Continental bourses have either been favourable or unimportant during the week under review. The Bank return of £2,000,000 announced for publication has not altered the tone of Stock Exchange affairs on the whole, however, although the business done has been on a more extensive scale than for some time past, and the quotations have been slightly improved in value.

There has been a steady demand for accumulation at the Bank of England and in Consols, Exchequer Bonds, and the supply of stock has rather lowered. In the open market the quotations for the most approved securities are—

	For account.	Last day.
Thirty-four bills	Four months' bills	74
Sixty-four-days	Six months' ...	74
Three months' ditto...		

The Bank of France continues to be held at very full rates with an active inquiry for it. Amounts in the principal trading cities :—

	Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.
Paris	6	5
Vienna	6	5
Berlin	6½	6
Frankfort	6½	6
Amsterdam	5	4½
Turin	6	5
Hamburgh	6	5
Madrid	6	5
St. Petersburg	8	10

The demand for bullion for export purposes has not been, to any extent; nevertheless, but silver has sold readily, at 61½d. per ounce. Gold has been in fair request, and £1,000,000 sovereigns have been recently dispatched to the Continent. Mexican dollars have been realized at 4s. 10d.

At the last yearly meeting of the London Dock Company a dividend of 1s. 6d. was declared for the dividend of the Consols, and 2s. 6d. for that of the Eastern Counties.

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the different Presidencies at previous rates—the minimum remittance 1 per cent. The amount of bills offered was £1,000,000, at 1 to 1 per cent. The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the different Presidencies at previous rates—the minimum remittance 1 per cent. The amount of bills offered was £1,000,000, at 1 to 1 per cent.

New York bitumen states that the stock of bullion in the banks was on the 19th ult. £17,000,000 sterling, an increase of £1,000,000 sterling for the last week.

American securities have changed hands slowly, and prices have not been improved. Erie shares have been sold at 31, Illinois Shares, 100 dollar shares, 91 (buyers); and United States Five-per-Cents, 107.

The Railway Share Market has been dull and prices are rather in favour of buyers. Caledonian Shares have been sold at 98, Great North of England Five Per Cents, 99, 101; India Five per Cents, 102; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90; Ditto, Bonds, 98; Ditto, Debentures, 100. No transactions have taken place in values on Tuesday. Canada were 102 9/16; Reduced and Three per Cents, 90; Ditto, New, 89; Ditto, Debentures, 100; Ditto, India Five per Cents 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90; Ditto, Bonds, 98; Ditto, Canada, for Money, sold at 99; to 99½; Ditto, Canada Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91 to; India Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90; Ditto, Bonds, 98; Ditto, Debentures, 100. Caledonian Shares were sold, without material change in prices. Canada Guaranteed at 98 to 98½; Great Northern, 100 to 100½; Great Western, 66 to 66½; Ditto ex-div. 64 to 64½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97 to 97½.

Nearly all foreign securities have ruled inactive, Greek and Mexican have fluctuated in value as usual, and Spanish and Portuguese have shown signs of weakness as regards price. Portuguese Three per Cents have been sold at 43½; Spanish Certificates, 19; Committee have realized 17½ to 17; and Guatemala Deferred, 7 to 6; Mexican, 21½ to 21.

The Railway Share Market has been devoid of animation; nevertheless, quotations remain firm, and there is a steady demand for the best shares in the investment. Accounts are Thursday's official closing prices :—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 99½; Caledonian, 98; Great Northern, 8 Stock, 101; Great Western, 65½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120; London and Brighton, 108; London and Chatham, 39; London and North-Western, 100½; London and South-Western, 97½; Midland, 126; Midland and Great Western (Ireland), 54; Scottish Central, 110; Scottish North-Eastern, 90; Shrewsbury and Chester, 13½; Ditto, Leeds, 40; Ditto, York, 93; South-Eastern, 91; South-Western (Portsmouth), 95; Stockton and Darlington, 8 Stock; East Indian, 106; Grand Trunk of Canada, 21; Ditto, First Preference, 70; Great Indian Peninsular Company, 103; Madras, 125; Ditto, New, 115.

Foreign.—India and Six Per Cent. Stock, 104; Ditto, Four Per Cent. Stock, 97; Ditto, Three Per Cent. Stock, 90; Ditto, Bonds, 98; Ditto, Debentures, 100; Ditto, Canada Reduced and New Three Per Cent. Stock, 90; Ditto, Canada Guaranteed, 98½; Ditto, Canada, for Money, 99½; Ditto, Canada Reduced and New Three Per Cents, 91; Ditto, India Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90; Ditto, Bonds, 98; Ditto, Debentures, 100; Ditto, Canada Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90; Ditto, Bonds, 98; Ditto, Debentures, 100; Ditto, Canada, for Money, sold at 99½ to 99½; Ditto, Canada Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91 to; India Five per Cents, 104; Ditto, Four per Cents, 97; Ditto, Three per Cents, 90; Ditto, Bonds, 98; Ditto, Debentures, 100.

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JOHN WEIPPERT and CO.'S ROYAL GUADRILLE BAND may be ENGAGED in numbers suitable to the Rooms to Decorate. All the new and popular Music of the Season.—Office, 31, Edmund-street, W.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Firm of old standing, and in a good position, has a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH, of respectable connexions, as an articled pupil. Apply by Letter, post-paid, to Messrs. L. & Warwick-street, Charing-cross, S.W.

EDUCATION.—RICHMOND-HILL, near the Park.—Mr. and Mrs. Good receive Gentlemen's Sons to Board and Educate, particularly requiring English, French, and German Governesses; and have the highest Masters for Classics, Mathematics, Drawing (Italy), Italian, Latin, music, singing, dancing, fencing, gymnastics, and riding. Mr. Good, who has resided many years in Paris, is an EXPERIENCED FRENCH SCHOLAR, and has had the honour to be the superior home teachers, at home, from 40 to 50 patrons per annum. Mrs. Good is a GERMAN LADY, and has had the superintendence of the home department for many years, by inspection and reference.—Thora, Park-villas, Richmond, Surrey.

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TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for all countries, and undertakes the sale of Inventions. Pamphlet forwarded gratis.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Conductor and Director of Music, MR. LOUIS JULLIEN and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, JAN. 11, and during the week, the Performances will commence with the Comic Opera, FANCHETTE (Music by W. C. Levey), in which Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison will appear. After which the Grand Christmas Pantomime, HARLEQUIN SUNSHINE AND THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY. Mr. W. T. Payne: Harlequin; by Miss Emma Heywood, Pantaloon; Mr. Paul Herring, Clown; Mr. Frank Matthews, Policeman; A Marvellous Pantomime Dog, by Mr. Cooke.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Manager, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. On MONDAY, JAN. 11, and every evening during the week, will be produced, entirely NIGHT AND MORNING, in which Mr. Phelps will appear, supported by Messrs. Ryder, Rayner, Misses M. Leclercq, Heath, Hughes, Gaston, Lyons, Hodson, Ellis, Bufton, Cooper, Ryan, Bennett, Lloyd, Gilbert, Wilkinson, and Fitzgerald, and preceded upon the popular Celestial Story of SIDRAH THE SAILOR, by Mr. Edmund Falconer, Miss Fanny Josephs, and Miss Heath. To meet the increased number of visitors and to avoid crowding and confusion, the doors will be opened at Half-past Six, and the performances will commence at Seven o'clock precisely. Private boxes and orchestra stalls may be secured at the Box-office without incurring any extra charge. Acting Manager, Mr. Chatterton. Stage Manager, Mr. Robert Roxby. Treasurer, Mr. Hughes. Doors open at Half-past Six, and the performances will commence at Seven precisely. Private boxes and orchestra stalls may be secured at the Box-office without incurring any extra charge. Acting Manager, Mr. Chatterton. Stage Manager, Mr. Robert Roxby. Treasurer, Mr. Hughes.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, JAN. 11, and during the Week, Mr. SOTHERN will appear in the Comedy of DAVID GARRICK, supported by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Brother Sam's Letter, Mr. Buckstone will also appear in the Comedy of A DAY WELL SPENT, supported by Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, Mr. Clarke, and Miss Wyndham. Conclude with the FAIRIES AND KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.—Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Doors open at Half-past Six.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Great success of the Christmas Entertainments. On MONDAY, JAN. 11, and every Night this week, the Grand Christmas Piece, called ELFIN EAGLE—Miss Bateman; and the Fairy Extravaganza of THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS, by Messrs. Byron, Paul Bedford, H. J. Byron, and Miss Woolgar. Concludes with the Farce of MY TURN NEXT.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. T. SMITH.—On MONDAY, JAN. 11, and every evening during the week, will be produced a Grand Christmas Piece, entitled WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. Characters by Messrs. Vincent Wood, Charles Rowland, Collett, Miss Percy, F. Leclerc, Miss Lizzie Wilton, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Caroline Parkes, and Miss Fanny Wright. Concluding with a Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE FOUNTAIN. Harlequin, Mr. Frank Lee; Clown, Mr. Harry Boleno; Pantaloon, Mr. Bernard Gregory; Columbine, Miss Emma Elsworthy; Principal Boy, Miss Lizzie Wilton. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. SWANBOROUGH. On MONDAY, JAN. 11, and every evening during the week, will be produced, for the first time, a new and original Comedy, entitled CHARLES MARLOWE, by Mr. Tom Taylor, with appropriate Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Characters by Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Fanny Josephs, and Charles Wathen. MONDAY, THE ALPENS, and CHARLES MARLOWE. Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven. Box-office open daily.

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THE ANNUAL BALL in AID of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL will take place at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1864. The Committee have the honour to announce that, in consequence of many friends of the Institution, Mr. Frampton has most kindly consented to preside at the Principal Table of the Evening. Double Tickens, 1l., Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., to be had of the Stewards, and at the Offices of the Institution, 24, Red Lion-square, Holborn. Tickets for the Ball and the Ball and Supper, 1l. 1s. Dinner; at the School-house, Kensington-lane, St. Jacob's Hall, Commercial-road East, and at the Offices of the Institution, 24, Red Lion-square, Holborn. WILLIAM BRADLEY, Secretary.

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HASTINGS.—QUEEN'S HOTEL.—This splendid Hotel, now under NEW MANAGEMENT, will be found replete with every comfort. Spacious Coffee-room, Drawing-room, Billiard-room, Reading-room, Smoking-room, Public Breakfast-room. On the Sea, and close to the principal Railway Stations. Table d'Hôte at Five. Omnibus attends the Trains. Hotel Bills, Moderate.

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CHRISTMAS and JUVENILE PRESENTS, at BAKER'S, 244, Regent-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S GIANT BALLOON.—In the desire to offer a specially interesting Treat to the Visitors to the Crystal Palace during the Christmas Holidays, the Directors have arranged for the Ascent of the great stage coach in the Centre Transept for the Christmas Week. The Balloon, constructed by the celebrated NADAR, of Paris, contains such appliances, in exhibition at the north end of the Nave, as will enable the Visitors to inspect the Car and Gear. Fee, 1s. Open from 10 to 6.

CHRISTMAS.—WET or DRY, FROST or SNOW, the only HOLIDAY RESORT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SKATING on the LAKE.—ICE in excellent condition for Skating. Admission, by Shilling Tickets, purchased by Mr. Nelson Lee.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TORCHLIGHT on the ICE.—The Public admitted to the grounds up to Eight o'clock, to witness the Torchlight Skating on the Lake. Admission, by Shilling Tickets, purchased by Mr. Nelson Lee, commencing at One o'clock. Torches may be had. A party of the Royal Humane Society will be present. Open from 10 to 6. Admission, by Shilling Tickets only. One Shilling; or by Season Tickets, One Guinea.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SOCIETY.

LYCEUM HALL.—Conductor, MR. COTTA. THIRTY-SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, at Seven, by Miss Rose and Mr. Sautley. The Band and Chorus. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s. Programmes at the Box-office, and of Mr. Sautley, 6, Cecil-street, Strand. The office of the Society are at No. 4, Tower Hall.

DOUTRE'S CHIROPODIC ESTABLISHMENT, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 4, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly, where Corns, Bunions, and Nails are removed painlessly. Attendance under a private room—avoiding the pain of attendance for a limited time. Hours, Ten to Six. Consultation gratis. Pamphlet sent free by post. Private Residence, 4, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly. Hours for home visits, Eight to Ten.—The Polytechnic Gallery of Art is now open, Daily, from Ten to Six, and Evening Exhibitions, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from Seven to Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lecturer, Mr. Pepper.

MUSICAL UNION.—Twentieth Season. MR. ELLA begs to announce that the FIRST MATINÉE will take place on TUESDAY, JAN. 19, at Three o'clock precisely, at the Hanover Square Rooms. The SECOND of ditto will be published each of the ensuing Tuesdays.

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THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS, Hereditary Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, according to some the gerunder to, but in the opinion of others the rightful owner of, the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, is the son of Duke Christian of Augustenburg. He was born on the 6th of July, 1829; and was married, in 1856, to Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, whose mother is a daughter of the late Duchess of Kent by her first husband, and, consequently, half sister to Queen Victoria. The house of Hohenlohe-Langenburg belongs to the "mediatised" families of Germany. Prince Frederick is a Major in the Prussian service. There is little or nothing to record of this Prince, who has suddenly burst like a rocket upon the gaze of the world;—will it be to fall like the stick, or to shine a fixed star, of the sixth magnitude, in the political heavens? With the entry of Prince Frederick into the duchies, the Schleswig-Holstein question has passed into a new phase. He has taken up his residence in the land over which he claims to rule by the law of descent and by the choice of the people, and has assumed the title of Frederick VIII., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. His arrival at Kiel has been greeted with intense popular enthusiasm, and his assumption of quasi-Royal power has been tacitly sanctioned by the federal commissioners. He has received congratulatory deputations from several places, and made replies full of confidence.

The Duke has issued the following proclamation:—

"Schleswig-Holsteiners,—When I announced to you that I had undertaken the government of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein by virtue of the old law of succession of our country and of the Oldenburg House, the country was occupied by foreign troops. Relying before the German federal troops, whom you have joyfully greeted as liberators, they have now vacated the Duchy of Holstein.

"I have not hesitated to reply to your call. I fulfil a duty which cannot be neglected when I no longer delay to bear with you the cares of this serious time.

"Complications which existed before I entered on my government have caused the German Bund, for the purpose of preserving the national right, to take steps against the *de facto* power hitherto existing in Holstein. Commissioners of the Federation have undertaken the administration of the country.

"The federal execution, from the commencement, directed in no case against my government, has now become without object. I have never entertained a doubt that I should cause the rights of the country to be recognised and established to their full extent. I am convinced that the German Bund will also acknowledge that the reasons no longer exist which caused it to order federal execution.

"I entertain a well-grounded confidence that the present intermediary condition of affairs will only be of short duration, and cherish the expectation that my loyal subjects will respect the administration previously instituted by the Diet, and will avoid conflicts.

"Schleswig-Holsteiners, I need not say to you that I thank you for the love and devotion which you have displayed towards me. You stand by me with an unanimity and determination which will demonstrate to the world that my sovereign right finds a secure support in your free conviction, your patriotic love, and your inflexible will.

"With me, return thanks to Almighty God, who has hitherto guided us. He will also conduct us further. FRIEDRICH.

"Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

"Kiel, Dec. 31, 1863."

Correspondence from the duchies is unanimous in describing the execution as having taken place without any disturbance of public order. An hour before the federal troops arrived at the different towns the Danish forces marched out; and, except for the difference of the uniforms, one would imagine that regiments were being relieved in the ordinary course of military duty. On the departure of the Danish troops Prince Frederick was proclaimed in most of the towns Duke of Schleswig-Holstein; the arms of Denmark were quietly taken down from the post-offices and custom-houses, and the tricolor flag hoisted in their place. Properly constituted committees have undertaken the management of the duties of the police and revenue departments, and have resolved to suppress any dispositions towards riot or disorder. The general administration of the duchy of Holstein is provided for by the commissioners of the Germanic Confederation,



PRINCE FREDERICK OF AUGUSTENBURG, CLAIMANT TO THE DUCHIES.



THE BURGHERS OF ALTONA PROCLAIMING PRINCE FREDERICK OF AUGUSTENBURG DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN FROM THE BALCONY OF THE RAILWAY STATION.

who have taken up their quarters at Altona. This town is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, adjoining Hamburg.

Our present Number contains seven Engravings, from sketches by our artist, in Holstein, of the federal execution in Altona. On the 24th ult. the Saxon contingent entered, with their band playing "Schleswig-Holstein, Sie umschwanden," through the Nobis Thor to the Townhall, and marched thence the Danish guard, and were at once received with great demonstrations of welcome. All the members of the different societies which work in the Schleswig-Holstein cause—namely, the new Riflemen's Club, the Turners, the Brethren-at-Arms, and others—turned out in great force. Duke Ferdinand of Augustenburg arrived in state in the presence of the entire population, as well as half that of Hamburg. A great change was effected in the appearance of the town after the departure of the Danes in the morning, as many of the houses were adorned with German and Schleswig-Holstein flags, which also waved from the old Council House; and in the afternoon a large crowd was moving about in a state of great excitement. The walls were covered with the Duke's proclamation, and the Saxons were in full force to welcome to the duchies, while Schleswig-Holstein cockades and scarfs were worn by many persons. Immediately on the arrival of the railway station, after an energetic speech from Dr. Callsen, a physician, it was found that the Hotel de la Ville and the Stadt Rom House was too small to contain the numbers who had assembled. The crowd then marched through the principal streets, with "Schleswig-Holstein."

The correspondent of one of our contemporaries writes as follows, on this subject, in a letter dated Altona, Dec. 25 :—

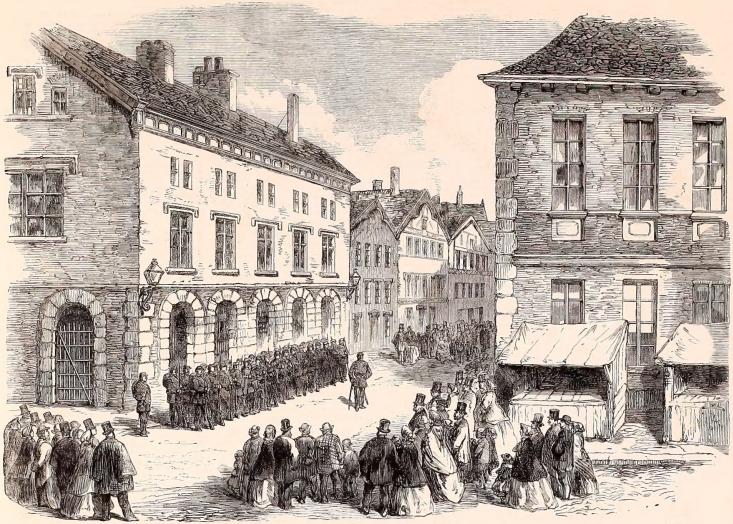
As I told you in my last, the "execution" has been got in. The German Diet has made its key, and "seized" the duchies in the name of the Bund. As I told you in the hands of the military authorities, ready either to be "bought" or to be knocked down—by the Austrian and Saxon troops, under the Prince of Augustenburg to rush upon the Danish troops, and to drive the Danes away. I saw the last of them; for, after I had watched them march off in their turn from the old Stadt House, I returned to my quarters, and after I had noted the final detachment drawn up, fully accoutred for the march, with their rear-guard of cavalry, and watched as they saw here—in front of the principal "guardhouse" in connection with the Nobis Thor—the last of the Danes, I left the place. Because I was present when one of the troops, who had been sent down to the Altona Gate, to see that the Danes left the town, came back to the German quarters, looked sad and sorry at the citizens as a man only can look and his those who had been his friends. The citizens of Altona—and I am proud to say it—have given proofs of courage that could naturally have been expected. I have heard of but few cases of serious illness of persons having epidemic fear and Danish sympathies, who could have been conducted in a decent and dignified manner. No sooner had the Danish army left Altona, and the town was in the hands of the commissioner deputed by the German Confederation, than some six or eight persons hastened to the house of Count Reventlow, where in almost every room a Danish officer had taken the Prince's Minister, as he is called) in Altona. This police functionary, it seems, was not to be found. He had fled from the wrath of the people against the Danes, and secured a refuge in the rooms of his Excellency, who now keeps a lower cellar in the Danish garrison. Several of the Danish officers, however, became, to the astonishment of all the world, the police-master of the capital of Holstein; so that the proper thing to do was to put the whole affair under the hands of the military, and to leave it to them to do the police service. However, to that as it may, it seems that last March or April the Reichsrath contrived to party to place certain persons in office who, their fellow-soldiers who had fallen in the battle of Colding and elsewhere in '48, had pelted contemptuously. "Himmelbau, head of police!" "Hahn, head of police!" best place, and sent some policemen to watch the ground, so that Reichsrath Hahn should not be pelted by any opinion that did not coincide with his own. business affairs. What will have said, no sooner had the Saxon troops entered the town than Herr Von Scheele, who was the highest civil personage in Altona, although a Holsteiner by birth, and who had been appointed and informed the police-master that he had to "clear out" from the town. People had known him. Personally I had not known him. Scheele reminded Wienecken that he had a small account to settle with him, and he settled the night before last, at which he had been a guest, by sending a bullet through the graves of his and Wimmacker's dead comrades. It was no time to go out in the streets without a revolver. Personally I was glad that Wienecken would be given up to Lynch law; no drawing forth his poste-monnaie, he put down on the table a pistol, and, pointing it at his head, fired. The ball went so rapidly as possible out of Altona, glad to save his neck at such a cost. I am told that Wienecken has left Altona, and is now in Hamburg, where, I am told, one of the former clergymen in connection with the Hospitalkirche, Altona, is also to be found. Although a Holsteiner by birth, he seems to have such strong sympathies with Denmark that, immediately after the Danish occupation of Altona, he was appointed at the railway station to keep order, and to say to his house in the Prussian-street, and would have roughly handled the writer, if not been for Mr. Burnett, who acted as my protector. Mr. Burnett is the guard over the body man, and placed him in a cab, with directions to the Prussian Consulate. Happily he escaped. Another Holsteiner, Herr Von Scheele, who was the highest civil personage in Altona, and who had been appointed and informed the police-master of the capital of Holstein; so that the proper thing to do was to put the whole affair under the hands of the military, and to leave it to them to do the police service. 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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile. By John Hanning Speke. (1 vol. William Blackwood and Sons.) Speke and Grant are names which will be henceforth for ever associated with one of the most memorable discoveries of an age remarkable for discovery. The nineteenth century has seen some stupendous events—steam, obedient to the intelligence of man, exerting its gigantic strength on land and water in countless ways; and even the storms lightning tamed and taught to carry messages; and even the storms and wind and rain of heaven no longer able to assail the earth unchecked and unchallenged. Hitherto, for the nineteenth century to establish the existence and the uselessness of that North-West passage which men have sought for in Arctic regions, and for which so much was expected; but it is a question whether the solution of even this problem will be more important than that of the Captains Speke and Grant. Old Father Nile, whom the grateful Egypt has worshipped as a god, whose annual rise and overflow of its waters periodically his fertilising waters upon their soil, whose source has been a puzzle for centuries to many and many a learned man, has been unravelled by the perils of all kinds, but whose headquarters seemed ever a mystery, has been traced to its source by the brave Speke and his companion of south adventure. For there is now no doubt but that he sallies forth upon his mission of fertilisation from the Lake Victoria N'yanza, discovered by Speke on the 30th June in 1858. Captain Speke once more set out for Africa to verify his prediction that in the newly-discovered lake would be found the source of the seven-mouthed river, having with him as comrade and fellow-labourer Captain J. W. Grant. The Captains Speke and Grant, by appointments to which the explorers were exposed in their intercourse with the tribes through whose country they had to pass, and by the wearisome diplomacy they had to practise towards capricious, wily, grasping, savage potentates, will be found graphically described in their journal. It is illustrated by about seventy-five excellent wood-cuts, chiefly from drawings by Captain Grant. These are engravings, chiefly from drawings by Captain Grant. These are interesting, more interesting and important relating to the manner in which the expedition was fitted out, to heights of stations between Zanzibar and Gore (about 50 miles from the coast of Africa), to the photos collected by Captain Grant between Zanzibar and Cairo. Of the latter Captain Speke says: "The most interesting are those of Usui, that was ever made by the dyeing process in the interior, west of Zanzibar. . . . Many people have seen Usui, the Wanyamwezi, and highly commended by Dr. Hooker, who regrets with myself that better facilities are not afforded to the study of natural history in foreign countries." Nor must the map by Captain Speke of Eastern Equatorial Africa be left out in due amount of praise, for every reader will find it of great assistance.

The Six Sisters of the Valley. By the Rev. William Beamley-Moore, M.A. (2 vols. Longmans.) This story is called an historical romance, and so to a great extent it is, for it is connected with the persecutions of the Waldenses, the unhappy inhabitants of the Waldensian valleys in the seventeenth century, and which are inscribed in letters of blood upon the mantlepiece of the history of the papal page of history. But a perusal of only a few pages is sufficient to show that the book is what it is called, "a romance upon horror; and the only end which can be gained appears to us to be to increase the hatred of Roman Catholics among Protestant nations. The title is due to a singular fact, recorded by Leger. Six brothers married six sisters; all of them had children, and the families, amounting in number to more than forty souls, lived at one with each other and, to their honour be it said, with their neighbours. Where is the Paradise? The disabilities of the Waldensians have, since 1848, been removed; but our author seems to think that service may be rendered to evangelisation if the Waldenses suffering as they have been subjected in the cause of religion in 1655. Those who agree with him will, no doubt, be attracted to the book. Those who do not will remain distant to all works of the kind; but, so far as we went, we can say that the author seems to have taken pains to be correct in fact, to write touchingly now and then, and melodramatically very often. If the author has not read "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss" he will have seen how possible it is to write an interesting historical romance, embracing religious questions, without making the story any of the personal bias which he has introduced. Such, however, as is evident from his preface, was not his object. He says that he was led to the Cassenova Mountains, which, "familiar to geographers for the last four hundred years, have remained in the same condition as when formed, virgin ground, with a virgin flora, a virgin climate—in fact, virgin all," until lonely ride or country walk induced him to search out the glorious heights which some others had attempted in vain. Captain Burton has never shown any disposition to conceal of his success, and of the difficulties which lay in the way of his success; and this is "a matter of evident taste." Mountain climbing cannot be distasteful to all works of the kind; but, so far as we went, we can say that the author seems to have taken pains to be correct in fact, to write touchingly now and then, and melodramatically very often. If the author has not read "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss" he will have seen how possible it is to write an interesting historical romance, embracing religious questions, without making the story any of the personal bias which he has introduced. Such, however, as is evident from his preface, was not his object. He says that he was led to the Cassenova Mountains, which, "familiar to geographers for the last four hundred years, have remained in the same condition as when formed, virgin ground, with a virgin flora, a virgin climate—in fact, virgin all," until lonely ride or country walk induced him to search out the glorious heights which some others had attempted in vain. Captain Burton has never shown any disposition to conceal of his success, and of the difficulties which lay in the way of his success; and this is "a matter of evident taste." Mountain climbing cannot be distaste

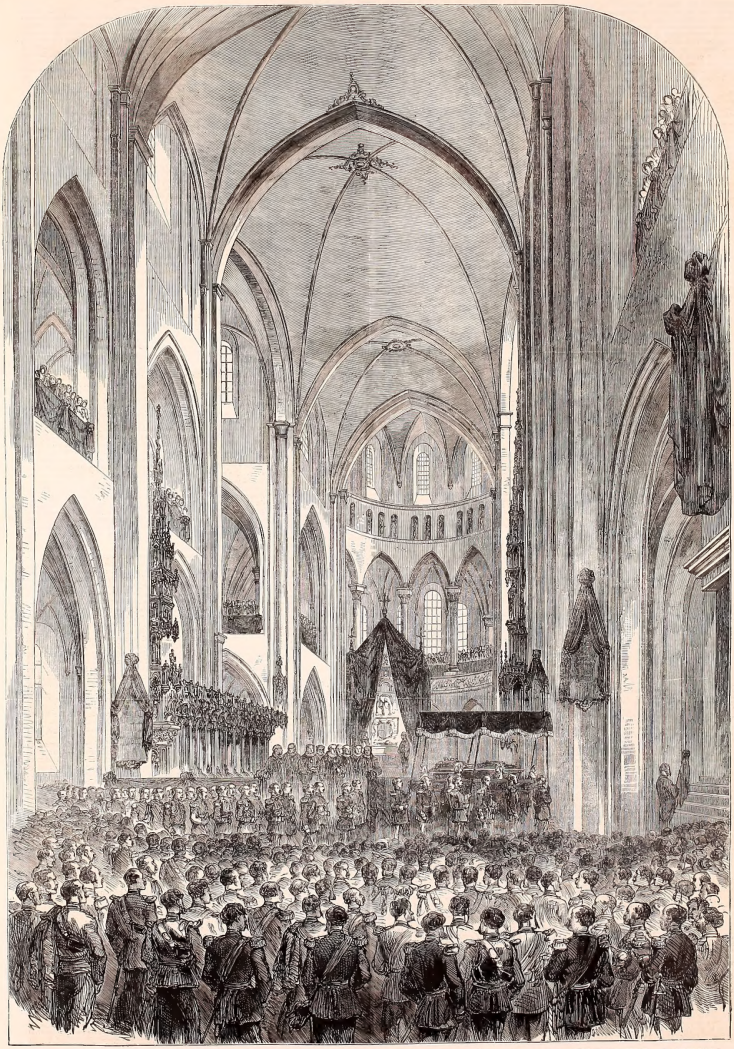
THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.



THE DANISH SOLDIERS AT ALTONA WAITING FOR NEWS OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS TO QUIT THE PRINCIPAL GUARDHOUSE.



THE DANISH TROOPS LEAVING THE MINT IN ALTONA BEFORE DAYBREAK.—SEE PAGE 41.



BURIAL OF THE LATE KING OF DENMARK: THE COFFIN BEING BORNE TO THE MAUSOLEUM AT THE CLOSE OF THE FUNERAL SERVICE IN ROESKILDE CATHEDRAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

THE remains of his Majesty Frederick VII., having lain in state during seven days in the Castrum Doloris, or Mourning Hall, at the Royal Palace, Copenhagen (as shown in the Engraving in our last Number), were removed on the 16th ult. to Roeskilde, in the cathedral of which they were interred on the following day.

On Friday, the 16th ult., at noon, an immense cortège assembled at the palace, where a solemn service was performed, and at half-past one o'clock the coffin was removed and placed on the Royal hearse, drawn by eight horses, and the procession formed according to the Chamberlain's programme, issued from the great gate of the palace preceded by the Danish Guards, Court officials, Ministers, civil officers, municipal authorities, the high Judges, and members of Parliament, in carriages of state drawn by six horses. The Royal hearse, the late King's state carriage, drawn by six white horses and his crown conducted by Baron Stjernblad-Schaffalitzky Christian IX., in a carriage drawn by eight horses; the Crown Prince, in a carriage drawn by six horses; and the other Princes of the Royal Family, each drawn by six horses; many deputations, and a squadron of Hussars of the Guard. The naval and military and militia corps, as well as the guilds and Corporations, formed lines on the streets through which the cortège passed through the principal streets of the city, whilst all streets and squares were filled with immense spectators. On arriving, the procession had reached the Frederiksberg Alley, at four o'clock, it was formed, and the coffin, which was then carried, under escort, to the town of Roeskilde, about nineteen miles from Copenhagen. Along the line of route the principal Corporations were assembled, who pionely bent their heads as the solitary bier passed along. Every farm and cottage was hung with black and illuminated by lamps placed in the windows; and at the boundary of each district corps of peasants in their costumes received the procession from other districts and escorted the car on its journey.

The little town of Roeskilde was not reached until the 19th, the express-trains from Copenhagen soon filled the square in front of the railway station, where the Royal hearse and coffin stood, with those who were to form the procession. At half-past three the arrival of the Bishop Christian and all the Royal Princes, the procession was marshalled, and the procession of the Royal Family and venerable cathedral, and were met at the principal porch by the Bishop of Zeeland and a numerous body of the clergy who preceded the procession to the high altar, below which the sarcophagus was placed. The Cathedral, where the Diplomatic Body had previously assembled, was soon thronged, and the funeral service commenced with a cantata of Handel's, after which the Bishop Martensen, primate of the Danish clergy, preached most impressively, and, after the coffin had been removed to the royal mausoleum, concluded with prayers and the benediction.

The cathedral of Roeskilde contains the ashes of nearly all the Kings of the family of Oldenburg who, during four centuries, ruled the destinies of Denmark; and now it has received the mortal remains of Frederick VII., who was the last King of the ancient dynasty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CHARLEMONT.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis William Caulfield, K.P., P.C., second Earl of Charlemont, Baron of Caledon, Viscount Caulfield, and Baron Charlemont, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Charlemont, in the peerage of Great Britain, a representative Irish Peer, Governor and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tyrone, was the eldest son, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph Gore, Bart., of Clare of Jamestown, Co. Leitrim, of Lieut.-Colonel James Caulfield, of the 88th Regiment, a celebrated partisan officer, by whom he was called to the Irish Peerage as Baron Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, in 1763, and created Viscount Charlemont, in the county of the City of Dublin, a representative Irish Peer, Governor and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tyrone, was the eldest son, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph Gore, Bart., of Clare of Jamestown, Co. Leitrim, of Lieut.-Colonel James Caulfield, of the 88th Regiment, a celebrated partisan officer, by whom he was called to the Irish Peerage as Baron Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, in 1763, and created Viscount Charlemont, in the county of the City of Dublin, a representative Irish Peer, Governor and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tyrone, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Armagh, in 1765, and Earl of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, in 1777. He was born in 1728, and succeeded his father on the 4th of August, 1799. Much of the popularity that attached to his father descended to the son, who was equally distinguished worthy of it. Like his father, he was a liberal supporter of literature, and was inclined to take a prominent part in politics, the second Earl evidently considering that the duties of a nobleman were not confined to the battle-field or the cabinet, but that enlightenment was prospered. In private life his society was much coveted on account of his intelligence and courtesy, and no one was a better judge of literature and the fine arts. One of his last appearances in public in Dublin was when he, in his eighty-fifth year, presided at the meeting convened for the inauguration of the poet Tom Moore's statue, near College-green. The Earl married, first, in 1762, Anne, daughter and heiress of William Bermingham, Esq., of Dunsandle, in the county of Galway, a lady whose wit, fascination, and beauty are the theme of many a page of Moore and Barrow. By this lady he had issue three sons and two daughters, all of whom died, unmarried, either before the majority or just upon it. Secondly, he married, on the 13th of June, in the 28th ult., at his suburban house, Marino, Clontarf, near Dublin, and his remains were laid in Kensal-green, on the 30th ult., Lady Caroline Wilmot, daughter of Ireland being among his pall-bearers, interred, on the 31st ult., in his ancestral vault in the parish church of Donnybrook, by the side of his father, Viscount Caulfield, and his very eminent father. The Earl is succeeded by his only surviving brother, Colonel the Hon. James Caulfield, who was born in 1767. Hon. James Caulfield, Colonel of the Armagh Militia, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Armagh, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Charlemont, who was born in 1767, and married, in the year 1810, Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville, Bart., the lately-created Lord Athlumney, by his wife, the Hon. Henry William Caulfield, becomes heir presumptive to his honours. The Hon. Henry Caulfield, of Hockley, in the county of Armagh, who died in 1862, the only brother of the late Earl of Charlemont, and father of the Earl who now succeeds, was a distinguished and deservedly popular officer, having fought and by all who knew him. Of him and the deceased Earl may well be said, "Nothing in their lives became them like the leaving it." Both were all very accomplished gentlemen, and left behind in Ireland sons, Elizabeth, when Sir Toby Caulfield, a distinguished officer in the service of Queen Elizabeth, and of her Majesty. Her successor, James Caulfield, son of the Colonel of Monaghan, and created Sir Baron Caulfield in 1620. This Peer's nephew, by special limitation the second Baron, was created Earl of the Earl just dead.

MISS CAMPBELL.

The lamented demise of this lady, Miss Alicia Campbell, occurred on the 25th ult., at her town house, 4, Chesterfield-street, May-fair. The deceased was the only child of the Historian Field Marshal Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, by his first wife, Miss Worsley, who was intended, as the only child of the late distinguished commander by giving her the rank of the daughter of a Baron. Deceased, who was born on the 20th of May, 1826, was in her 38th year, and has a testamentary disposition of property to the extent of earthly dignities, Lord Clyde, in all but his fame, is now indeed "dust and ashes."

Mr. BARROWS, ESQ.

William Barrows, Esq., of Bisley House and Bloomfield Ironworks, Bath, Somerset, who died on the 10th ult., in the sixty-fourth year of his age, was one of the largest manufacturers of iron in the county of Stafford, was upwards of two thousand of his workmen and neighbours attended his funeral, on the 15th, to testify their affection and respect for their late employer and friend. His loss is deeply felt not only by the inhabitants of Hinckley, where he resided, and by those in the vicinity of his extensive ironworks, but also generally as a useful public man. Mr. Barrows was a magistrate for the county of Stafford, and was for the last eleven years of the Borough of Hinckley. His time was spent in partnership with him; and from the experience they have gained, will be able to carry on the various ironworks with the same untiring energy and success.

VISCOUNT VALENTIA.

The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, in the county of Kerry, Baron Mountnorris, of Mountnorris Castle, in the county of Armagh, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Premier Baronet of Ireland, was the eldest son, by his wife, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, of Arthur Annesley, of Bletchington Park, Oxfordshire, fourth in descent from Hon. Ben Francis, sixth son of Francis, first Viscount Valentia. He was born Nov. 26, 1785, and succeeded the late Viscount on the 8th ult. His Lordship was twice married, first, to Miss Elizabeth Cooper, second Earl of Coventry, by whom she had issue Valentia, July 23, 1811, and Elizabeth Jane, who died in 1838, and secondly, in 1841, to Miss Mary Ann Bolton, by whom he had issue Arthur Annesley, Lord Valentia, born March 21, 1843, and Mary Catherine, born March 21, 1844. Of the latter, four have been married—viz., the Hon. Frances, wife of William Lee, of Hartwell Hall, Buckinghamshire; the Hon. Matilda, widow of J. Hulme Holmes, Esq.; the Hon. Eva, wife of Henry Robinson, Esq.; and the Hon. Dora Lady Robinson, wife of Sir H. G. S. Robinson, Governor of Ceylon. Viscount Valentia died on the 29th ult., and is succeeded by his grandson, his Lordship's eldest son Arthur Annesley's son the only by the first wife, Catherine Lady Valentia—Colonel James Macdonald, of Clanronald—namely, Arthur, who was born on the 21st of March, 1843, and is now Viscount Valentia, Baron Mountnorris, and Premier Baronet of Ireland. The late Viscount Valentia, Baron Mountnorris, and Premier Baronet of Ireland, was a very well known Tory country gentleman, and was in his 79th year.

(the earldom became extinct) in the original Irish viscountcy of Valentia, conferred in 1622, and the barony of Mountnorris, conferred in 1628, on Sir Francis Annesley, Knt., Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer-at-War of Ireland, grandson of Sir Brian Annesley, of Dyrick, Esq., of Shatterlock Park, Northants, by whom, who died in June, 1631, he had issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of whom one son and all the daughters died without issue. Of the latter, four have been married—viz., the Hon. Frances, wife of William Lee, of Hartwell Hall, Buckinghamshire; the Hon. Matilda, widow of J. Hulme Holmes, Esq.; the Hon. Eva, wife of Henry Robinson, Esq.; and the Hon. Dora Lady Robinson, wife of Sir H. G. S. Robinson, Governor of Ceylon. Viscount Valentia died on the 29th ult., and is succeeded by his grandson, his Lordship's eldest son Arthur Annesley's son the only by the first wife, Catherine Lady Valentia—Colonel James Macdonald, of Clanronald—namely, Arthur, who was born on the 21st of March, 1843, and is now Viscount Valentia, Baron Mountnorris, and Premier Baronet of Ireland. The late Viscount Valentia, Baron Mountnorris, and Premier Baronet of Ireland, was a very well known Tory country gentleman, and was in his 79th year.

ADMIRAL AYSCOUGH.

John Ayscough, Admiral of the Red, the eldest Admiral in the Navy, whose name Admiral Ayscough commenced his career as a midshipman of the service," and whose death has just occurred, in his eighty-ninth year, at his residence, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, was the son of Captain John Ayscough, by that vessel on her passage home from North America. He was the grandson, on the side, and lost his leg from a wound. Admiral Ayscough was also Captain Ayscough, who was in command of the Guardian frigate, which was sent to a high northern latitude for the protection of the Greenland whale fishery, and was lost in 1782. He served in the Mediterranean, and had the charge of a fleet of merchantmen, by the masters of whom Captain Ayscough was presented with a piece of plate and a purse of gold, and thanked for his conduct in the execution of his trust. Admiral Ayscough was cruising off Italy, and was at the capture of Procida and Ischia. He was also present at the bombardment of Genoa, and was employed in the long line entrusted with the notice of Admiral G. Martin by his handsome support of the Spartan and Tartar in an attack on a French squadron in the Adriatic. Admiral Ayscough, with two frigates and several sloops under his orders, had assigned to him the duty of watching the movements of a squadron of the enemy's vessels of equal force with Murat, whose every attempt—although in command of 9,000 troops—to escape was frustrated by the vigilance of the British officer. Admiral Ayscough was the first to whom the boon was extended. He became an Admiral of the Blue on the 4th of June, 1814, Admiral of the White on the 22nd of July, 1830, and Admiral of the Red on the 23rd of November, 1841. Admiral Ayscough was not, as stated in the notice of the Baronet in last week's Number, educated at Christ Church, Oxford. As an "old Westminster," Sir Richard used to do everything in his power to keep up Westminster School friendships and associations.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Spencer Login, Knight, of Lanceston-place, Hyde Park, and of Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire, who died on the 16th ult., under £40,000 per annum, chiefly in this country. Sir John had held high posts in connection with the East India Company, and in 1844 was Envoy to the Court of Persia. He married, in 1826, Jane, daughter of Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice of the Bahamas Dunlop Sleigh. Sir John died in October last, and his widow, the sole executrix and trustee nominated by his relict (Lady Login), his cousin Mrs. Mackay, of Bath, and Mr. Alexander Mackay, of the Bengal Civil Service, who are in their minority. The whole of the property is left to Lady Login for the maintenance and education of her children, and is to be divided amongst them upon her decease.

The will of James Bunstone Bunning, Esq., F.S.A., of Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, and of Basinghall-street, who died on the 15th ult., by his relict, the sole executrix—the personalty sworn under £70,000. The testator was the son of the late architect of the City of London. His appointment he retained until his death, in November last. His will was executed on the 10th of May, 1861, and contained the whole of his property to his wife, for her own absolute use and benefit.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The annual report of Mr. Herbert Voules, Inspector of Prisons for the Northern District, has just been issued. It brings to the notice of the Government the difference between England and Scotland in the treatment of juvenile offenders. Whereas in England there are definite rules, which limit the authority of the visiting justices and the governor of a prison, in Scotland there is no such limit, and that the use of handcuffs and fetters is limited, as in England. The rules framed by the Secretary of State for Scotland, which are identical both with military parts of England, as well as Scotland. It is stated that handcuffs cannot be used except by the governor of the prisoner with one another, or to fasten the hands to the person, and the habitual detention of discharged prisoners still almost drives them to their old haunts and associates. A statement is made respecting Guildford Prison, which has been specially recommended by the governor to give employment (other than hard labour) to all prisoners sentenced by the Quarter Sessions Court, and that that may account for the small number of detainees in this gaol.

THE FARM.

MR. PLANT has proved himself quite a "Lord Clifden" among weather prophets; and we thought we had entirely lost him for the year, and as we rode over the Launcerston hills, with the frost cutting us like a knife to the bone. Descending into the low countries once more, we found the farmers all busy at the curling ponds, and the carts of strawberry and raspberry creams to come. So intent are the farmers on curling, that with their hypothetic discussions and corn average troubles seem to be quite merged in "the rink," and one can near the hum of the curling stones, and the clatter of the saddle horses, from down the river, that we could hardly secure a corner for our own to look. Although it was the first meeting of the season, being on New-Year's Day, the frost did not regularly set in here till the 3rd or 4th, and the bonnie old Tweed was "bare" for a week or two, and even weeks, in consequence of an injury to an old pet mare, which opened the joint, and let out a pint of oil an hour. They were stopped when they reached the plantations round Wark, on the road to the late Mr. Rea's, where he was lying dead at the time. The deceased was a very well known border character, who was born about 1800, a year, and a good man with hounds when in health.

A great general sale commenced at absolutely will at Stratford announces the sale of thirty of Mr. Fawkes's herd on the 16th of March, the day after the Shorthorn Sale. This sale, which with the Sarsden century on the 22nd, there will be nearly 200 "terribly high-priced" cattle sold within about a week. The million franc-and-a-prize heifer Castrinia is dead, and we hear of another rather heavy heifer-calf four months old. Several of the Duke's mares are said to have died since they went abroad. They were lately offered at any price, and even looked dearer than the bride since they were foaled, but the transfer from those parks, where they worked for their own living, to a different climate and different food seem to have ruled them.

The celebrated blood sire Birdcatcher's Cossack died suddenly, at Kirklinton Park, Cumberland, in which county he had been located for upwards of twenty years. He was foaled in 1840, and was never beaten but in his two-year-old season, when he carried off the champion stakes at Newmarket and at Doncaster. Cossack's dam was the mare, which he only won by a head and sheer gameness on the post, was the dam of Ellington, and (not) was seen at Doncaster, and it was no wonder that he found a purchaser after that for £300, and was the property of Mr. Bowes of the Derby. Poor, that point he went all wrong, and gradually settled down in Cumberland, where he became like a fixture, and commanded a fair nursing stock, with rather high forelegs. In fact, no horse ever did so much for so little attention and keep as he administered at least twenty-two to the heavier sole. Still, he the land, and was a favourite for beginning early as a general principle at first, and reserving every five years—a practice which keeps the land in better heart than giving a large quantity at once. He believed that what was called "over-liming" so often so much more powerful, and so much more concentrated, because so close to proper use if it was broken up and treated to lime and dung. Giving lime in manure, he did not think it, except it was composted well with dung. Overliming, in the real sense of the term, generally happened by the sensible, hard, and unbroken state of the soil. Although what trench-ploughing and dung. Mr. P. M'Pherson, of Cawsock, ever tried it with a very good success. Over a five-shilt rotation to give lime always when it was in green crop, and to top dress with lime (worked in by the harrows) at the rate of five or ten bolls an acre, when sowing out the grass seeds. Mr. Skrymsher, of Cawsglass, found lime to work best by spreading it on the ground before drilling the turnip seed in the drills. He had tried every other: it would kill the weeds and save a ploughing. He felt the benefit last so much that he would not be able to be lucky and the crop wards; and he also observed that no advantage was to be got from lime unless the manure was properly mixed.

At a preliminary meeting of the Highland Society, in Inverness, to arrange for the meeting at Dr. Geddes's motion—that prizes should be awarded to crossed beasts as breeders, but that should be limited to a second cross—was very properly rejected by a large majority. A letter from Mr. Lloyd Chervisi and Mr. Gibbs faced awes should be shown with lambs at their foot, and that a medal should be given for the best pair of lambs. It is necessary to judge the servants in the showyard will cause under the consideration of Directors. The Highland Society's Show will be held at Perth. Hall Maxwell than the temporary accommodation at Battersea; but the facilities for procuring beasts at Perth are, of course, much greater in the metropolis than they will be at Inverness.

It is calculated that Paris every day consumes 250 oxen, 200 calves, 300 pigs, and 1300 sheep—to say nothing of poultry and game; and that the Parisians eat every year 1,000,000 sheep to the value of £4,000,000.

A telegram received in Paris from Suez, dated the 30th ult., announces the inauguration of the meeting of the waters of the Nile with those of the Red Sea. A banquet took place on the occasion.

The great clover prize, founded in honour of the illustrious botanist and traveller, Alexander von Humboldt, has just been awarded to Professor Frederick Buchinan.

An official list of patients for private bills deposited at the Home of Commons on the 22nd ult. has just been issued. The number of petitions for one house or the other is unusually large.

The making of railways has become a large and important branch of industry in Belgium. Within the last few years more or many, it has a body of about 130,000 men regularly employed in working them. Then there is the large number of persons employed in building locomotives, carriages, and other, employed in providing the requisite materials for permanent way and rolling stock, amounting altogether to 30,000 in a period of, say, 200,000 persons. These, with their wives and families, represent a total of about 600,000 souls—or one-twentieth of a million, or about one fifty of the whole population of the kingdom, who are directly dependent upon railways for the existence.—*Railway Journal.*

The Massachusetts volunteers, under the Bounty Act just published by the General Court, will be the best paid troops in the world. The amount of bounty and pay to be received for three years' service, by a private, will be as follows:—United States' bounty, 402 dollars; pay, 312 dollars; pay, 312 dollars; pay, 468 dollars; total, 1,494 dollars; or, at 4s. 2d. to the dollar, 311 4s. 2d.—total, 1077 dols. If, instead of 336 dols. in hand from the State, the company the offer of 600 dols. in hand from the State, he will receive 840 dols., or pay more than the sum above.—*New York Paper.*

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The History of Steam Navigation is yet to be written. New facts, or novel versions of old facts, are repeatedly turning up, so as to affect claims of priority. Last year three papers were read to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society—1, "On the Introduction of Steam Navigation;" 2 and 3, "Notes on Fire Boats in the History." &c.; and there cropped up the following paragraph :—

A STEAM-BOAT IN 1786.—In a letter from Dr. Franklin to Dr. Ingenhausz, dated Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1786, the Doctor remarks :—" We have no philosophical news here, except that Mr. Rittenhouse has made a steam-engine move itself against title in our river, and it is apprehended the construction may be so simplified and improved as to be of great use."

In going over the ground of the history, even practised writers are continually stumbling. The other day a reviewer, in the *Times*, referred to a statement, that "there are persons living" who "attempted to propel a boat by steam in the harbour of Barcelona." To this a Correspondent replied, but replied wrongly.

The evidence cited by the Spaniards for this assertion, often repeated, is a letter from Blasco Ramon Garay, in 1543.

By permission of the Queen of Spain, but after much hindrance, I was enabled to inspect this letter, and ascertained that it was addressed to Senor Valisolid, and there is not one word about steam in the document. Blasco describes simply a vessel propelled by paddles worked by the men.

The first well authenticated instance of a steam-boat actually used in the manner of modern steamers, by means of paddle-wheels, is in the Public Library at Hanover, where Papin relates his experiments with a boat driven by steam on the river Fulda, in 1707. Papin died in 1714, and Savery in 1715. Jonathan Hulls's steam-boat failed through the Argus, which, he re-named her the Thames, and navigated her all the way from the Clyde to the Thames by sea, calling at Dublin and Milford. This was the most wondrous feat of that day. Mr. Burton has also sent us a correct chronology of the Rise and Progress of British Steam Navigation from 1788 to 1821—after which its history is well known and authenticated. It will be seen that 1788 was the year in which Miller, Taylor, and Symington constructed their joint steam-vessel, which, also (if the above quoted paragraph be authentic), Dr. Franklin saw "a boat moved by a steam-engine" in the river at Philadelphia.

We have been favoured with the following, from Belgium :—

In Mr. Cohen's "Notes and Queries," of the LONDON LITERARY REVIEW, Nov. 7, 1863, it is said that "a correspondence of near half a century, in letters from Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, Lampugnani, and his husband in the annals of the Post Office." I have in my possession the correspondence of my father's sister, the Elisabeth Lampugnani, Countess of Egelcken. In the most intimate friend, the Mrs. Duncombe, wife of the Rev. I. Duncombe, who received her father in his translation of Horace. Lampugnani, the unpublished letters of Elisabeth Corker, amounting to about 200, in my own handwriting, and dated from 1760 to 1790. Mrs. Corker, the Countess's mother, was a great friend of Mrs. Duncombe, and lived with her at Stanstead, Middlesex, Belgium, Dec. 31, 1863.

The statement of the intended amalgamation of the Southwark parishes of St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, and St. John, has been contradicted by "A Parish Officer of St. Olave's." The alarm for the safety of London Bridge is also groundless; the underpinning of Mr. Swithin's, who is evidently much interested in the preservation of the relic, states that he is not aware that the removal of the pile may be advisable. At Leicester, where is a Roman miliarium, like our Cannon-street wonder, more care is taken of the remains than in the second century, it being preserved in the museum of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society.

Our "curious" contemporary *Notes and Queries*, of whom we predicted success upon the appearance of the first number, just fourteen years since, has so far prospered as to enable the proprietors to venture to assume the *type-writer*—its own publishing office, and has commemorated the epoch by a New-Year's Number of unusual size and vigorous treatment. We congratulate our old friend upon his well-earned fortune.

A discovery of very considerable interest has been made, during the past autumn, in Normandy, near Bernay, on the line of the Great Riding of Yorkshire, in forming a new roadway at four or five feet from the present. During the excavations were found numerous fragments of old pottery, portions of querns, and a human jaw with three teeth, bones of the ox and sheep, deer and swine, and the skull of a porpoise. Also a large shells of the mussel and periwinkle, 14 ft. or 15 ft. in length, at from 17 ft. to 19 ft. below the present surface. It is stated :—

The bones, pottery, and querns were most abundantly met with in the part of the deposit now nearest the surface. Among the pottery were found very coarse, brown, ochre, clayey, knots, or broken branches of trees, charcoal, a specimen of very fine pottery with wood ingrain in it, numerous querns, hammers, bruisers, sickles, razors, a few seals of plants, besides wing-cases of beetles, and the bones of the ox, sheep, deer, and swine, and the skull of a porpoise. At a lower level, but above the shells, were found the bones of the ox, some inches in thickness, which, with all that lay below it (to a foot and a half or two feet), formed the shells, the skulls, and numerous bones of porpoises then deposited in water not liable to violent commotion.

From this deposit it is presumed that a sea must have been here a pool in ancient times, the bed of which originated in the geological movement which caused the land this visible to rise above the level of the ocean. There is no trace of these remains being evidences of lake dwellings. The account concludes the relics to be "undoubtedly Celtic, and beyond that to have a positive value to the."

The interest which attaches to "First and Last" induces us to record the death of a civic celebrity, "Alderman Harmer, of St. Charles." He was 74 years of age, and had been connected with the liberty of Farringdon Without for upwards of forty years, when displaced by the police, as private watchmen for Spital-square, the best evidence of his vigilance being that, during his watch, not no robbery is known to have occurred in the district. He had called up one person in the morning for fifteen years, without intermission for years. A century ago he would probably have been portrayed in a rude woodcut, as he is commemorated in a photograph, in his old broad-brimmed hat and great coat, and lantern in hand, standing in front of his box. The profits from the sale of some 150 of these photographs helped to soothe the old man in his last illness. Of the antiquity of watch and ward, a form of police which has existed from the earliest times, a sesquicentain may recollect a curious evidence in the watchmen who to the last kept watch on old London Bridge. They bore bullseyes to a comparatively late period, and their costume is stated to have been as old as the reign of Richard II. The old City watchman, of which there were 1600, was far more picturesque than his successor.

The New Part of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* contains valuable papers on Unpublished Manuscripts relating to Mount Abbey ; on the Roman Roads, leading to and from Colchester ; and on Brixworth Church ; besides Proceedings and Antiquarian Intelligence of varied interest.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WM. PARK.—The price Reigned, Vol. VIII., probably. You cannot have looked at it with even ordinary attention. If White play 1. Kt to K 6th (ch), what is to come of the Black Queen's Bishop's Pawn ?

W. WINTER.—Of the two problems, one of close which were announced some years ago by Professor B. Forster, for publication in Sweden, and the remainder, then only expressed by the number of moves in which they were to be solved, have been published by the Swedish Chess Association in Wisbom and Central Europe—by Dr. Forbes, were ever published. The Professor's scheme was to have a problem for every day in the year, and to have a certain number a certain amount of fifteen at the time rendering it impossible for the Problem to be published in such demanding so much and such intricate research. The papers by Professor B. Forster have been published in the Swedish Chess Magazine, and the Problems have been given, with considerable augmentation, in a work published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., of Waterloo-place.

F. S.—A player cannot legally Castle his King on any square he has passed in check. See the laws of Chess, in the Chess Player's Companion.

F. S. L.—It is much too obvious.

CHESS PLAYER.—Your solution is quite correct.

MATHEMATICIAN.—The key move to Mr. Healey's Enigma, No. 1034, is 1. B to Q 8th (ch), and the mate is given in the variations you have sent us.

CHESS, EVERYBODY, and A. B. C.—Your solutions are correct.

A Key answer of moderate skill deserves of placing a piece at close by correspondence with Mr. Healey's Enigma, No. 1034, is 1. B to Q 8th (ch).

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1031, received from Dr. Forbes, Leamington; Rev. G. Fyldes, Lytham; Rev. J. Owen, Bala; Rev. T. Mackenzie, Dingwall; Rev. J. Wayte, Cambridge; Rev. J. Jackson, Bix and Col. Travers, Dublin; Rev. J. Owen, Bala; Rev. T. Mackenzie, Dingwall; Rev. J. Wayte, Cambridge; Rev. J. Jackson, Bix and Col. Travers, Dublin; F. H. C., Jersey; W. Fyldes, Lytham

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1241.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE NEW-YEAR'S GIFT TO ENGLAND.

On Friday evening last, a minute or two before nine o'clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a son. The Princess had been present during the day with a party of ladies and gentlemen (many of the latter being members of the London Skating Club), who met the Prince and Princess for diversion on the ice at Virginia Water. Her Royal Highness, who is said to be an excellent skater, did not, of course, take part in that exercise, but was occasionally driven about in a sledge. She watched with much interest the game of hockey which was played upon the ice by the Prince of Wales and his companions, and did not leave for Frogmore Lodge until near four o'clock. The health of the Princess must, therefore, have been vigorous up to the hour of her confinement, and the successive bulletins which followed the first announcement of the auspicious event have been of a most satisfactory character as regards both the Royal mother and her babe. The news was conveyed within an hour of the accouchement to her Majesty at Osborne, who started betimes on Saturday morning for Windsor, at the station of which town she was met by the Prince of Wales, who accompanied her forthwith to Frogmore, where she also passed the afternoon of Sunday.

It were superfluous to remark that the announcement was received by the British public with the liveliest joy. Never was foreign Princess adopted into the great English family with more hearty or unreserved enthusiasm than the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; and, since the memorable day of her entry into London, she has not only preserved unimpaired, but, by the graciousness of her bearing, has, if possible, improved, her hold upon the loyal sympathies of all her Majesty's subjects. The movements of the Royal couple have been watched from that day to this with unabated interest, and no incident has occurred tending to chill in the slightest degree the warmth of popular affection. The birth of a son, and an heir to the throne in the second degree, is welcomed by the people of these realms with something of the pleasing excitement of a household event, and there were probably but few families within the four seas which engirdle these islands to whom the news did not impart a thrill of gladness—gladness for the sake of the Princess herself, of her husband, of the Queen, and of Old England, who now sees three generations of Sovereigns in a direct line, and who indulges in the hope that the Royal virtues as well as dignities will be hereditary.

The news is, assuredly, none the less acceptable in that it is the first break, since the beginning of the new year, in the monotonous succession of sinister forebodings which the last few days have thrust under our notice. The grandaire, on the mother's side, of the infant destined, in the natural course of things, to ascend the throne of an empire second to no other in the world, has but recently succeeded to a position of Royalty; and one of his uncles, who has hardly yet attained to manhood, has received the insignia of sovereignty over a little kingdom created but thirty years ago by European diplomacy, convulsed two or three times by revolution, and still disturbed throughout its narrow area by political factions. In neither instance has elevation to supreme rule brought increase of happiness, and time alone will show whether it may be recognised as a starting-point of distinguished and successful service. King Christian IX. of Denmark, exalted to his post by a treaty not yet twelve years old—the binding obligations of which upon one of the parties interested is denied—is already doomed to choose between having the better half of his kingdom wrenched from him or plunging into a war which will probably involve all the Powers of Europe. The German people, possessed by an idea over which they have brooded for years, and stimulated by petty Princes who appear to have looked upon a foreign and



EMPLOYMENT OF LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES, UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT, AT REVIDGE HILL, CORPORATION PARK, BLACKBURN.—SEE PAGE 67.

popular war as offering a more convenient chance for organising a united Germany than could be found in discussions which might possibly compromise their own anomalous position, exhibit the headstrong impetuosity of an ordinarily slow and docile but stubborn-tempered horse which has got the bit between his teeth and runs away with his rider. The Confederate Diet, unable even if it would, and possibly unwilling even if it could, to control the national will, having pushed its legal rights to an extreme in the military occupation of Holstein, which is indisputably a German duchy, and connived at a revolution effected under the protection of its own troops to set aside a succession settled in 1852 by the great Powers, Prussia and Austria included, is evidently intent upon invading Schleswig also, which is a Danish duchy, on the pretext that Schleswig and Holstein are inseparably united and must be ruled by one and the same authority. This invasion the King of Denmark will resist by force of arms, if necessary, and if Prussia does not support the Diet that, should it take place, Great Britain will be unable to refuse the claim of Denmark to assistance.

It is at such a moment of uncertainty as the infant Prince, in whose veins German and Danish blood is commingled, has been brought into the world. A quarrel of races over a dynastic arrangement which can hardly affect, either way, the substantial well-being of a hundred thousand people, is to occupy one half of Europe against the other, and to involve the effusion of rivers of blood and the expenditure of treasure to an amount beyond all calculation. Unhappily, moreover, antagonistic sympathies threaten to divide the two halves of the family; and the sister to whose affectionate tact the Prince of Wales is understood to have owed his bride is naturally German in her sympathies; whilst her brother and her brother's wife are not less naturally on the opposite side. It seems to us Englishmen a senseless feud, as it is unquestionably a sad one. We should hope that it will not disturb the personal relations of the members of our beloved Queen's family one to another; and we have long trusted that no personal considerations will bias the international policy of this country. But we cannot but regard as an additional cause of grief to the English nation, more than the last, the having before them the prospect of an unreasonable and unnecessary war, they may be destined to witness a conflict of interests, views, sympathies, and hopes in respect of that war, forced into the hitherto charmed circle of which the Queen's throne is the centre. The danger seems so imminent that we can entertain but faint hope of its being averted. From the beginning of the year every day has brought it nearer and nearer, every telegram has been more discouraging than the last. The birth of the Prince will not alter the position of affairs; but the event is hailed as the appearance of a bright star in the midst of a dark and stormy night.

We do but express the universal wish of our fellowcountrymen when we pray that the princely babe may be a harbinger of peace. Blessings, as well as trials, often come in clusters. In the manner in which the year of winter, by a happy coincidence, gave way at the birth of this child to the genial weather, the clouds which now overhang Europe, threatening it with the disasters and desolations of war, should show the meaning to the close of the year, and should pass away without laying waste the nations. January 8, 1864, will be a memorable day with this generation of Englishmen. Should the event, also, which seems more likely, chase from the heart of her people the gracious Queen the present shadows of her widowhood, and by attracting her thoughts and affections from the irrevocable past to the present, shed a mellow sunshine upon her bosom, and reconcile her once again to public life; her people will owe to the event an exuberant concurrence of pleasing circumstances, and, tracing in it a connection of cause and effect, will throw increased warmth into their congratulations and good wishes. Come what may, however, the year cannot have begun with a more auspicious omen. May he grow up to be the pride of the coming generation, as his father and his father's father have been of this! May he inherit all the virtues which have made their names, or enshalmed the memory, of those who preceded him! And may he be reserved to our children's children to do homage to him as a wise and beneficent Sovereign, swaying the sceptre over a peaceful, prosperous, and happy people!

The Lords of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Customs, have appointed Robert A. Copeland, Esq., Inspector-General, to be Surveyor-General, in the room of Mr. Lewis, who has retired.

There are ninety-three applicants to be admitted as attorneys next Term, and ninety-six applications for certificates to practise as solicitors in the courts. Already there are more than 19,000 on the roll.

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary the Sandwich Isles, 17th inst., Mr. J. Lorden, master, belonging to Mr. F. Small, London, to convey passengers to Sydney. The ship Wanata, Wake, at 41 10m. 31 past statute south. The Southampton is to be prepared for the reception of her passengers at Plymouth on the 22nd of January. The ship Lord Clarendon, emigrant-ship Crean Chief, 900 tons, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., sailed from Plymouth on the 10th inst. for Melbourne, with 600 souls. The ship Ardencraig, sailing on board 315 passengers.—Per Government steamer Argus, Captain Hall, from Queenstown, 11th inst., with 1,000 troops, arrived at Cowes, in the province of Connaught, on the 12th inst. The ship Ann, Gardner, having on board 30 married couples, 31 single men, 60 single women, 31 boys and 28 girls, sailed from the ports of Cork and Queenstown, on the 29 ult. Three births and one death (that of an infant) took place during the voyage. The Victory was the most favourable ship that has sailed from Queenstown, for whose free passage the sum of £10,000 was voted by the Canterbury Government.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held at the Mansion-house on Monday; the Earl of Derby presided. The hon. secretary reported that £215 had been received during the week, and that the total amount was now £374,245. He further stated that five bales of clothing had been received and none sent out, with the exception of clothing for the men employed upon the public works. Mr. Farnall presented his weekly report, which showed an increase of 1,000 in the number of persons relieved. The following were the returns in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the last week:—relieved in the previous week, 96,308. The following places, which were not given in the previous week, were made from the general fund:—Barrowbrook, 4,036; Farrington, 2,091; Holme, 2,755; Chorley, 4,200; Wigan, 42,000; Bolton, 21,000; Hurst, 4,203.—The Manchester Home Committee for the Relief of the Distress in Lancashire and Cheshire held a meeting yesterday week; the Lord Mayor presided. The total sum received in aid of the fund up to Thursday evening was £253,385, of which sum £161,138 had been remitted for distribution in the distressed districts. The sum received since the advertisement of the committee's last list was £1,615. Grants, amounting to £2,017, chiefly for clothing and fuel, were made to fifty-one districts.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The decree stating the conditions of the new loan was published on Thursday. The public subscription will remain open from the 18th to the 25th of January. The issue price will be 66.50. Interest will be reckoned from the 1st of January. Subscriptions of any sum will not be subject to deduction. One tenth of the amount taken is to be paid at the time of subscription, and the remainder in eight instalments on the 21st of each month. A bonus of 4 per cent will be allowed on all instalments paid in advance.

Our late edition last week contained the account of the discovery of a plot against the Emperor's life, and the police have arrested four foreigners of suspicious appearance, coming from Italy. At their residence, in the rue Lafayette, were found 25 kilogrammes of four pounds, four revolvers, four six-guns of a new and ingenious construction, four swords, fifteen daggers, four Spanish stilettos in length, and eight hand-grenades, made on the Orsini pattern, for the terrible project of one of these men was found a letter dated from Lugano very compromising for those who had signed it, and written in pencil. Two of the men are Italians, named respectively Trabucco, Greco, and Imperato. The fourth is supposed to be attached to the police. Documents are said to have been found on the four conspiratory papers, and the police are now engaged in working out the plot. It is asserted that all the prisoners have made disclosures. The original statement that the conspirators purposed the Emperor to execute their diabolical project is false; but it is affirmed that the French police received from Switzerland the first intimation of the plot.

The Imperial Prince has become a "Quartermaster" of Spahis, a deputation of which corps waited upon the Emperor at St. Cloud, and presented him with three suits of the uniform of that grand Arab-like cavalry corps, which he immediately donned.

The debate on the Supplementary Grants still took place in the Corps Législatif on Friday and Saturday last. M. Berryer, now seventy-five years old, spoke for the first time in the house after an absence of twelve years from public life. He spoke strongly against the measure. The grants were carried by 241 votes to 31, only fourteen votes being given against it.

On Monday last M. Thiers spoke upon the address was begun. M. Thiers made a long speech. He said that France was ripe for liberty, and said:—"I want the chief of the State to cease to be one, that country would exact that which is now respectfully requested." Upon this remark M. Thiers was called to order by the agents of the Government. The general discussion closed on Tuesday, and the amendment relative to the Roman occupation rejected.

An Imperial decree has been issued declaring the construction of a line of railway from Nice to the Bourbonnais line to be a work of utility.

Marshal Forey has been appointed Governor-General of the Iled Corps d'Armée, comprising the third and fourth military divisions, in the seat of which he will reside.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states that a rifled steel cannon has been cast in one of the Government foundries at St. Gobain, and is another yet produced by Sir William Armstrong. It was tried at the Polygon of Gavres, near Lorient, with the ball proper to the 24-pounder. A target strongly planed as any frigate afloat at a distance of 1000 yards. Its superiority over the Sir William Armstrong gun is the precision in comparative lightness and in the facility with which it can be manœuvred.

Paris is about to be enriched with another flower-market, to be established on the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, between the Bastile and the fountain of the Boulevard Beaumarchais.

The new Morgue, or dead-house, which is being raised behind the cathedral of Notre Dame, between the chevet of St. Julien and that of the Archbishop's palace, is nearly complete. The old Morgue, which is shortly to be pulled down, is situated on the Quai de Marché Neuf, and was built in 1804.

Advices from Mexico report further progress in the occupation of the country by the French. President Juarez and his Ministers are stated to have abandoned Tuxtla, in the province of Chiapas. It was asserted that Spain and Holland had recognised the Imperial Government.

ITALY.

In the Senate the treaty of commerce and navigation with France has been unanimously adopted. Signor Scialoja, Minister of the Council, spoke strongly in favour of the treaty as a measure destined to draw closer the political and financial relations of France and Italy. The Minister took the opportunity to express the sentiment of indignation felt by the Italian people at the treacherous attempt against the Emperor. This allusion was received with loud applause. On Wednesday the treaty was adopted by the Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies, after a debate of several days, has passed the bill for the suppression of lotteries by 150 to 81 votes. The Minister of the Interior, speaking upon the bill on Monday, bitterly repelled the present occurrence in Paris, which, he said, has aroused general indignation. The Ministerial words were received by the deputies with hearty applause.

Garibaldi's election has been accepted by the Chamber, together with those of nine other members of the Left.

A fire broke out in the cellars of the hotel of the Minister of the Treasury. A part of the library was burnt, but the flames did not reach the offices.

The Government has signed the contract for the purchase of the Bologna and Ancona railways, and treaty for the extension to the Roman Railway Company of the Ligurian River Railway and the railway from Novi to Genoa. The Roman Company has effected a fusion with the Tuscan and Leghorn Companies.

SPAIN.

The Budget for 1864 is satisfactory, and shows an increase in the revenue of 167,000,000 reals.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Marshal Narvaez said he always considered Gibraltar belonged to Spain, and regretted that he always so long since claimed it.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Congress, Senor Carrigiari brought forward a bill for the construction of a railway from Pamplona to the French frontier. The Government opposition will reject and oppose the bill.

The Government are prosecuting the *Novedades* newspaper for having demanded tolerance of religious opinions.

AUSTRIA.

In the Upper House of the Reichsrath, on Wednesday, the entire amount of the Marine Budget asked by the Ministry, which had previously been reduced by the Lower House, was granted, after an animated debate. The reason given for the vote was the importance of the fleet in the strategical and diplomatic relations.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, on Monday, the Finance Minister asked for the appointment of a Committee of Thirty-six, out of which were for war expenses dating from 1850, and 10,000,000 fl. for the defence of Venetia and Dalmatia.

In the Council of Ministers on Monday, the Emperor presiding, it is said to have been resolved to oppose all resolutions involving the Schleswig-Holstein question submitted to the Diet, especially all such as shall not a prospect of the occupation of Schleswig. Holstein being evacuated by the troops of the Federal claims.

Orders have been given at the Imperial arsenal at Vienna to accelerate the works that were ordered to be completed in May.

TURKEY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia have given a new proof of their sympathy with art and science by presenting the sum of 1000 thalers in aid of the funds for completing Cologne Cathedral, and have at the same time requested that the amount may be expended in ornamenting the building. Their Royal Highnesses have promised a like amount for next year.

In Wednesday's sittings of the Chamber of Deputies the vote upon the military Budget was taken. The Conservative members, the Ministers, and a few Catholic members only voted for the expenses of the reorganisation of the army (5,500,000 thalers), as proposed by the Ministry. The Ministerial proposition was thus rejected by a large majority. The further proposition of the Ministry, that the Chamber should grant the expenses as an extraordinary credit, was likewise lost by 280 to 93.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

In the military aspect of affairs no important change has taken place. The King and the Crown Prince of Denmark, on Thursday week, visited Flensburg and Sonderburg; and on the 5th his Majesty inspected the fortifications of Frederickshall. The Danes still occupy the entire part of Rendsburg and the six villages, and the Federal commander has made no further demand for their evacuation. General Hake having no power to decide upon the boundary line, The Federal troops have received strengthening opposite Frederick Fort. The Danes have opened the dams of the Eider, near Tonningen, for the purpose of inundating the country.

The respective positions of the troops in the duchies are these:—The Saxons and Hanoverians, numbering altogether 14,000 men, occupy the frontier of Schleswig; the Austrians are in the south-west of the duchies, with their line of outposts on the river, not far from the Eider. The Prussians have not yet entered Holstein; they occupy the approaches from Lubeck. The Danes are concentrated between Schleswig and Frederickstadt; they occupy a strong line of defence, the left of which is on the south of that line are covered by inundated plains. The Danish army is estimated at from 40,000 men, resolute and well commanded. Their position is protected on the front and flanks by the Eider.

The greatest activity prevails in the dockyards at Copenhagen, with the object of getting the fleet afloat a considerable force.

Lord Wodehouse has left Copenhagen and returned home.

By way of "raising the sinews of war," a Danish loan of £1,200,000 was launched on the London Stock Exchange on Tuesday.

The German Federal Commissioners have issued a proclamation deposing the Danish authorities in Holstein, and transferring the administration of the law to the provisional commissioners at Kiel, under the control of the Federal Commissioners.

The commissioners appointed by the Germanic Diet to report upon the Holstein question have laid before the Diet the result of their labours in the form of twenty-two Twelvy of London. They declare it as their opinion that that treaty was null and void, and that it was not unfairly upon the rights of nations, and that it fundamentally violated the rights of the inhabitants of Holstein.

The despatch of Dec. 31, addressed by Earl Russell to the Federal Diet, proposing a conference, is the best and most lucid account of the differences at present pending between the German Powers and Denmark, which, in the interests and stability, the history of the singular phases through which those differences have passed since the death of the late King of Denmark.

France has addressed a circular note to the secondary German States explaining the reasons of reference to the proposal of England for the assembling of a conference.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that a prevalent belief that a Constitution for the entire empire would be promulgated on the 18th (New-Year's Day), by the Provincial Parliaments, and not a central one, will, it is thought, be established, the reasons for the most powerful property qualification, and the suffrage for voices is to be very wide and liberal.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

An Imperial decree has been published forbidding Poles who have been transported to Siberia to return before the year to which they have been transported to Siberia to return before the year to which their exile has expired.

Six hundred Polish prisoners have been transported into Russia from the citadel of Warsaw.

A decree signed by General Berg has appeared establishing "military police" in the kingdom. The powers of those authorities are of a very extraordinary character.

A Government ordinance has been issued imposing upon all the towns an extraordinary contribution of 3 per cent upon the rent of the houses. Warsaw, Praga, and other towns of Poland are to pay double the amount of the chimney tax.

MEXICO.

No movement has been made by any of the armies in Virginia or the south-west, but the Confederate generalities were still active, Longstreet's force in East Tennessee is a position which he can take he retains convenient means of retreat. The effect of this movement will be it is said, to compel the withdrawal of a large portion of Grant's army in East Tennessee.

It is said that the Confederate General Rosser had accomplished the ominous feat of making a complete circuit of General Meade's army.

General Grant, in East Tennessee, was drawing up a new plan for the next campaign, and to have submitted it to the Government at Washington.

The bombardment of Charleston continued, with little result.

The Confederate Government was prepared to negotiate with Lincoln for an exchange of prisoners, on the ground that he had been "outlawed" by President Davis.

The Free States men have held a convention in New Orleans, in which negroes were admitted to seats and the convention was opened by a prayer from a negro preacher.

The Federal Government have officially denied that they would never tolerate secession under any circumstances.

The draught has been postponed till the middle of January.

The Governor of New York has removed the New York Police Commissioners, on the ground that their reports of the New York riots were untrue and misleading.

Several more merchants of New York have been arrested for carrying on a contraband trade with the Southern States.

The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, is dead.

The ironclad Dictator has been successfully launched at New York.

Two of the men implicated in the seizure of the Chesapeake had been arrested at Portland, in Maine, and would have been brought before the police magistrate.

INDIA.

The gratifying news has been received of the successful termination of the expedition against the Sittana tribes on the Punjab frontier. After two serious actions, in which the enemy suffered much loss, and the destruction of Malka, the chief seat of the fanatics, the rebel tribes surrendered to sue for mercy, and for peace. Their hostages, hostages being taken to ensure due the observance of their engagements. All the troops were returning to the plains.

CHINA.

We have now a full explanation of the failure of the Chinese British scheme in despatches published in the *Gazette*. From them it appears that Captain Sherard Osborn, before having anything to do with the matter, appointed Admiral Hope, and that he was to be subordinate to the Emperor of China alone, orders being received through Mr. H. N. Lay, C.B., specially by the Chinese as Inspector-General of Customs, who, moreover, was to have power to refuse to be the medium of any order of the Admiral which he might think fit to refuse. Shortly after arrival, however, Captain Osborn found that the Chinese, quietly organising all arrangements for the expedition, required him, as chief under the orders of any Chinese local official in whose district he might be. Captain Osborn immediately declared such an arrangement observing that he did not come to China to be the servant of petty officials of the Empire. The letter was taken by Captain Osborn to the Commander-in-Chief.

JAPAN.

Intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office that, after long discussion, extending over many days, the Japan Council of Princes have agreed to pay the required indemnity for Mr. Richardson's assassination, and to cause the murderers to be seized and to be beheaded in the presence of an English officer. But it is also said that the Gorogio, or Japanese Council, had intimated to the Dutch and American Envoys that the intercourse with Europeans produced discontent throughout the empire, and that it was proposed to close the port of Kanagawa and restrict foreign trade to Nagasaki and Hakodadi. The Dutch and American Envoys referred to decline such a proposition; and the British Representative, Colonel Neale, subsequently informed the Gorogio that he would not enter into any conferences respecting the abrogation of existing treaties, although he

would transmit to England any representation from the Japanese Government, and that he would repel by force any act of aggression on British subjects.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received the monthly letter from our Correspondent in Melbourne, but our restricted space this week prevents us from publishing it.

In Victoria the transportation question occupies the public mind, to the exclusion of almost every other topic. The Himalaya, steam-transport-ship, with troops on board, from New Zealand, arrived at Melbourne on Monday, Nov. 2, She sailed on the following Saturday for Auckland. The Victorian Parliament was prorogued. A Conservative Society was held on Nov. 11—his Excellency Sir Charles Darling presiding. Large quantities of gold-dust continue to be raised from the gold-fields. A flower-stand, the gift of the ladies of the colony to Mrs. Frances Alexandra, has been sent home by the mail.

From Adelaide we learn that the South Australian Parliament was prorogued on the 11th of November. While an animated discussion on a vote of confidence was under way, Mr. Gawler, who presided in the Chamber, and abruptly terminated the proceedings by declaring the Government defeated. South Australia, with its immense northern territory lately annexed by her Majesty to the province, now extends from the southern coast to the northern coast, and is nearly the 7th largest of all the Australias.

In New Zealand the new Ministry have all been re-elected, although not without opposition. Mr. Plunkett will represent the Government in the Upper House. Parliament met, under the Ministerial elections, on the 24th of November, but had to adjourn in consequence of the non-arrival of the writ for the Premier's election.

NEW ZEALAND.

There has been a change of Ministry in New Zealand, being an amalgamation of the war and peace parties in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Colonial Ministry of Mr. Fox and seven pieces by internal differences.

The chief Maori complaint of Mermaure has been taken, but after the natives had decamped. The Maoris, relying on the nature of the ground in the rear of their fortified position, had retired from it without artificial defence, had neglected to fortify this point as carefully as they had done on all other sides. General Cameron, therefore, finding this to be unoccupied, quickly moved up a force during the night, landed his men above the stronghold, and by daylight next morning had established his position in the rear. The natives made an ineffectual attempt to dislodge the force and apparently aware that they could not now hold their position, retreated to the south of the Thames, leaving General Cameron master of the position and of a deserted pah.

One section, at least, of the Maoris seem disposed to be true to us, these, namely, in the Canterbury settlement. An address from them to the Queen has been sent home by Mr. H. Selfe, the English agent of the Provincial Government, congratulating her Majesty. His general purport is to express loyalty. The following is an extract from the address:—"May God preserve you, that you may live long and dark-skinned race! May he keep you in joy and peace, and may your days equal those of the immortal Rehua; and may you see the Independent Maori children's children and of the whole Ioherah has committed to your care. This is all. From your loving children, the Maoris of Canterbury."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen is about to erect a lodge on the side of Lochnagar for her accommodation when going to the top of that mountain. It is to contain a parlour, kitchen, and bedroom, and is to be roofed.

A man, whilst wild-fowl shooting at Morecambe Bay, was overtaken by the tide, and, fearing to swim, he waded, but, getting out just as they neared the spot the poor fellow was drowned.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Francisco de Urcilla as Consul at Cardiff, of Don Joaquin de Arcidano as Consul at Newcastle, and of Don Manuel Ricardo de Acosta as Vice-Consul at Liverpool, for the Argentine Republic.

On Tuesday the exhibition of the works of art and industry of the different sees of the Church of the United Kingdom, in the Kensington Dublin, by the Lord Lieutenant—the whole suite of rooms on the ground floor being thrown open for the occasion.

Lady Emily Foley's tenantry in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire, have presented Lady Emily with a portrait of the late Mr. Foley, by Grant, in full dress uniform, with her portrait, painted by Mr. Grant, R.A., as a "right testimony of their appreciation of her kindness to them in various troubles and conducting elections."

The annual meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Institute was held in the theatre of the building, Birmingham, on Monday—Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P., in the chair. The prizes and certificates to be awarded by the Society of Arts and the Department of Science and Art were distributed by the chairman. In the course of the evening addresses were delivered by Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. W. Lloyd, M.P.; the Mayor, Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Jaffray, and other gentlemen.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Aberdeen, on Monday, Provost Anderson stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Smith with the committee at present making arrangements for erecting a statue to the memory of the James Gordon, Bellenden, Lord Advocate of Scotland. In the site of the monument, seeing that the "Expand of India" had received his education in that city, and spent a good deal of his youth there. The proposal was seconded by the Dean of Guild and unanimously agreed to.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury, on Thursday week, presented a testimonial to her tenantry on Thursday week, at Cambough, in the county of Antrim. The Marchioness, in the course of addressing the tenantry, spoke of the state of agricultural and social interest. On this occasion great regret was felt at her absence from Ireland, and hopes were entertained that she would soon return to it for the purpose of further magnificent liberality. A sumptuous dinner was provided for the tenantry. Dr. Torrens McCullagh, M.P., Mr. Lindsay Crawford, Clerk of the Crown, and gentlemen of all persuasions were there also, and the best feeling prevailed.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Massey addressed meetings of their constituents at Stockport on Saturday last. Mr. Foster spoke strongly in favour of a well-known opinion on the American contest, expressing approval of the policy of the Government. Mr. Massey, in addressing his constituents, said he could not be called on to take a part in the discussion of any question which was not likely to be settled by the Government. He approved of the Government's policy in the American dispute, and considered that the non-recognition of the Confederates by the Government was the right one; and, in regard to the Dano-German difficulty, thought we had done all that the Treaty of London required of us—viz., named our Christian and Alexandra as the Princess of Wales. We were not bound to maintain the treaty, and we should let the Danes and Germans fight it out themselves. Mr. Massey's address was very long, and was followed by addresses to the meeting on Wednesday night. There was a large number present, and the hon. gentleman was cheered. Mr. Foster also was addressed by a vote of thanks.

It is stated that there is to be an exhibition at Turin of the cotton grown in different parts of Italy.

Her Majesty has, it is said, expressed a strong opinion against any important change being made again in the uniform of the Royal Navy.

An important coal-field has recently been discovered in one of the outlying districts of Brazil.

A telegram from Alexandria conveys intelligence of the death of Mr. Alfred Barker, late Master Attendant at Malta.

The Belgian Ministers have resigned, apparently in consequence of some disagreement in the Cabinet.

News comes from Batavia of the ubiquitous Alabama. On Nov. 16th another cruiser, but from Cape Town, fell in with the Amanda, an American ship, and after a short search burnt her, and sent her on the 20th or 21st inst. another American ship, the clipper Winged Racer, also laden with hemp and sugar.

A great battle has been fought between the Ecuadorians, under General Flores, and the Colombians led by General Mosquera. The army of Flores was defeated with great loss, and Mosquera followed up his victory by entering the Cuela and defeating an Ecuadorian force which was stationed there.

General Todleben has just completed a tour of inspection through the southern portions of the Czar's empire. The fortifications of Kertch elicited much of his attention, and he expressed himself as well as his tour is understood to have tranquillised the Russian Government as respects the fortification of the empire.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—REJECTION OF THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN MOTION.—Frankfort, January 14.—At the sitting of the Federal Diet to-day the Austro-Prussian proposal was by a majority of 11 to 5. The proposal is as follows :—"That the Confederation should require Denmark definitively to suspend the November Constitution within a fortnight, and within the same time to submit a draft of a constitution based on the separate constitutions of the Eiderdane provinces, and to withdraw the military occupation of Schleswig. That the Federal Diet shall also request the Holstein committee to submit a proposition for a law to be speedily required for the occupation of Schleswig to the necessary degree." After the vote had taken place, Austria and Prussia declared that they would take the matter in hand themselves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The British Museum is again opened to the public, after having been closed for a week for cleaning, during which many nights undergo a cleansing and the contents be rearranged.

The proposition of the Royal Botanical Parliament took place on Wednesday, with the usual formalities, the House meeting on the 4th of February "for the despatch of public business and important affairs."

Her Majesty, having consideration for the distress which might exist among the poor of the metropolis in consequence of the inclement weather, has forwarded £100 to the funds of the Association for the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, Mr. Martin's-le-Grand, by means of which the Bishop of London is president.

Lord Carnarvon has just sent £100 to the building fund of the Asylum for the Aid of the Deaf and Dumb. The committee have now £1700 in hand, and as soon as the amount reaches £2000 they will proceed to erect the asylum, which will be the first church for the deaf and dumb, in which services will be conducted by clergymen who have been ordained adapted to the requirements of those who cannot hear.

Mr. G. W. Martin is organising a choir of one thousand picked voices for the purpose of singing at the forthcoming Festival of Madrid's music, and other commissions connected with the writings of Shakespeare, in which Jullien is also arranging for a combination of the choir of Handel's oratorios. Mr. Martin is also arranging for a combination of Handel's oratorios with those of Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

A Court of Common Council was held on Tuesday.—Lord Mayor Sir Robert Carden, Bart., presented a memorial from the corporation to the Queen on the birth of another direct heir to the Crown; and, on the motion of Alderman Copeland, compliments were voted to the mother of the Prince and Princess on the birth of their son. Both motions were carried unanimously.

The Rifle Conference began its sittings in the hall of King's College on Tuesday.—The Duke of Cambridge, President of the Scottish Rifle, opened the proceedings with a brief address. The conference was then divided into sections, and for the rest of the day the reading of papers were read animated discussions frequently ensuing on all subjects connected with rifle practice. The Duke of Cambridge left the room. There was a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern in the evening.

The prizes to the Westminster Rifles (the Queen's) were given last Saturday evening, by Lady Constance Grosvenor, in Westminster Hall. The prizes were numerous, and were distributed by Lord Elcho, M.P. The volunteers were addressed in graceful and appropriate terms by Lady Grosvenor; and Lord Elcho, in returning thanks for the ladies, spoke feelingly of the loss which the corps had sustained by the death of Lieutenant Colonel Wyndham, whose services were assuming, and estimated the increase of last year's volunteers over the past before the Queen's.

Mr. Hankey, M.P., delivered a lecture on Tuesday to the Bank of England Library and Literary Association in the reading-room of the Bank, Threadneedle-street, on the subject of "Our Trade with the United States," who stated that the lecturer did not propose to enter into the question of the war, but to confine himself to the progress of trade between the two countries. The number of vessels entering the ports of the United States had increased the number relieved during the preceding year. The aggregate number of persons relieved during the year was 1,079,158, being 1 in 20 of the whole. The financial scheme of the year showed that the income was from all sources £4,144,000, with a balance of £1930 at the beginning of the year, had left a surplus of £3,000. The total expenditure of the year had been the sum of £3,118, and on account of the new wing £3614. The report further stated that the new wing was now completed and occupied.

On Monday the annual meeting of the governors of the British Orphan Asylum was held in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Sir Peter Laurie in the chair. The receipts of £14,000, by Mr. Mackenzie, in report read to the meeting, had been derived from annual and casual subscriptions, had been £1739, and from invested capital £199, making £1939; from the Queen's Bounty, £1000; from dividends, £1000; and from rents, £1000. The report further stated that in 1862 the directors had been obliged to refuse the admission of many children, but that in 1863 there was in 1863, as they had been compelled to borrow £1000 from their bankers. Twenty-four boys and thirty-seven girls were admitted into the asylum at Clapham, of whom eight had completed their fifteenth year, and had, at the termination of the probation for all the thirty-five candidates who were then seeking admission; and twenty-seven boys and thirty girls were elected. Two boys died in the asylum. Six boys and four girls were elected.

The births of 1863 were registered 1,000 boys and 928 girls—were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number was 1,000 boys and 928 girls. Seven deaths were registered

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.



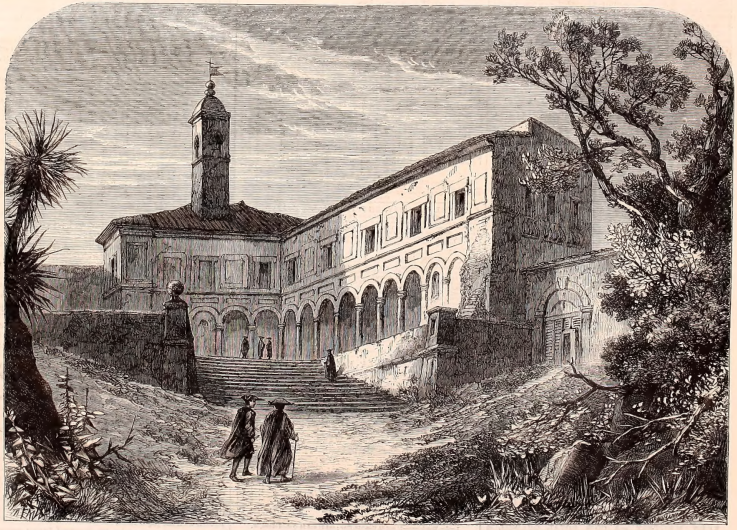
TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF PRINCE FREDERICK OF AUGUSTENBURG INTO KIEL, HOLSTEIN.



TORCHLIGHT WELCOME TO PRINCE FREDERICK BY THE CITIZENS OF KIEL IN FRONT OF THE RAILWAY HOTEL.—SEE PAGE 60.



THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY: GREAT MEETING IN FAVOUR OF PRINCE FREDERICK OF AUGUSTE BUEG AT ELMSHORN, HOLSTEIN.—SEE PAGE 60.



THE CONVENT OF ST. ONOFRIO, NEAR ROME, IN WHICH TASSO DIED.—SEE PAGE 66.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 23.

SUNDAY, Jan. 17.—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Death of Theodosius the Great. Emperor of Rome, 395. Martin Luther preaches his farewell sermon at Wittenburg, 1546.

MONDAY, 18.—Prince, Roman Virgin and Martyr (about 47). Establishment of the kingdom of Prussia by Frederick I., Elector of Brandenburg, 1701.

TUESDAY, 19.—Canute, King of England, Denmark, Poet and warrior, for whom Englishmen (by the Arms of Edward the Confessor, 1347. Birth of James Watt, the perfecter of the steam-engine, 1736.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—Fabian, Bishop and Martyr, about 253. The Independence of the United States of North America acknowledged by Great Britain, 1783. Death of John Hunter, the celebrated physiologist, 1793.

THURSDAY, 21.—Agnes, Roman Virgin and Martyr, 304. Louis XVI. executed by the guillotine, at Paris, 1793.

FRIDAY, 22.—Vincent, Spanish Deacon and Martyr (about 303). The Duke of Sussex, the Patriarch, beheaded, 1843.

SATURDAY, 23.—Death of William Pitt, while Prime Minister, 1806, and of the Queen's father, Edward Duke of Kent, 1820. Full moon, 10h. 30m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.
5m	5h 35m	6h 5m	6h 35m	7h 5m	7h 35m	8h 5m

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

1st DAY, 9h 0m A.M. Long. 0h 18' 40" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours in inches.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Force.		
	Inches.	°	°	°	°		Miles	Inches	
6	29·263	19·0	16·1	20	14·0	CALM.	51	·000	
7	29·307	19·8	18·2	24	16·0	CALM.	48	·000	
8	29·610	27·3	24·1	34	19	S.S.W.	9·1	·000	
9	29·710	31·6	28·4	39	25	S.S.W.	9·1	·000	
10	29·559	34·2	31·2	41	29	S.S.W.	12·1	·000	
11	29·330	40·6	36·2	2	32·7	47·1	S.E.	17·1	·003
12	29·125	41·7	37·3	47	36·1	S.S.W.	17·1	·000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past 9h. a.m.

Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·705	29·763	29·637	29·623	29·605	29·614
Temperature of Air	20·0	21·0	29·0	34·0	37·0	42·0
Temperature of Evaporation	16·7	19·7	26·0	31·7	34·7	37·0
Direction of Wind	CALM.	CALM.	CALM.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.S.W.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The First Performance of

Queen's Grand Opera, FAUST, in English, will take place on SATURDAY, JAN. 30, when Mr. SIMS REEVES will appear as Faust, Mr. SANTLEY as Mephistopheles, and Madame Catherine Hayes as Margaret. Mr. Sims Reeves will also appear on the 1st Night of the Opera, and on One to Three Evenings; Fri. Night, Nov. 6th, each Drs. Cocks, Jas. Upper Gwatkin, Esq., Fri. Night, Dec. 4th, each Dr. The Pre-Offer of Stalls for the Season will be on Tuesday, Jan. 19, when places may be secured; also of Orchestral Stalls, No. 36, New Bond-street. Nights of per-formance, Tues., Thurs., and Saturday. Commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Doors open half an hour earlier.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, JAN. 18, and during the week, will be performed (positively for the last time) the popular Opera of FAUSTUS. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, Messrs. H. Corri, Aynsley Cook, Henry Haigh, Frank Matthews, Weiss, and Mr. Charles Lyall. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE ALEX. OSBORNE. Concludes with the new Ballet, THE DIAMOND. Commences at Seven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Dress Circle, 10s. 6d. Second Row Dress Circle, 5s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.—Stalls: A Grand Musical Performance of the Fashionable EVERY WEDNESDAY in the Season, Commencing at Eight o'clock precisely.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Manager,

Mr. Sheridan. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—A Great Morning Performance of Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO, on SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 23, at Two o'clock precisely. The public are respectfully informed that the Pantomime for the present Season will commence with a new and highly-successful Serio-Comic Drama, by Edmund Falconer, entitled THE BOY OF THE STREETS; or, Christmas Eve and New Year's Day. Characters by Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Harry Boleno, Mr. Fred Evans, and Mr. Harry Payne. PANTOMIME, written by F. C. Bumpstead, Esq., revised and finished upon the system of Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton, by Mr. Augustus Harris, and produced under the direction of Mr. Charles Thompson. Music by Mr. Isaac Nathan. Scenery by Mr. Beverley and assistants. Transformation Wonders, are caused by the fact of their being entirely designed and formed upon part-views of the celebrated Artist Wall Paper, Mr. Wm. Bond, Jun. Dresses and Decorations have been designed by Christopher, exclusively for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The Ballet arranged by Mr. Lauri. The Opening Scene by Mr. Beverley and assistants. The Grand Transformation Scene, entitled THE GOLDEN AGE, by Messrs. Beverley, Telbin, Grieve, Matthews, J. Scarlett, Pitman, Hodgkinson, G. Wardle, and Master Percy Beverley. Music by Mr. Isaac Nathan. The Characters will be sustained by Miss Fanny Wright, and will include the Misses Lupino, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Bromley, Miss Cottrell, Miss Harry Boleno and Mrs. C. Lauri, Clowns, Mr. Barnes and Mr. J. Morris, Pantaloons, Mr. Cormack and Mr. J. S. Rouse, Harlequins, Mr. Frederick Robinson and Mr. Paul Bedford. Concluding with a Grand Procession of Characters from Original Pantomimes, and a Grand Transformation known as chapeau-bleu of the Louis Quatorze period, and which startled so much attention in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. Harlequin, Mr. Frederick Robinson and Mr. Paul Bedford. Columbine, Miss Fanny Wright. Clown, Mr. Barnes. Pantaloon, Mr. J. Morris. The beautiful Bi-Revolving Fountain of admission which is found in works of art, floors open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at Seven, and terminate before Eleven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 18,

and during the Week, Mr. SOTHERN in his famous character of LORD DUNDREARY, in the popular Comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Mr. Sothern will be supported by Miss Herbert and Mr. Buckstone. On Saturday next will appear an entirely new Christmas Extravaganza.—KING ARTHUR OF THE DAYS and KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Compton, Miss Wilton, Miss Ellen Terry, &c.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole

management of Mr. FOOTTER.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE LOST LEGACY. Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Harry Boleno, Mr. Fred Evans, Mr. Lionel Brough, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Lee, and Miss E. Newton. Concluding with a New Burlesque, DIAMOND, a Love Story in Twelve Tableaux. Principal characters, Mr. Forbes; supported by Messrs. Belmore, Wilkinson, Hodgkinson, Lionel Brough, Frederick Robinson, Harry Boleno, Lawrence, Miss Lee, and Miss Kate Kennedy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor

and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Under the management of Mr. ALFRED WIGAN and during Mr. WEBB. THE MUMMER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL—Dr. J. R. Tuite, the Rev. Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Compton, Mr. Webb, Miss Wilton, and DELILAH; or, Portraits and the Seven Ages. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. B.

Webster. Every Night and Wed. & Sat. Matinées. Mr. Webster will appear in a New Drama, by Benjamin Webster, J. T. Tods, Paul Bedford, and Charles Dillon, entitled THE MUMMER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL. Characters by Mr. Webster, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Compton, Mr. Webb, and Miss Wilton. Also, A LOVE-LETTER; OR, A CHECKMATE; and DELILAH; or, The Sensations of the Season. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Stalls, 3s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s.

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MR. GERMAN REED'S OPERA DI CAMERA

ENTERTAINMENT, entitled ENNUI, LEA, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Eight. Stalls, 3s. and 2s. Private Stalls to seven for £1.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST FIVE DAYS OF

THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—Amusements from Morning till Night. Open on Saturday, Jan. 16, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Half-past Nine. Thursday next Artistes from Florence, Rossini Soirée by Mr. Hemsley, Joseph Bollet, Entertainment, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hemsley, Mr. Bollet, Mr. Royal Panto-pedal Party; Burlesque Entertainment, Mr. Robert Reece, Mr. Sothern, the Normandy Brothers; concludes with a new Comic Christmas Pie custom (in Shelter), Mr. Sothern, Mr. Robert Reece, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hemsley, Mr. Bollet, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Leslie Sothern and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Open Daily. Mr. Charles Halliard, "Little Jack Horner!" "Polly, put the kettle on," &c., and startling effects.

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exist. At the adjourned meeting the secretaries were called to account for their conduct; their defence was not deemed satisfactory, and they proposed to withdraw the report. But it was considered that they were incompetent to do this, and, in a committee of nearly seventy, two divisions were taken; the first deciding that the committee would not proceed, as suggested, to any other business until the so-called report should have been dealt with, the second deciding that the report should be rejected. Its opponents then assented to a compromise which was proposed, and the entire body agreed to appoint a subcommittee, to confer with the present executive upon the preparation of such an address as should be worthy of the occasion. So the matter now stands; that is to say, the United Kingdom is waiting to be addressed by the national committee.

This is rather making much ado about what, but there is an indication of earnestness, and several of the speakers at the meetings showed themselves impressed with a due sense of the importance of the subject and of the absolute necessity of our not making ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world. We can quite sympathise with those who, regarding the address from a high literary point of view, feel the exceeding difficulty of phrasing the appeal. It is not the right thing to write worthily about Shakspeare. But, if we might respectfully urge the suggestion upon the new body, it is of much more importance that the nation should be put at once, and in a practical manner, in possession of the scheme, than that it should be more elaborately by the same process delayed. When the united pens of an accomplished sub-committee are capable. The simpler the appeal the better, provided that it is to the purpose. Milton's noble sonnet to Shakspeare would not be adopted, with a few words to show that, if we depart from the implied counsel of Milton, it is not to increase the fame of Shakspeare, but to gratify our own feelings of love and veneration. On the site, the 23rd of April, and the day of raising the fund, the ceremonial of the day, are all matters of much more importance; and we trust that these, and a few other matters, will be the themes for discussion on the next. We must emphatically repeat that it seems to be felt that enough has been done in the way of the expression of certain personal feelings, the existence of which it would be absurd to deny; and we have reason to believe, or at least to hope, that the next step will be, with the general consent, been infused into the "direction," will flow in healthful and harmonious current with the old. Should it be otherwise, the entire scheme will, as it advanced partook, have to be abandoned, and those who are resolved upon a celebration of some kind will have to transfer their allegiance to the Stratford committee.

This latter committee, which has much to say for itself, and which, in the person of the Mayor of Stratford, has been treated with less than proper courtesy by a part of the London secretariat, appears to have been able to avoid dissension and to have made the arrangements for the approaching celebration. Still, it is far easier to organise a sort of Shakspearean musical festival, with "a ball for the ladies" (as the placards of the last century used to say), in a quiet little country town, than to arrange anything which, in the eyes of the Europeanic population like that of London. The directors of the Stratford affair have catered very well, and have relieved the dreadful monotony of local scheme—their procession, masquerade, and the like—by the promise of a performance of Handel's greatest work, whereby a certain elevation and seriousness are imparted to a festival which would otherwise have been very close too like the business got up by Manager Garrick, "with a view to the interests of his own theatre." We ought also to add that many dramatic and musical artists of high reputation have undertaken to give their labours; and, upon the whole, we are inclined to think that the best will be the fate of the national undertaking, the holidays at Stratford-upon-Avon will be exceedingly pleasant. We presume that arrangements have been made to prevent that "swindling of visitants" about which Mr. Boswell was so pathetic on the last occasion, and that the festival will not be regarded by the inhabitants as one of their perquisites, but that they will be hospitable and liberal.

Sincerely wishing all success to honest and disinterested efforts, let them be made by whom they may, to do honour to the greatest of Englishmen, we can but resume our attitude of waiting until further notice. But we must repeat "the motto on the dial," *tempus fugit*.

THE COURT.

The Queen received a telegram at 10 p.m., yesterday se'nnight, at Osborne, announcing the accouchement of the Princess of Wales. Her Majesty gave immediate orders for preparation to be made for proceeding to Frogmore House early the following morning.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill, Miss Phipps, Miss Bruce, Sir Charles Phipps, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Dr. Hedgman, left Osborne at half-past nine, a.m., and crossed over to Gosport in the Royal yacht *Fairy*. A special train was in waiting under the charge of Mr. Gedson, traffic superintendent of the London and South-Western Railway. The time occupied by the train on the journey was exactly one hour and twenty minutes, including a minute past ten, arriving at Windsor at fifty-five minutes past twelve o'clock. At the station a large number of persons had assembled, and of the town were assembled. The Prince of Wales drove from Frogmore to receive the Queen. The arrival of the train by Her Majesty was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. The Prince embraced the Queen most affectionately. Her Majesty was received by the officials of the Great Western Railway and conducted to their carriage. The Queen and Royal party immediately drove to Frogmore House, the Princesses and suite proceeding to the castle. The Queen was much affected with the loyal reception she had met with from those around her. Her Majesty was in mourning, remained with the Princess of Wales until late in the evening, and afterwards left for the castle.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Helena attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. H. Ellison officiated. Her Majesty proceeded in the afternoon to Frogmore House.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, went to Frogmore House, and remained during the day. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh visited her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. In the afternoon her Majesty went to Frogmore House and remained until late in the evening. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle from Greenwich Park, returning in the afternoon.

On Wednesday the Queen went to Frogmore House to take leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales. At a quarter past one o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Beatrice, left the castle, attended by the Marquis of Ailesbury and the Great Western Railway, in a close carriage, en route for Osborne. The train was conducted by Mr. Gedson, Chief Traffic Manager. Her Majesty took an affectionate leave of the Prince, and, with the Royal party, entered the saloon-carriage of the South-Western Company. As the train left the station the Prince and Princess of Wales and the numerous spectators assembled upon the platform. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Queen left Gosport pier escorted by Frogmore House. Mr. Kelly attended the Royal train to Basingstoke, where a fresh engine was attached. At this station Mr. Gedson was in charge by the South-Western officials to Gosport, arriving at half-past three o'clock. The Queen and Royal party immediately left on board the Royal yacht *Fairy*. Her Majesty's journey was conducted with strict privacy.

The Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle at the end of the month.

Professor Max Müller had the honour of delivering two lectures last week, at Cliveden, before her Majesty and the Royal family, on the science of language.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince at two minutes to twelve o'clock p.m. on Friday se'nnight, at Frogmore House. The Prince of Wales, Earl Granville, and the Countess of Macclesfield were present at the birth. The Archbishop of Canterbury attended upon the Princess, in the absence of the physicians appointed to attend her Royal Highness, considering it unnecessary and suspicious even being premature. The Princess is progressing most favourably, and the infant Prince is in perfect health. The inquiries at Frogmore House are continuous.

The joyful event of the birth of the Prince at this time was quite unexpected, and was consequently the Queen's Drawing-room not anticipated until March. It was intended that the confinement of her Royal Highness should take place at Sandringham House, and the Princess was to leave Frogmore for London in about a fortnight. For several days past the Princess has been suffering from influenza, suffering from catarrh and cold. Her Royal Highness, however, had intended leaving Frogmore for the Metropolis on her way to Virginia Water on Friday se'nnight. Upon returning to Frogmore, the Princess became extremely unwell, and the Queen sent a telegram to the Queen at Osborne announcing the condition of her Royal Highness, and a special train was dispatched for Dr. Brown, who arrived at seven o'clock, and at two minutes to twelve the Prince was safely delivered of a healthy Prince. Messages had been sent for the medical men appointed to attend her Royal Highness, including Sir George Grey; but the Prince was born long before they could reach Frogmore. Dr. Brown was the first to announce the birth. He was followed by Dr. Farre and Dr. Gream, and later by Sir Charles Locock. The Prince of Wales was present at the birth. As soon as being premature, there was no nurse in attendance, and no preparation had been made for the reception of the child. The Prince, a telegram was dispatched to the Queen immediately after the birth of the Prince. The Queen received the news in the presence of the Cabinet present at Frogmore at the birth of the Prince. His Majesty was young, but he having been invited to shoot on the following day with the Prince of Wales.

During Saturday last Frogmore was the scene of great excitement, each hour bringing fresh bulletins from the Queen, members of the household, and large numbers of the aristocracy, to offer their congratulations to the Prince.

The unexpected announcement of the birth of the Prince was received with joy by the people. It was communicated to the Mayor of Windsor by Lieutenant-General Knollys on Friday se'nnight, when the Mayor, Corporation, and officials of the Queen's were rung. On Saturday last the bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung, and on Sunday the forty-one guns were fired by the town boatmen from the mound in the Brocas, in honour of the event. The principal inhabitants were also adorned with flags and banners.

In London, the Lord Mayor received the announcement of the happy event from Sir George Grey, at the Mansion House. The bulletin was immediately posted in the front of the Mansion House. The Lieutenant of the Tower, in Hyde Park, and in the Tower; a salute was also fired from the Tower; and the bells of many of the City churches were rung. The announcement of the birth of the Queen's Privy Council assembled on this day, in the Council-chamber. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council and Sir George Grey, Her Princess' safe delivery of a Prince should be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the use of churches and chapels throughout England, Wales, and Scotland, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed upon Sunday next, the 17th day of January, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

On Sunday thanksgiving prayers were offered up for the Princess in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and in the churches and places of worship in Windsor and Eton.

A special Privy Council (Scotland) was convened by the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, for the adoption of addresses of congratulation to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales upon the auspicious occasion.

The telegram from Gravesend from the Foreign Ministers and the members of the aristocracy have been most numerous.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday se'nnight, being Twelfth Day, entertained a juvenile party, about twenty in number, at Frogmore House.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince, attended by his suite, went skating on the ice on the ornamental water in the Home Park. The officers of the Grenadier Guards and Royal Horse Guards, now quartered at Windsor, were provided with invitations to the skating party. The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance. The Princess was present during a portion of the day. Their Royal Highness also entertained their visitors at lunch at Frogmore, and in the afternoon the skating was continued until a late hour.

Friday se'nnight the Prince left Sandringham for Wood Walton. The Prince, with his suite, left Frogmore House at a quarter past eleven o'clock, in a close carriage and four. The Prince, accompanied by the Countess of Macclesfield, followed in a close carriage. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Wood Walton at half-past one and met on the ice by about forty ladies and gentlemen. Two sides were chosen for the game of hockey, which was the game that was distinguished by a white ribbon on the left arm. The game was kept up with great spirit, and was only suspended for a short interval, while their visitors, repaired to the Fishing Temple and partook of luncheon. Afterwards they returned to the lake and resumed the game of hockey, which was kept up until a quarter to five o'clock. The Prince is an excellent skater and player. The Princess, who is also an excellent skater, was present and joined in the game, and was occasionally driven about in a sledge. The Prince and Princess left Wood Walton at a quarter to five o'clock, attended by the Royal visitors and suite there were upwards of 500 persons present, including a large number of the tenantry, who assembled in the park, consisting of several difficult figures. The scene was enlivened by the performance of the band of the Royal Horse Guards, who were seated round a large charcoal fire on the banks of the lake.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Friday se'nnight his Royal Highness left Edinburgh on a visit to Lord and Lady Belhaven, at Wishaud House. The Prince travelled by the first p.m. train upon the Caledonian Railway to Wishaud station, where he arrived at seven o'clock. His Royal Highness was received by Lord and Lady Belhaven and a large number of people had assembled, who loudly cheered the Prince. A grand ball was given the same evening at Wishaud House in honour of his Royal Highness. The Prince returned to Holyrood on Monday.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

For a long time to come the British nation will be, collectively, just what all British people occasionally are, severally. The advent of the first child upsets everything. The mother, certainly, has no small attention paid her, and invariably takes front rank in each successive bulletin; but the father is always looked upon as a piece of furniture very much in the way, or may even be subjected to the same jealous glance with which the baby itself annihilated when he first robbed the old people of their darling. All English people are looking at the newly-born Prince of Wales as if a first child were in their own households. It is the subject, for a time, of all thoughts, conversation, and care. Kindred subjects naturally will suggest themselves; but ordinary politics, domestic events, even the Danish question, have, moving incidents by flood and field, painted lilies, despotic aggression abroad, and internal dissensions occasioned by political strife, all, from the largest to the least of everyday subjects, will scarcely find room in the newspapers, even in the very head lines usually consulted by the British Thunrer. The Duke of Wellington, is a made man, for it will now be possible for him to live to see his son in the midst of events, for who would be so careless as not to be fortunate enough to be "on the spot" when the baby cries? Lord Granville's appointment of Macclesfield exhibited a wealth of invention in "extemporising;" but Princess Louise's new baby will surpass even that. Happy, indeed, must be the Messrs. Caley, of Windsor, for the little Prince will be christened was at Marlborough House, and the kindly brothers had the honour of hitting him on the head there few weeks. Already has been raised the question of a name, and the answer has been "Edward;" but blessing that will be the future only knows what names not indigenous naturalised to English as well as to German ears. But yet one name is precisely as good as a dozen, and it is only as we said at the outset since fate o'er the waters blue that we become accustomed to long names which, from familiarity, cease to be so. Every head is not always a brilliant gem. In the meantime, corporations are busy looking up precedents, and the present generation has promptly set to its mind to the much as its grandfather did in the year '96. If a suggestion might be offered, it is that the Mayors and councilmen and aldermen of the various market-towns, who are entitled to a standard bottles, it would be that the precedent of presenting an address be not followed. Such a thing is only acceptable as a matter of course or local affection; but to read it is destructive of all vocation, and the attention is rarely commanded by a stranger. Moreover, it is hard to imagine that Royal Highnesses find considerable embarrassment in furnishing replies thereto.

Names are most suggestive things, despite Juliet, and often influence careers to a great extent. Who has ever been Wellington's namesake was save only fought at school; and Shelley Smiths, who have only happened to be born in the same year, have been known to be called Lucifer. But frequently the right name is in the right place. So see Edmunds have all risen to be at the post as Speaker subsequent to Burke. Many Stanhopes may, metaphorically, have ordered, and dying breath, the chair for their Mr. Dayvolles. Many rough Samuels may have adorned the market-place, pretended and ultimately although many a Julius or a Percival stands little chance of falling in the Senate. And so on with Scholefields and Cobdens, after all, more occasionally serving the place of blood, it behoveth Royalty especially to be careful in the choice of baptismal names, because it propels necessarily testifies to its loyalty by displaying that easy flattery—imitation. A name is a thing which sticks to a man through thick and though the hard. It may leave its mark on every "interesting event" in the social history of the time. Those descends of Charles Jamesses some sixty years of age, dating from the Fox time; and as many more of Williams, dating from the Pitt time, Williams mingling the dying glories of Pitt and the Admiral. Most of our Alberts have numbered twenty-four years; and, indeed, most peoples ages can be safely estimated from their name. In a certain measure, the little Prince may be at once considered as the godfather to many of his future subjects.

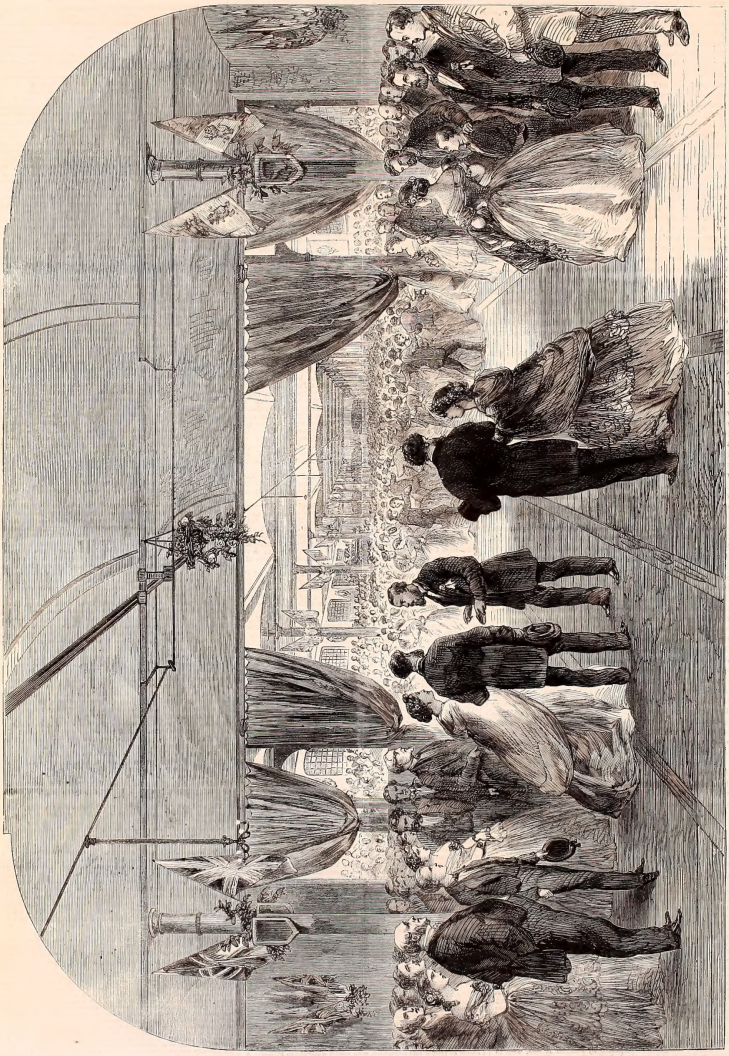
Mr. Gladstone's admirable speech to the working classes of a Flintshire town has occasioned a deal of scrambage of misconception. He boldly defended, to a certain extent, the public-house. He is the friend of the working man, and therefore would generally be attacked; although, indeed, his speeches have sometimes been adorned with elegances which have not been appreciated. Disraeli's novels were probably the result of a classical education which has been a part of his natural bent. It is needful to hint that it will be a task to recommend jabbering men to adopt too rigorously the Working Men's Club and Institute Union principles. The sociability, conviviality even, of a decorous alehouse must do much to cement man and wife's friendships, and consequently the goodness and heartiness of spirit in which their conduct is performed will be found to be somewhat banal that, and was quite right. It would little become me, he expressed himself, and my colleagues, to attempt in hardwearing days to stay the power classes the use of stimulants—of course, in moderation. In the form of Schiller's champagne and Burgundy, of course—lately declared to be necessary to the composition of their poems—Mr. Gladstone's remarks appear to commence with a moderate zeal, although he may be charged with addressing his audience from an Exchequer point of view. Let the people deal morally with the excise, and the obsequious excise played with him only too morally for the Chancellor's purse. Temperance from governing classes is before, because tending towards honourable and manly self-reliance, and edicts of pretext teachers who regulate ounce and dram.

Even Monkhouse's admirable picture, the National Picture Gallery is the subject, and a long-standing one, of warfare between the Executive and the House of Commons. The Executive may bring in the darkness, and the answer is simply a point towards London practice. Pictures, statues, busts, and still figures of nature is made to bear the lionet. At Munich, a student who wants to sketch a picture in the gallery has to get a note which says, more or less name in rotation with those of others, and bide his time. At the London National Gallery, on the week are admitted only students only. This plan entirely obviates such malpractices as are alleged to be the rule at Munich. Government has the power to compel access to a private room for a time, whilst in London he works in front of the picture as it hangs upon the wall, and the public enjoys the picture—on public days—and the student may be passed through the work.

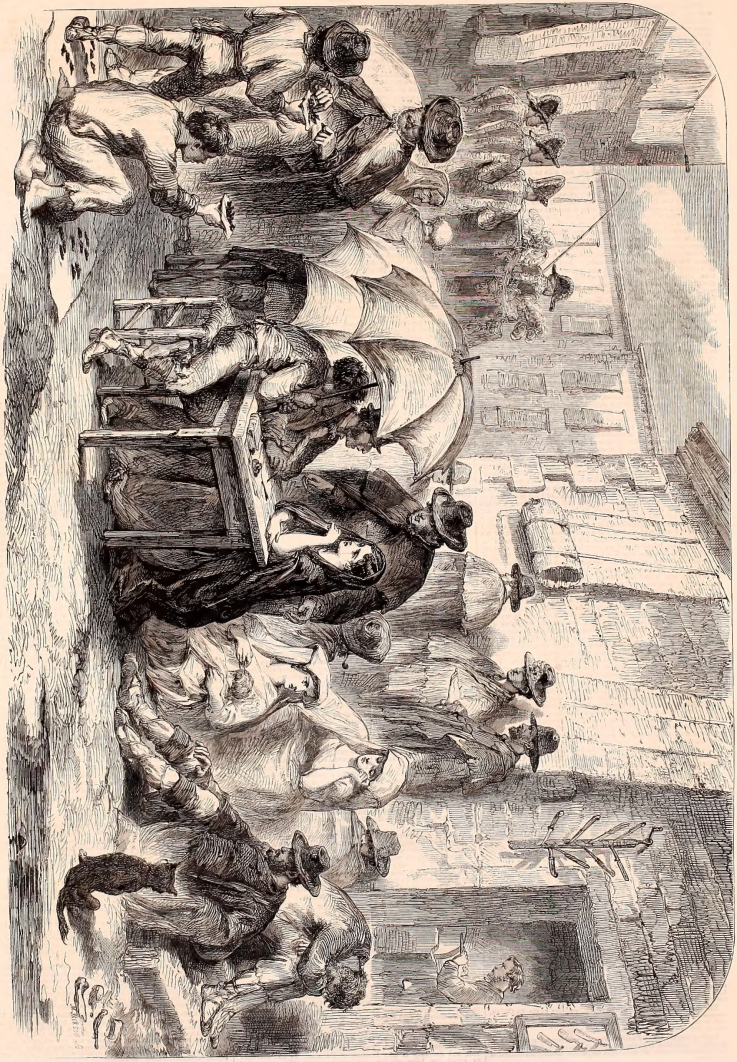
There is every appearance of an attempt being made to follow up the thin end of the wedge already inserted by Government at South Kensington. Alterations have been issued by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings," desiring architects to furnish designs for the new Courts-houses on the Strand, "and elsewhere people hint that they are intended for the National History Collection and the Natural Museum. The intention seems, as to make the matter have all the appearance of being considered settled before the public knows of it. The second evening in January might materially tend to settle a long-vexed question. It may not be desirable, as the Government seems to think, to have the museums of art and science, libraries, &c., on the two spots, Trafalgar-square and Great Russell-street. The outlying provinces of the metropolis will need their museums as much as a share of each collection. But the people will look unfavourably upon Government acts which do "good by stealth." A man likes to be wronged according to law.

The Marquis of Bristol has recently presented to the National Portrait Gallery a portrait of Frederick, the second Earl of Bristol, Keeper of the Privy Seal to George II., and the subject of one of Pope's satires.

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the Archæological Institute, on Friday, the 8th inst., Mr. Pursall, the secretary, submitted for the members a report of the business which had been proposed for them by the engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, in order to show the necessity for the removal of the obstructions to the view of the ancient edifices. At the same meeting a communication from the Society of Antiquaries was received. That body expressed its entire concurrence in the course taken by the institute, and promised, by resolution, to offer strenuous opposition to the passage through Parliament of any bill that shall give power to the Great Eastern Railway Company to injure the Bastion grave-mounds. Several members of the institute having condemned the wanton and daringly-increasing disregard of ancient monuments by railway companies, it was unanimously resolved—"That the proposed method of carrying a line of railway through the Bastion grave-mounds at Bishopsgate Without would obtain the sanction of the institute the adoption of which would in any degree injure or destroy a single one of those mounds."



FESTIVAL AT HARTFORD MILL, OLDHAM, GIVEN BY MR. PLATT TO 6000 OF HIS WORKPEOPLE.—SEE PAGE 66.



LETTER-WRITERS AND DEALERS IN CIGAR-ENDS AT ROME.—SEE PAGE 66.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Savage Africa. By W. Winwood Reade. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Some time has elapsed since M. Du Chaillu and the gorilla were all the rage; since Mr. Mrs., and Miss Gorilla, with darars in their well-stuffed skins, glared out upon you from a window in the Strand; since morocco cases, professing to contain a portrait of Mr. Gorilla, were sold by thousands, in the print shops, and when opinion displayed nothing but a diminutive mirror which reflected the face of the purchaser; verge pens grew profusely in the country upon an equal occasion, and all but defied one another to mortal combat; and since the question was put to Parliament as to whether or not the gentleman's face was mistaken for a spitoon. President Buchanan and the gorilla were cast; President Lincoln and the gorilla were cast in. But the gorilla and the negro are closely connected, if not in family at any rate in country, and Mr. Reade's book contains remarks upon both. Now, if we recollect rightly, the author made his pilgrimage to "Savage Africa" expressly to see the gorilla in its native wilds, and he has not. Therefore, either disappointing to find how little he has to say upon that subject. It is true that he reaches the gorilla country, but he gets upon the wrong side of the river, and he quotes many authorities, that he sees persons who have not only heard but have been bitten by the brute, that he is aware of a gorilla dance, and that he takes all possible pains to learn what he can of the Great Invisible; but we are not able to discover that he ever in his own person saw a gorilla. In speaking of M. Du Chaillu, Mr. Reade says: "I am compelled to put much confidence in the statements of M. Du Chaillu, who has had better opportunities than any of us of learning the true nature of the animal, but who has, unhappily, been induced to sacrifice truth to effect, and the esteem of scientific men for a short-lived popularity." In fact, Mr. Reade's volume has been written a very entertaining book. "If I have any merit," he says "it is that of having been the first young man about town to make a fresh fuss over the African Negro. I have not attempted to write a salubrious country with no special object, and at his own expense. *Le Jeune* in the days of Louis XIII. went to Canada merely to let smoke his cigar amongst cannibals." And the tone of his book is exactly that which would be expected from a "young man about town" (if he happened to be very clever). The flirtations in particular, though very much in the "young man" style, are described with a warmth of colouring which is enough to horrify the prudish and startle those who are not used to such writing. Nor does the author abstain from anatomical questions of a delicate nature, which are more in place in a medical work than in a volume of travels. In fact, he writes upon everything, African, or Portuguese or other, from toothpicks to religion, with a self-complacency, a free-and-easiness, a dogmatism, a decidedness, a quickness of glance, and a readability which will please some immensely and displease others to the same extent. For our own part, we have found certain that we derived considerable amusement from his volume.

The Wife's Revenge. By W. W. Fenn. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) This is a novel of more than ordinary merit, whether we look to the characters or the incidents. The plot is somewhat hackneyed, well described, and the latter are timed and arranged so as to create and sustain deep interest. Mr. Mervyn, the hero, is not a hero to the reader from flagging. It is not entirely devoid of fault (especially in the matter of delicacy), but it is, for the most part, well conceived and unstilted. Nor would it be fair to call the story sensational, or that term is generally understood; for we take it that a tale is emotionally powerful, not sensational, if it be developed by exciting evenly simply for the sake of gratifying the morbid or galvanising the blood. But when the author is not sensational, indeed, when he desires to impress vividly upon minds the awful consequences which may be the result of a single false step, or rather an existing evil, he is not only justified in exhibiting, he is almost bound to exhibit, in the most lurid colours that he can, the evil which must be connected with that evil. And the sentences which Mr. Wills has prefixed to his novel, and whose mean simply that the author is not to be shocked at the principle of English law which allows a wife's evidence, as it does her husband's, to be used in a court of law, forbids it in criminal cases. He therefore sets to work to show how a man whose character is cleared in a bankruptcy case by his wife's evidence, is condemned to the death on the evidence of his wife's evidence. And he performs his task with considerable ingenuity, power, humour, and pathos. It is not a pleasant story, nor is it a very healthy one, but it is far from being unnatural, and he very shrewdly points out that that cannot be the proper law by which husband and wife should refer their differences, behind mathematics in perfection; and a law which holds good for a class, and that the o-th, the most numerous, is not likely though not for the latter. Mr. Wills takes the o-th case, in which a father, to save his mother, takes upon himself the suspicion of a murder, is convicted of it, and dies (if not, alas! in reality, at least in baby son (only seven years old), and can be cleared only by the evidence of his wife, for the conviction of whom, as the mother and son, too, are indicted together; and we cannot see any reason why the wife should not have been called as a witness against her. It may be a reason, but we do not recollect that Mr. Wills has made it out clearly in his book. Moreover, there are two circumstances which it would take too long to particularise, but which tend to make the combination of circumstances extraordinary enough so as not likely to occur more than once, if so often, whilst "the great world" spins down the ages. Still, the circumstances of the story are not impossible to be framed with a view to experience and probability. Nor, indeed, does the author push his extreme case to the bitter end, the innocent after all, to suffer. We would not, for the sake of this great work, that we were fain at the end to exclaim emphatically, *sebastur ergo Apollo oracula.*

Life and Philanthropic Labours of Andrew Reed, D.D. Edited by his sons, Andrew Reed, M.A., and Charles Reed, F.S.A. (1 vol. Strahan and Co.) It has been said that

> The good is oft interred with their bones;

but Dr. Reed's posthumous fame will bear out neither assertion. The evil, if he ever did, appears to be forgotten; and the good bids fair to last as long as masonry, and misfortune, and memory. For the misfortunes were his care, and the good deeds of others were the monument of his solicitude. A memoir and a portrait of the philanthropist have already appeared in Mr. Cassell's illustrated remains for us only to describe the nature of the book under consideration. The object of the writers has been to "set forth the man as he lived *for himself*," whenever it is possible; and the journals kept by Dr. Reed have rendered this possibility very great. The natural division of the life into the ministerial and philanthropic has been generally speaking, adhered to; and for this reason "Dr. Reed's miscellaneous labours have been grouped together, and not chronologically arranged. Lest it should puzzle anybody to conceive how a Dissenter became a Doctor of Divinity, it may be as well to state that the degree was conferred upon him in America, at Yale College. An extract from the memorial addressed in Wycliffe Chapel to the trustees terms a sufficient account of his life: it is in these words:—"As a man, he feels it would be blind to the facts to deny that some of the noblest institutions, for the relief of the fatherless, the idiot, and the incurably afflicted, have originated in his mind, and been carried out by an imperishable monument. He was born Nov. 27, 1787; and, having served his generation according to the will of God, he fell on sleep Feb. 25, 1862."

The Director of the Observatory at Bologna announces that on the 25th of December last he observed a comet between the constellation of Lyra and Hercules. It has the appearance of a nebula concentrated round a nucleus, with a tail not exceeding 30 minutes in length.

The telegraphic station at Ichenstadt, on the route to China, was opened on the 2nd of December, the distance from St. Petersburg being 2700 versts. It is believed that messages which formerly took twenty-three days by post will now reach that point in eight hours.

Lord Alington, Captain Pauncefote (who was recently married at Montreal, to Miss Ellen Magruder, daughter of Commodore Magruder, late of the United States' navy, and niece of the well-known Confederate General of that name.

FINE ARTS.

In addition to the materials for preserving the resemblance of the personal lineaments of William Makepeace Thackeray alluded to in our last, and which would be available in erecting a monument to his memory, a posthumous cast of the great author's face was, we are informed, taken by Mr. Brucciani, of Newman Street, Henry Weekes, R.A. This mask, unlike almost every other we have seen, could correctly give a shock even to the most sensitive or to the most deeply bereaved. The expression has so much faithfulness in it that it seems actually trembling to a smile; there is no trace of pain, no shadow of suffering, and hence the original has been preserved from the ravages of death, which, though often seen in death, is almost invariably effaced by the decomposition of the plaster—this may be naturally generally reading only the osseous structure quite unaltered. We may remind our readers that, last autumn, a bust, executed by Mr. H. M. Weekes, R.A., of Mr. Thackeray in his study, already described, the deceased novelist's portrait was taken by Mr. Frederick Sandys. A cast from this bust has been engraved by Mr. Holl, the original being in Lord Ashburton's guildhall of Mr. Thackeray's residence, Kensington, and is a very admirable chalk drawing of Thackeray's head, nearly in profile, the eyes looking at a paper which he holds. This drawing has been photographed.

A committee of eminent artists has been formed to draw up a petition to Her Majesty praying that Queen's advocates may include the whole subject of London streets and communications, with a view to sanitary, engineering, and general improvements. The step has been taken by the advice of Professor Donaldson, who has been engaged on the new street architecture.

In anticipation of the changes in the schools, as well as other parts of the constitution of our Royal Academy which will probably be proposed before Parliament as a sequel to the Royal Commission of last year, a large particular respecting the only complete School of Fine Arts in Paris may be acceptable. A Council for Instruction, consisting of the Director and twelve Members of the Arts has then, been constituted as follows:—The Duc de Morny, honorary president; 2, Comte de Nieuwerkerke, Superintendent of Fine Arts, president; 3, Count Walewski, Minister of State; 4, Count de Parts, vice-president, and nominated for five years Director of the Academy of Fine Arts; 5, Count Laborde, Member of Institute; two architects, an engraver, two "senators," a general officer, and Baron Taylor, Director of the Theatre Français, and nominated by all of the staff of professors of the school. His salary is £120 per annum. The professors are to be paid £80 per annum, and £40 or £56 are to have studios provided for their use. In the school are taught painting, sculpture, engraving, and engraving on medals and precious stones. From one to three studios, with professors to each, are appropriated to the various branches. The following courses are given:—1, History of Art and Æsthetics; 2, Anatomy; 3, Perspective; 4, Elementary Architecture; 5, Descriptive Geometry; 6, Geology, Elementary Physics, and Chemistry; 7, Archæological Drawing; 8, Practical Application to Workyards; 8, History and Archæology. It will be seen that the subjects are more numerous than are taught in our schools. The obligations are—that all the pupils attend the course of history, and obligations are—that all the pupils attend the course of history, and that they attend the course of perspective. The drawing, painting, sculpture, and engraving, attend the courses of anatomy and perspective. The pupils are to be admitted to competitive trials at the courses except anatomy. All French artists, from the age of fifteen to thirty, are admissible to the school. The number of competitors for the great Rome prizes (one prize only to each section) after having succeeded in two preliminary tests. The winners of the Grand Prix de Rome will only receive pensions for four years; the first two of these they must spend at home, and the remaining two at Rome. Besides the Grand Prix de Rome, there are two extraordinary journeys upon informing the administration of their intentions.

An elaborate report has been presented to the Imperial Exhibition to every conformation of the great rock, and the ruins of the monastery of Saint-Bruno, founded by the founder of the order in the Crystal Palace. The model is built to a scale of 1 to 100, and is the work of a Chartreux, Mrs. Arnaud, who has been engaged upon its execution upwards of three years.

MUSIC.

The English Opera Association (Limited) has at length passed its proposition, and the scheme as detailed therein seems to promise very successful results. The Earl of Dunraven has taken on a large and liberal scale, the directors, who, headed by the Earl of Westmoreland, include Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Frederick Gye, and other gentlemen equally determined to realise the long-desired establishment of a truly National opera. When the society was first formed, some time back, the greatest difficulty it had to contend with was the want of a suitable house, and it is probably owing to that obstacle that active operations have been so long delayed. Negotiations have, however, successfully been made with Mr. Gye, by which the directors of the company will become the lessees of Covent-garden Theatre during the autumn and winter months for a term of years commencing at Michaelmas next. Great stress is laid on the fact of there being no professional element in the management, so that the directors, it is hoped, will be the more well determined to take advantage of the highest professional talent, and will hold themselves responsible to the public alone, and will not delegate to any professor or artist such irresponsible power as could by possibility interfere with the interests of the general body. It is not the intention of the association to confine its performances to works of native composers alone, but the masterpieces of foreign operas of merit will also be given, amongst which we are promised "many gems" from the German school, and the production of one great Italian stage, and therefore, almost entirely unknown to the English public." Its intention is to study as much as possible strictly ensemble, and we may also understand that the best available talent will be forthcoming. Mr. Alfred Mellon has been retained as musical conductor, and Mr. Gye as the stage manager, in that of the Royal Italian Opera. The management of the stage will be left to Mr. Augustus Harris, who, by his experience, is well fitted for the scenery. Both in an artistic and in a commercial point of view the English Opera Association promises well, and, should the directors succeed in carrying out their intentions, they will well deserve, and we trust, obtain, the co-operation and support of the public.

After a triumphantly-successful engagement in Madrid (which had been preceded by one in Paris, in the Rue Rumainville,) and his again created a *furore*. The theatre was crowded on the evening of the first appearance of the "Favorita" in the presence of the Emperor and Empress; and she received the most flattering demonstrations of applause during the performance. Unwilling as they are, generally, to indorse reputations earned elsewhere, and more especially in London, the Spaniards have been quite unable to resist the fascinations and talents of the youthful artiste.

There has been absolutely nothing new, musically speaking, produced in London, during the week of "Parepa's" has been confirmed at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA by a series of crowded audiences, who have testified their delight by hearty applause and the admirable acting and singing of the performers. We are sincerely glad to see the continued prosperity of this house, and the Fyne and Harrison management towards the close of its career at Covent Garden.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—On Saturday was produced a new play, by Mr. Edmund Falconer, entitled "Night and Morn." Though similar in title to Sir Lytton Bulwer's novel of "Night and Morning," there is no similarity between the subjects. The new piece is in three acts and constructed with well-practised skill. It opens with a long soliloquy in person by Julian di Vivaldi (Mr. Phelps), who has been incarcerated for twenty years as a political prisoner, and has consequently married a Princess. The union was annulled by a Papal Bull, and she is now the mistress of Farnese. The Princess (Miss Heath) we have alluded, and which serves the purpose of

a prologue to a Greek play, Julian details the progress of which he has been making for escape, and soon after passes them in operation. We see him making his exit from the window, next hanging by the prison walls, and then sub on the terra firma, prepared to run away. Here he is met by a mysterious personage, who insists on his keeping an assignation with a lady who expects him, and leads him to a palace, where he has an interview with the confidante (Mrs. Murray) of the Princess Maria (Miss Heath). By the former he is soon put in the way of exchanging his prison dress for that of a page cavalier; but before he can see the Princess we find the lady having an interview with the Duchess of Ferrara. Alarmed, however, by the news that it is of course that the daughter had been following in the footsteps of her father, and returning to effect a rescue by marriage with a certain Leonardo, and who had been imprisoned for the act. At this point the mysterious personage, who has been now waiting, and great is her disappointment when she meets with Julian instead. In her disappointment she begins to be tender to the prisoner, but, being assured by a confidential Friar (Mr. Ryder) that Julian is guiltless of the crime for which he has been condemned, and is rescued by Julian's undertaking to secure the safety of Leonardo and to procure his pardon for their espousals. In the third act he has an interview with the Duchess, who informs her for the first time that he has been incarcerated in the fortress that stands within sight of her palace window, and who thought that he had been employed at Naples, employing life and liberty with a wife and children. She is really affected by the latter intelligence, but has a regard for her own safety induces her to put him under temporary arrest. To counteract this, however, she has that documents are safely deposited which will reveal all to the Duke within twelve hours unless he is released. She, however, soon discovers that Julian has also found, and has received a casket from a Friar, not to be opened until the lapse of the appointed time, and is very anxious to obtain possession of it; but the Duke, from a high sense of honour, resists her solicitations. Then follows a scene between the Princess and Julian, in which the latter solicits his consent for the marriage of the Princess with the imprisoned Leonardo. To the Duke's hesitating, he assumes a higher tone, and insists on having his request granted. He appeals to the casket in the Duke's possession, and to the proof that he himself is the true heir to the dukedom, and therefore entitled to the command; whereupon the Duke expresses his determination to resign in favour of Julian. The Duke, Mr. Ryder, finds that the latter

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE new year (which finds John Day with nearly 100 horses in training at Danebury) has brought the January entries well up to the mark. If the Newmarket Handicap has not been so successful as usual, the Prince of Wales Plate (handicap) comes to the rescue on the 21st Spring with 110 entries, and the Two-Year-Old Plate with 70, one of them the Duke of Beaufort's Sally-go-Lastly. The entries for the Lincoln Spring are capital throughout. The November Spring comes up well with its steeplechase: and the Liverpool Grand National, which is under the new rules, is no less than 87 entries. Among them we have two previous winners, Jealousy and Emblem (who is rated in the handicap more than fifty pounds in front of Jealousy), and Emblem (who is rated in the handicap more than fifty pounds in front of Jealousy), and she has a skin on, or she wouldn't make a shadow in the sun"). Umpire, Macaulay, Bellingrove, Dundee, Lord Clifden, Jealousy, Gwyn, and Avalanche are also among the lot, whose weights are "to be published in due time." The Two-Year-Old Stakes, which last year has a fine entry of 40; and the Two-Year-Old Stakes, which has taken a rare start in consequence of the extra £100 added to it, has reached 71, or three more than the Ascot Derby. There are also the Ham and the Findon Stakes at Goodwood. The Great Spring handicaps are headed as usual by the Chester Cup, the Great Northampton City and Suburban (148), the Great Northamptonshire (97), and the Great Metropolitan (67). And Clifden at Chester, the Northampton Cup, and Asteroid in the Great Northamptonshire and Great Metropolitan. Both these celebrities are among the 31 and 32 top weights, along with Union Jack, Queen Bertha, Harvest Moll, and Jack of Hearts; and Rataplan, who finishes one of Mr. Naylor's four second nominations.

Mr. Pinkey Smith has lost his celebrated old chestnut horse Father of the Turf, who had been before the public for upwards of twenty seasons, and had, we believe, beaten Lanercost and Melbourne in one of his many victorious struggles in the shires. The Knowsley experiment as to how long Miss Bove would live, has terminated rather prematurely, as the old mare, which has never been in a foal since 1857, when she finished an illustrious but sadly "roaring" line with Dee Bowlas, died in her loftier quarters. Mr. Edmund Hobson Jeaks were Iris, the winner of the Oaks; Longbow, one of the fastest and finest racers of her time; and Clifton, one of the best steeplechasers, whom Josh Scott believed to be a certainty for the St. Leger if his leg had not given way in the race; and Lady Alice, who was mainly backed for the Derby, by virtue of his two-year-old running, and has proved a great mare. The winnings of six of their stock alone exceed £20,000. She was by Catton from Tranby's dam by Orvill, and once created quite a sensation at Manchester, by beating General Chassé over a five-mile course. We had not seen her for two years, and she showed very slight symptoms of age to the last, when she was found dead in her box. The *Field* states that a post mortem has been put to the stud, and that one of Newminster's greatest patrons has applied for twenty subscription to mare-coming.

The new Tattersall's, at Knightsbridge, is progressing very fast. It stands upon nearly two acres, and has a frontage to Grafton, which is 60 ft. by 30 ft., and lighted by three domes, is attached to an area, answering to the present Mart, of 70 ft. by 60 ft. The Subscription Room is 100 ft. by 60 ft., and covered in by a roof of glass, supported by iron girders. The twenty loose boxes are 11 ft. by 9 ft., and lighted by a patent louvre top; and the rest of the accommodation for horses will comprise ninety-eight stalls. The manure pits will be arched over and the effluvia carried away by shafts, as well as the well, in fact, form a very perfect model of a building, in which the well-known bust of George IV. and the fox will have their places as of old in the ancient centre temple, as of yore. The carriages will not be on the ground-floor, as at present, but in a gallery overlooking the area at the lunge square of stables.

Those who mourn for her beautiful seat, nerve, and hands, both in Rotten-row and with the Quorn's hounds, will be grieved to hear of the death of the celebrated Miss Elizabeth Hall, which took place after a very severe accident in the park. But, although she gradually recovered from its effects, she was never herself again. Miss Hall was among the very best of Mr. Rarey's pupils; and her portrait, representing her on the side of a horse which she had just "put down," was the subject of a picture by Mr. Frank Stone at the Royal Academy in the Royal Academy some four or five years ago. Except, perhaps, on very rough ground, Miss Hall, in the full vigour of her nerve, Mr. Davis thought he had seen no lady rider equal to her.

The Accrington Steeplechase Society closed its members at their last meeting. There was a good report of the Alnanthas silkworm, which had been brought over to Accrington by Mr. Ashworth, and that the hen Wonga had laid an egg. Unfortunately she had dropped it from a perch and it was not known if the breeders



SUSA, AT THE FOOT OF MONT CENIS.—SEE PAGE 66.

NEW-YEAR'S EVE AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

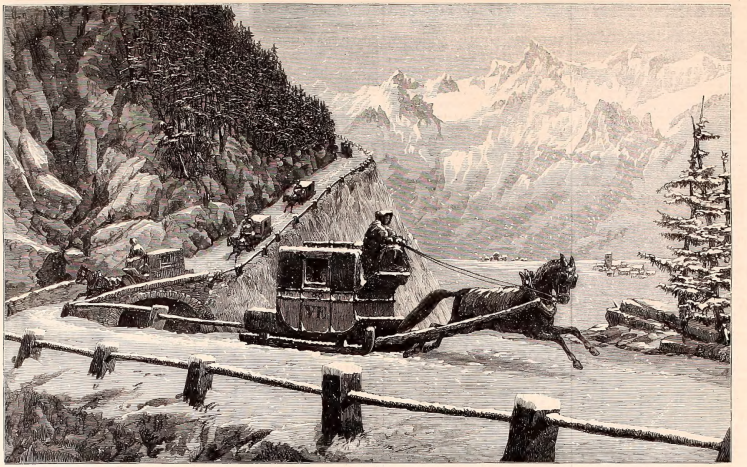
To persons well acquainted with Liverpool, the cigar manufactory of Messrs. Cope, Brothers, and Co., represents one of its most prominent industrial establishments. It is an example of what may be done by an honest endeavour to carry into practice some of those social arrangements between employers and their workpeople which result in their mutual advantage and their mutual good feeling. The entertainment to which the firm annually invite all the men, women, boys, and girls in their employ, and which is known as "Cope's Christmas Dance," has come to be regarded as an important if not a public event. As the business of the firm has increased, however, the number of workpeople has become so great that they have lately been straitened for room to hold their festival, and it was found necessary on the present New-Year's Eve to engage the largest building in Liverpool, St. George's Hall, in order effectually to keep up the annual revel.

About eight o'clock the gentlemen who had been specially invited began to arrive. Amongst those were the Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. J. Bramley-Moore, M.P., Rear-Admiral Evans, Mr. Alderman Woodruff, Messrs. F. B. Morley, H. Tate, J. B. Mellader, J. Rogers, W. B. Bairstow, James Baines, W. R. Copeland, and A. Henderson.

The real company of the evening, consisting of the workpeople of the factory, were astonished at the size of the hall and at the brilliant preparations made for their reception. Soon, however, they had assembled in happy, lively, laughing groups, and the admirable orchestra commenced the strains for a quadrill, which was but preliminary to a selection of dance' music, much of it composed for the occasion, and all heartily responded to, several dances being executed with admirable spirit.

The meeting, having been addressed by Mr. J. C. Cowper, joined in three cheers for the Mayor and his Worship, who was watching the scene from the gallery beneath the organ, responded by a few sensible and friendly words.

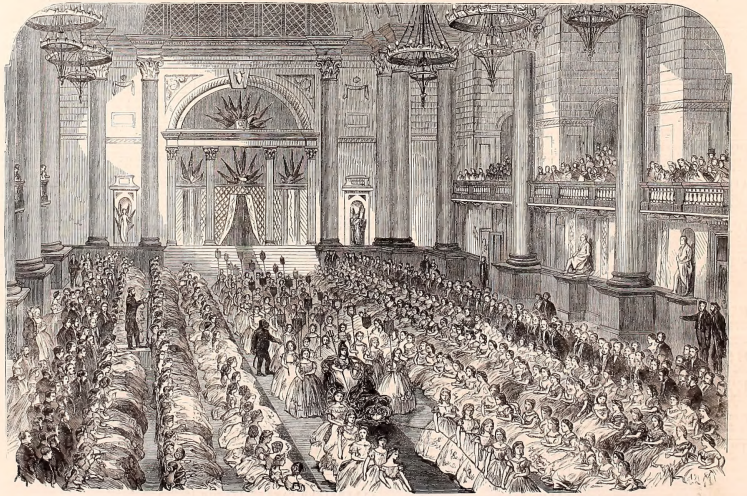
Soon after this, preparations were made for the great ceremony of the evening—the farewell to the Old and the welcome to the New Year. This pageant, which was in some sort a repetition of those gorgeous masques once so popular at Whitehall and other Royal palaces, was beautifully contrived, and gave unbounded satisfaction. Down the entire length of the hall, from the orchestra to the south court, broad strips of crimson carpet were spread, leaving an avenue of about 30 ft. wide. Upon these lines of carpets were ranged, sitting or reclining, the younger members of the assembly, while the elder sat or stood behind them in a picturesque combination of colours, the effect of their gay and varied dresses. At the end of the avenue, up the broad flight of steps leading to the south court, stood rows of young girls adorned with wreaths and bearing festoons of flowers; while behind these, again, were quaintly-costumed male figures carrying banners. The gateway of the court was filled with a richly-ornamented tent. At a few minutes to twelve o'clock the lights in the hall grew dim, and there suddenly arose in the centre of the avenue a representation of the Old Year, a figure like Time, with flowing hair and beard, and bearing a scythe. As he feebly walked onward towards the dais,



DESCENDING MONT CENIS IN WINTER.—SEE PAGE 66.

Mr. J. C. Cowper, the tragedian, recited, with great taste and feeling, Tennyson's ode, "The Death of the Old Year." This was succeeded by slow organ music, amidst which "the Old Year" reached the dais, where he stood and paced round for a minute. As a deep-toned gong struck twelve, he turned and, lifting the curtains of the tent, retired as he disclosed the "New Year," a bright little creature, in a costume resembling that of Britannia. At this moment the light once more sprung up in the hall, the whole audience sang "Rule Britannia" and the National Anthem, while the fairy New Year entered a triumphal car, and was drawn across the hall, followed by the other figures in the pageant, as shown in our Engraving below. Then came a peal of bells, to which Mr. Cowper recited, with admirable effect, a poem written for the occasion.

Again the hall was cleared for dancing; and the next episode was a gigantic Christmas tree, hung with a great number of useful and ornamental as well as with the most grotesque prizes, including even an alligator and a gorilla (which latter fell to the Clown and chased him round the hall), dispensed by means of a wheel of fortune in which resided an attendant sprite. The "ebony minstrels" and some grotesque characters amongst the "professional" part of the audience contributed greatly to the amusements, and nothing flagged for an instant. The refreshments, even for such a large company, were ample, and admirably dispensed, and the dawn found some indefatigable dancers full of brisk appreciation of an entertainment which was successful, not only for the pleasure it afforded the guests, but as an expression of genuine and hearty interest between employers and workpeople.



MESSRS. COPE'S CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT TO THEIR WORKPEOPLE AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

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BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst., at Pilgrim's Hall, Pilgrim's Hatch, Brentwood, Essex, the wife of Captain Durnsford M'Gill, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 3, Tobermore-terrace, Monkstown, Dublin, Mrs. Robert Ker Bowman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Ormskirk Church, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Charles T. Thomas, brother of the bride, the Rev. E. H. Higgs, second son of the late Commander J. Higgs, Royal Navy, to Florence Julia, only daughter of the Rev. D. G. W. Comber, Rector of Ormskirk. No cards.

On the 11th inst., at St. John's Church, Ilkley, by the Rev. Edward Coleridge, Vicar of Maple Durham and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, Charles Edward Robertson to the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, to Fanny Bevan, second daughter of F. Schoenstadt, Esq., of Bute Docks.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at 10, Upper-place, Regent's Park, Captain Cuthbertson, widow of the late Augustus Frey, C.B., Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the fleets and armies.

On the 13th inst., after two days' illness, Mr. Allen-terrace, Plymouth, Catharine Elizabeth, wife of the late Captain Francis John Nott, R.N., in her 81st year.

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, Scotswell Lodge, Redland Park, Bristol, deeply lamented, and having survived his beloved wife only five months, Samuel Worthington, M.R.I.C.S., last surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, M.R.A., of Worthington, and Vicar of Tarporley, Cheshire.

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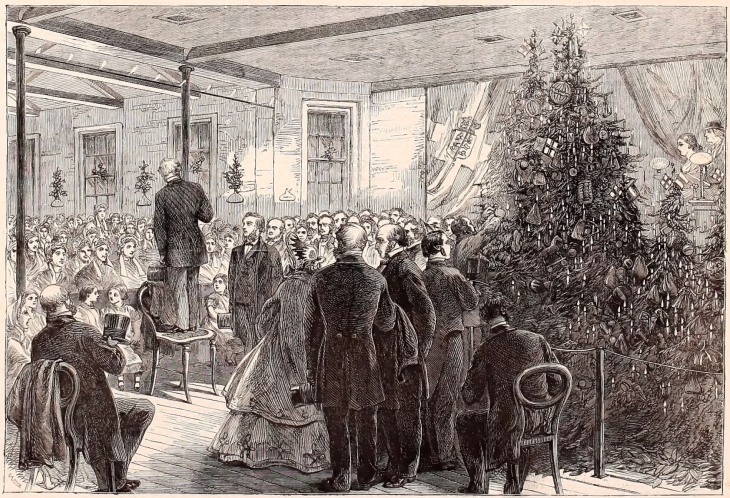


OPENING OF THE CAPE TOWN AND WELLINGTON RAILWAY: ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN AT WELLINGTON STATION.

AFTER many delays the Cape Town and Wellington Railway has been completed and opened. This is the only considerable railway undertaking begun in South Africa, and the first that has been finished in Cape Colony. The line, which is single, and about fifty-eight miles in length, including the extension into the city at Cape Town, crosses the Cape Flats, and ascends the Eerste River valley, passing through Stellenbosch and the Paarl, and terminates at the town of Wellington, situated at the foot of Bain's Kloof Pass, on the high road to the interior. In addition to the terminus stations, six intermediate ones have been provided—namely, at Salt River, D'Urban Road or Belle Ville, Eerste River, Stellenbosch, Klapmuts or Bennet's Ville, and the Paarl.

The railway was opened on the 4th of November last by Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Cape Colony. We gather from the Cape papers some particulars of the ceremony. The train appointed to convey the Governor and the invited guests was appointed to leave Cape Town at 9.30 a.m., and an excursion-train, in which the public were accommodated, was fixed to leave a quarter of an hour later.

The invited guests assembled on the Strand-street side of the Cape Town terminal station; the general public on the opposite or Parade side. The station was gaily decorated with flags, garlands, and festoons of foliage and flowers, the steps leading to the platform on the Strand-street side being covered with crimson cloth. The guests' train consisted of about half a score of "composite" first and second class carriages, resplendent in new paint and varnish, the Governor's state coach, in the centre, being most tastefully decorated with flowers. The guests, numerous as they were, were all conducted to



CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT TO THE INMATES OF THE GREENWICH UNION-HOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE

their seats by the officers of the company appointed to perform that duty, and not the slightest crowding or difficulty of any kind was experienced. Meanwhile, the opposite platform became densely packed by a crowd of excursionists waiting for the train appointed to convey them to the scene of attraction. At a few minutes before ten o'clock the "Governor's train" rolled slowly out of the station. Speeding rapidly onwards, the train arrived at Salt River station, where the Governor and Lady Wodehouse, a party of invited guests, a large number of excursionists, and a crowd of eight hundred persons, were awaiting its arrival. The Governor and his Lady and the "capital" hurtle having been duly received, the train moved under way. Speeding past D'Urban-road, Eeaste River, and Kuil's River stations, all decked with triumphal arches, garlands, and festoons of flowers, and crowded with interested spectators, the train wound its sinuous way into the deep recesses of the Eeste River Valley, where the most wonderful display of natural beauty is beheld—bosch, out "Sleepy Hollow," find a luxurious resting-place. At the Bellenbosch station the train halted for the first time. Here we were thronged with passengers awaiting the excursion-train, and a few of the invited, who, of course, obtained places in the "Governor's" train. Beyond Stellenbosch the line passes through one of the most beautiful, most highly-cultivated, and most productive districts of the Colony. Passing the famous "place" of the "Old Rass" and the well-known "model farm" of Mr. Robert Hart, the Governor's train launched into busy—but at a slackened speed, for the gradient is heavy—for the Paarl, where a short halt again ground. Now commenced the ascent of the same rich, fertile character, the train passed a little on the right of the six-mile avenue, flanked by villas, cottages, and farmhouses in the midst of vineyards, which leads to the pretty little village of the Paarl, and then dashed along the banks of the Berg River towards Wellington. Leaving the village of the Paarl on the right, they shortly arrived at the terminus, which is about a mile from the village—having been in motion two hours. The procession in the direction of Worcester. On the arrival of the train the volunteers, under the command of Colonel Bird, presented arms, the band played "God Save the Queen," the cannon of the artillery thundered a Royal salute, and the immense crowd, that here, as elsewhere, had collected to see what might be seen, cheered until they were hoarse. And amidst the cheering his Excellency the Governor and party launched into carriage and formally declared the line to be open.

The numerous guests found ample accommodation in the goods shed, tastefully decorated, where on the arrival of the train was prepared Tiffin and the complimentary speeches usual on these occasions over, the company at the conveyed back to the Cape Town station, the day twelve hundred persons travelled over the line without the slightest accident.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GREENWICH UNION.

THROUGH the liberality of Mrs. Angerstein, wife of the member for Greenwich, the inmates of the Union-house in that town were, on the 5th inst., brought together in the great hall of the establishment the beginning of the new year. Application had been made on behalf of Mrs. Angerstein for the permission that she might be permitted to afford the treat—namely, a number of Christmas trees, with the usual ornaments and useful articles, which were to be distributed among the inmates of the house. This permission was readily accorded; and on Tuesday week last—now never before remembered in the annals of the Union-house was the result. Between 900 and 1000 of the inmates men, women, and children—not excluding the imbecile and insane—were in the hall during the day. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, lent for the occasion by Captain Lane, of Greenwich, whilst at the upper end of it, in front of the orchestra, was raised on a stand, were eight magnificent Christmas trees, the tops of which reached to the ceiling. Above the trees was the whole being laden with prizes—toys for the children, and small bags of snuff, tobacco, and tea for the old people. At the foot of the trees on their illuminated branches three thousand of there New-Year's gifts. There was a large attendance of visitors and friends of the board of guardians. Mr. and Mrs. Angerstein, with their family, were early in attendance, the entertainment not having taken place immediately after the inmates had partaken of their fish, half-pint of cider, at which time, accompanied by the master and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Kilby, they were entertained with useful articles of warmth, the distribution fairly commenced. Mrs. Angerstein, Mrs. Lane, and the ladies present themselves for a considerable period in this duty, the recipients of the prizes, who were distinguishable either by age or infirmity, as they came forward, having some kind words addressed to them and hope expressed for their future happiness. Cheer after cheer, and hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Angerstein. To add to the pleasure of the evening the band belonging to the 3rd Kent (Blackheath) Rifle Volunteers Corps, by permission of Captain Backer, gave their services, and during the proceedings played some very excellent pieces.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE PEOPLE OF HOLSTEIN

IN FAVOUR OF THE DUKE OF AUGUSTENBURG.

WE resume our Illustrations of the hearty welcome given by the Holsteiners to their Prince Frederick of Augustenburg. The intelligence of events in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty will be given in another column. Here we confine ourselves to a few particulars relating to our Engravings.

GREAT OPEN-AIR MEETING AT ELMSHORN.

Elmshorn, one of the first places in Holstein where Prince Frederick was proclaimed, is a flourishing town with considerable manufactures and commerce. It is particularly rapid in its growth, and there are not with in shadowing at all the fairs throughout the duchies. Elmshorn is one of the few towns in the whole duchies which can afford to entertain without previous special permission, and there is, consequently, a great market-place. Several surrounding communes assembled on the great open-air meeting which was held at Elmshorn. All agree in stating that it was a scene of the greatest enthusiasm. One of them estimates that there were 20,000 Holsteiners present—very likely one of the male population. It seems, however, to have been a clumsily-managed affair, according to the Holstein correspondent, by the way down in the carriages the passengers sang the everlasting national song of Schleswig-Holstein, and which they sang over and over two in Hamburg, grow as tired as they do of the "Dark Girl Dressa'd in Blue" in London. And when I arrived at the place of meeting the first thing I heard was the same eternal tune—the entire multitude singing chorus, although they had never practised it before. The mayor, a gentleman with a bald head mounted the deal rostrum, the front of which was boarded—the sounding board—and proposed three cheers for the prince, and proceeded to bellow away trumpery platitudes, in tone if his mouth had been open—not shut of phlegm. The instigators of the meeting had no resolutions to propose—nothing, verily, to end to achieve. Whenever the speakers broke down in their sentimental platitudes they called upon the people for a "Lebehoch" for Frederick VIII., or else they summoned the band to play some national air, which the people sang in full chorus, as well as though it had been part of a funeral ceremony. To say the truth, the whole of the grand opportunity was wasted in mere display. Instead of the greatest excitement here, a large part of the population of Schleswig-Holstein are called together, and they are entertained with the clatter of brass bands, the waving of hats, and the shouting of "Es lebe Frederick the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein." They whole adds that there was nothing to pay for the railway fare to Elmshorn; a free ticket was placed in each person's hand, and no one could say who was the liberal donor.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF PRINCE FREDERICK INTO KIEL.

On the 30th ult., a little before noon, the Prince of Augustenburg landed from the steamer Patriot at Glückstadt, on the Elbe, having previously landed at Harburg without touching at either Hamburg or Altona, and was received there with great enthusiasm, and after giving audiences to the authorities at the railway station, proceeded on by a special train, and arrived at Kiel unexpectedly about four o'clock. The news of his arrival spread like wildfire through the town, and all the inhabitants, headed by the municipal authorities, flocked to the terminus to welcome him. The progress of the Duke through the town was a triumphal procession. He and those who accompanied him had to pass through a perfect shower of flowers on their way through the streets from the railway and back to the hotel at the station. The Duke rode bareheaded, and repeatedly thanked the people on all sides for the reception accorded him. At six in the evening a grand banquet was given, and in the hall was the most resplendent with light. At half-past eight the Duke rode through the town in a carriage, having with him Count Louis Reventlow (who has been his constant attendant in all his journeys), and two of the local senators, while the crowds around the carriage increased more and more, and cheered and waved their hats incessantly and with the national songs, became louder and louder. At times the progress was almost impeded by the crowds. At nine o'clock there was a tour which lasted for an hour, the Duke returned to the place whence he had started. The Duke rode bareheaded, and repeatedly thanked the "Zapfenstreich," which paraded the principal streets of the town, the Duke, Count Reventlow, and the local senators, with hymn, the chorus of which was shouted by thousands of excited threats.

CONCILIATORY PROCESSIONS AT KIEL IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE.

On the last night of December the Prince of Augustenburg was assisted by persons of all classes, performed a *Fackelzug*, or procession by torchlight, through the streets of Kiel, which was a most imposing procession, accompanied by a band of music, and singing the national Schleswig-Holstein hymn. The prince was received with great enthusiasm at the hall, On arriving before the Prince's quarters at the Railway Hotel they stopped and cheered him vociferously, after which they proceeded to the residence of Professor Hegewisch, where the old academical song of "Gaudeamus igitur," and then threw their torches into a heap.

THE CONVENT OF ST. ONOFRIO.

THE painful tale of the life and sufferings of Torquato Tasso, one of Italy's most graceful bards, will ever remain a stigma upon the annals of that nation. Born at Sorrento, in the year 1544, and died during on the 25th of April, 1595, he passed the meridian of his life (from 1579 to 1586) in the prison of Sant' Anna, in Ferrara. Persecution and imprisonment of Tasso by the Duke Alphonso, his ultimate release through the intervention of the Duke of Mantua and the supplications of all Italy, the strong sympathies which he found at that period at the Convent of St. Onofrio, his death there on the eve of its celebration, and his interment in the church of the same convent, on the Janiculo, is undoubtedly well acquainted; but they will serve to throw a halo of interest around the spot. The following inscription (first written by Marini) on page 33. The hospitality of the monks to Tasso was repaid in their gratitude to him. For the convent (formerly) the Convent of St. Onofrio, on account of the conduct of its former gone, now occupying a building which ranks with Ariosto and Dante in the list of the glories of Italy.

The traveller, whose devotion to the memory of Torquato Tasso induces him to visit the convent of St. Onofrio on the Janiculo from the Eternal City by the Via Giulia, a narrow lane, which is a continuation of the Ponte Sisto, and passing by the Villa Farnesina, the great architect Sen Gallo, for his residence, and terminates at the lonely and ill-frequented piazza of St. Onofrio. This is filled in a small bark, ornamented with the image of St. Peter, and provided with an extensive view. For the convent, which is now (for the half-penny he will be transported in this bark to the opposite pre-cincture, across which he may ascend immediately to the convent himself with the recollection that he is ascending the famous Janiculo, one of the Seven Hills. After a while he will perceive a long lane, not less steep than the ascent from the river, but graced partly with brick and full of local colour. On the termination of this lane, which is not long, he will perceive a large pile in an open, the pilgrim can contemplate at once the desolation of the immortal Tasso. For a poet's cell, now transformed into a museum, is the sacred poets by the hostitable monks of St. Onofrio.

The convent is a large, but not vast mid-age, calm, tranquil, and sufficiently far from the rumours of the city to render it a fitting spot for a poet's repose. The cloisters (or colonnade) of the convent, which may be witnessed one of the most splendid views of Rome. Tasso's tomb is in the church of the convent, and is covered by ancient granite, of various dimensions, obtained from different ruins in the neighbourhood of Rome. The tomb, which is the production of cicerone shows with pride a beautiful Madonna by Leonardo da Vinci, and a picture of Domenichino, which the convent-guide had lost in war, to which the mask of the poet, moulded after nature, has been added. Many of the most distinguished literary characters of Italian genius preserved in this sad little chamber as an ante-chair and a writing-table, which the attendant-guide tells is an autograph letter, kept under a glass case.

The rule of the convent prohibited the admission of ladies within its walls. During several years the anniversary of the death of the unhappy poet was celebrated here with much pomp, and crowds of people visited the convent to pay their respects to the relics of their unfortunate Tasso. At length the multitude of visitors became so great that it was found necessary to limit the entrance to those who even arrived in such numbers that the monks, tormented by this noisy intrusion, determined to celebrate the poet's memory altogether on the anniversary of the death of the author of the imperishable "Gerusalemme Liberata."

REJOICINGS AT OLDHAM.

IN celebration of the attainment of his majority by Mr. Henry Platt, M.P., the eldest son of Mr. John Platt, upwards of 1,000 persons employed at the Hartford Works, Oldham, belonging to Messrs. Platt, Brothers, and Co., were entertained on Monday last by the principal members of the firm. The Hartford Works is a large establishment for the manufacture of cotton and woollen manufactures, and all the principal rooms in the building were appropriated for the festivities. The dinner took place in the basement, the people and their friends numbered nearly 8000, and the task of providing for this immense number was undertaken by Mr. Jennison, of the Bellevue Gardens. At two o'clock the tables on the basement, measuring 63 ft. by 150 ft.; the others, with the exception of that on the platform, were laid in the adjoining compartments of the room. The room on the third story was set apart as a hall and concert room. The dinner consisted of 1000 joints, 1000 fowls, 1000 tarts, and 1000 plum puddings. Tea was commenced at five o'clock, and was completed in about two hours, 1000 persons taking places. They were divided into four relays, about 2000 being supplied at a time. At the close of tea, which had a fine effect, the room was illuminated. One an idea may be formed of the provision made for this vast assemblage when we state that there were provided 1800 4 lb. loaves, 1200 currant loaves, 8000 biscuits, 6 chests of tea, 10 cwt. of sugar, and 1 cwt. of butter. The following gentlemen—Mr. Taylor, Royd, Ratcliffe, and Robinson; E. Hartley, F. Hughes, W. S. Mellor, W. Hartley, Hughes, Hartley, Mellor, Taylor, Hughes, J. Winterbottom, and W. Knott, some of the oldest workmen in the employment of the firm, presided at the tables in the basement and platform, and a circle was formed, round which the company assembled. The vast dome was then illuminated with gas, and the chandelier, richly gilt, containing an address to Mr. John Platt. Mr. James Taylor, one of the oldest workmen, presented the address, which was expressive of the good feeling of the workmen towards Mr. Platt and his family, congratulating them on the coming of age of Mr. Henry Platt. Mr. Taylor stated that the address had the unanimous approbation of the great body of the workmen, and it was presented as a token of the esteem in which they held Mr. Platt, his wife, and family. Mr. John Platt made a suitable reply, which was received with enthusiastic cheering. A supper was then provided for the company, and dancing provided for them. The immediate friends of Mr. Platt were entertained at a dinner, and the workpeople enjoyed themselves with dancing and other amusements. One Engraving on page 80 represents the ball-room at a period when the people were in the full swing of enjoyment. A portion of the room, as shown in the foreground of our illustration, was partitioned off for the use of Mr. Platt and his friends. The proceedings did not terminate until an early hour.

Similar rejoicings took place among the tenantry and the workmen employed on the family estate at Bryney-y-Newald, North Wales.

LETTER-WRITERS AND DEALERS IN CIGARETTES AT ROME

THE best, and, indeed, the only true way of thoroughly visiting a city, and particularly one like Rome, is to wander at leisure into these remote quarters, neglected by the authorities, where the ancient and modern habits and customs of the people are most singularly contrasted. The streets in such quarters, of which there are many at Rome, are filled by the aged constructions appear to have been raised, with their arched, interiors by windows of the most fantastic descriptions, adapted to the whims or requirements of successive generations.

Having discreetly donned the ordinary costume of the country, in order to avoid creating any feeling of inquisitiveness on the part of the common people, I sallied forth to obtain by my own observations into those narrow streets and half-hidden places which seem to have been made on purpose for philosophers and painters, will be enabled to contemplate at his ease many of the curiosities of the Roman population. Here, he will not fail to observe, at once all that is picturesque in the superb types of peasants draped in their cloaks and mixing with the ordinary inhabitants of the locality, and the dark-skinned countrywomen, whose sculptural forms are not disguised by their simple and original costume, to which the large linen cuffure gives a charming appearance.

In the course of exploring the ruins of the Theatre of Marcellus, especially on Sunday afternoon, another group attracted my attention, near a dirty-looking man who is sheltered by a large and tolerably dilapidated umbrella. This individual is the public letter-writer, and it is he who, for a few pence, couples for such of the unfortunate Roman people as do not know how to write, or who are too lazy, epistles, petitions and requests, demands, claims, and supplications to their Eminences of the Papal Government. Sometimes, by-the-by, he is very rare that their Eminences reply. The right to petition certainly exists, but on the other hand, there is no law which places any limit on the "pause for a reply."

The public letter-writer at Rome is ordinarily an old man, dressed as a *gentilhomo*. A ci-devant black coat, not too much worn, and his best hat, which he has mind is mostly superior to his vestments, and he is confidently relied upon to give advice and the benefit of his long experience in the conversations and discussions that take place hurriedly between the letter-writer and customers on the subject of their various misfortunes, to be duly recited and turned to graphic and classical account in the subsequent resulting petition or epistle.

Another peculiar kind of business, carried on in the same quarter, is that dealing in Italian Artist as it were, of the German boor, labours, is the trade in cigarettes, or pieces of partly-smoked cigars picked up by the poorer inhabitants of Roumilies, who peruse this melancholy occupation with imperturbability.

Cigarettes are a ready sale, and is either employed—*horrible dictu*—for chewing, or for smoking in the small wooden pipes used by the modern Romans.

Our Engraving is from a sketch recently taken by Marlani, who has introduced into his drawing one of those heavy gilded carriages of the Papal Government, the conclusion and ornamental work, says our Artist, certainly outweigh his Eminences pair or richly-caparisoned horses.

THE WINTER PASSAGE OVER MONT CENIS.

THE old road over Mont Cenis is still during winter the great high road between the north of Europe and Italy, although the railway from Modane to Susa, which already exists both in France and Switzerland north of the Alps, and from Susa to Turin, is completed. The traveller, south of them, yet no railway has at present penetrated through them. There are now two modes of passing the mountain by railway, that through France to Marseilles, and there by steamer to Genoa, or any other port on the north coast of Italy, and that by the Simplon and through the Austrian Tyrol; thirdly, by the Savoy railway to the foot of Mont Cenis, and over the mountain by diligence, or by the railway at Susa, on the Italian side. The first necessitates a sea passage from Marseilles to Genoa, and a long mountain railway journey. The old road over the mountain is therefore preferred, and, in an immense degree, is being maintained with the greatest regularity night and day during the whole of the winter. Between Bramin on the Italian side of the Alps, we think it may interest our readers to learn that some account of the way in which the road is kept open during the winter months, when all the ordinary passes in the mountains are blocked up with snow.

From Venice, Genoa and Milan, and all the great cities lying between them, there are regular railway accommodation, and connection with Turin. From this city it is intended to construct a railway to join the line on the north side of the Alps; at present it is only completed as far as Susa, at the foot of Mont Cenis, and here its remains in black and white for some years to come, for an enormous work of the largest magnitude ever undertaken need be completed before it can be used for the purposes of railway lines. This great work is nothing less than the construction of a tunnel under the Alps, which will be twenty-four miles in length—from the length of any tunnel yet formed; which great progress has already been made in its construction, but many years must elapse before a railway train passes through it.

Susa is an ancient town, and interesting in many respects, containing about 4000 inhabitants, is very well built, and decidedly clean for an Italian town. It is surrounded by high mountains, and protected by craggy eminences, between which are deep gorges through which the Dora Riparia flows. The mountains, and down the valley of which the river Doria-Riparia (the Doria Minor of Strabo), which has its source on Mont Cenis, are covered with vines, olives, chestnuts, and rocks, passing through the centre of the town on its way to the Italian lakes. The ruins of ancient castles on the craggy ridge which overhangs the town, the remains of Fort la Brunette, formerly considered one of the strongest fortresses in Italy. But we have spoken only of the inner valley, and the Alpine scenery. Ascending upon mountain, the largest called the Roche Melon, shuts in the valley from the north, and on the left hand the lower slopes of these mountains are covered with farms, rich woods, pastures, and vineyards.

Susa, the ancient Segusio, was the capital of Piedmont, under its Marquises. It was also the residence of a prince of Piedmont, and is frequently called the key of Italy; it guarded both the roads to Italy by Mont Cenis and Mont Genèvre; in its days it was closely watched that a stranger, on being observed to stop and look at it for a moment, was arrested as a spy. There are many ancient and interesting antiquities in the town. The cathedral is an old building raised upon the ruins of some vast Roman edifice; but the most interesting relic is the triumphal arch, called the Arch of Cottius. This triumphal arch was erected by Cottius, who was King of the Segusian tribes under the emperor Augustus I., on the road leading to Mont Genèvre. There is no road under it now; it is surrounded by old buildings and houses, and the level of the road is above the arch; there is another arch, through which passed what may be called the old road from Susa to Turin, which was the only road until the present magnificent one was made by Napoleon I.

The point of view from which we have taken the view of Susa on page 61 is on the upper side of the town, at the point where the modern road crosses the old one. It shows the cathedral and the town generally, also the three entrances into Italy; the ancient one, under the arch of Cottius, dedicated to a Roman Emperor (that on the right of the Engraving); that which passes under the arch in the centre, made by an Italian King; and the present great road, made by a French Inspector.

The traveller journeying northward reaches Susa from any part of Italy, whether by railway or diligence, and every incident is of the deepest interest, having arrived here, everything is changed. A different class of people take charge of him; he rides in a different class of vehicle, and

travels through a country whose characteristics are peculiar to itself. The journey of Mont Cenis is performed in the night and early morning; three trains from Turin reach Susa every day, at which place the old track is now going to be used, and the most perfect quiet exists everywhere; but on the arrival of the train from the station and its thousand and one luggage vans, the scene changes. Here a post-chaise, there a diligence, and hundreds of mules are in the streets, while railway officials of all kinds, porters, horse-keepers, postilions, and many diligence drivers throng the sheds, yards, and avenues outside the station. Inside these are tables laden with good fare, round which sat the travellers who are about to pass over the mountain, for which they make ample preparation by adding to their comforts of the coffee, bundy, and wine.

At length the general muster takes place in the station-yard, the luggage is stowed away on the top and the travellers are packed inside the heavy diligences, which are drawn by three or four horses. Susa amidst a blaze of torchlights, accompanied by a great cracking of whips, shouting and blowing of horns, the diligences drawn by a double team of horses and mules, as many as sixteen or twenty being harnessed to a single vehicle. The postilions, the driver and the conductor or general manager, beside the principal driver and his assistant. The leading horses have bunches of jingling bells hung over the ears, the river are soon passed, and then the horses toil up the steep road which winds under the rocks upon which the old castle stands, and over the bridge over which the old road to Turin and Susa crossed Italy. Beyond this the scene becomes highly picturesque. Each diligence has a front of its own to help prevent the snow from shoot their long rays of bright light between the lines of horses and mules and light up the road and the rocks right and left of this illuminated tract there is an almost pitchy darkness, from which mysterious forms emerge, and almost distant snow-covered mountains faintly emerge, and the traveller can make out that there is a great road to be travelled, although his light is see it properly. On go the line of diligences very slowly, for they are climbing up the side of a mountain, the road winding beside the horses, shouting and cracking their whips, while the bells on the horse are jingling merrily. The express vehicle soon gets far ahead, and a curious effect is presented by the lights of the passing along apparently in the air and in a different direction to that which would be kept after the fact is understood that they are on the zigzag road; and what this is passing along so much above, a diligence in the rear will be seen toiling along beneath it. Those in the rear will doubtless be failing and a difficulty be experienced in making out objects in the snow; but it will be seen that the road is made in winding round the sides of the mountains, and that tremendous flanks of rock are perpendicularly up on one side, while on the other there is a fearful precipice, from going over which we are only guarded by a row of stone posts placed at short distances between them. Occasionally a torrent of water falls into a hollow cavity in the rock on one side of the road, and, passing under it, thunders down into the valley below. The travellers, however, do not much trouble the passengers; they have faith in the skill of the drivers, and the workmanship of the diligences is doubtless, are all fast asleep, every one with an iron tank of hot water under his feet, for everything is done by the passengers in the route to make the journey as comfortable as possible. After a time, however, the air suddenly becomes colder, and the travellers have to change carriages, for they have arrived at the plateau of Cenis. Every stop and start is made with a great noise in snow, to their great astonishment, for there was no snow in the valley when they started. Here, on the plateau, according to them on emerging from their snug, warm berths in the diligences is quite insufficient; there is everywhere—thick over head and deep under foot. Carriages of all descriptions are assembled, and people are covered with it; merchandise and baggage lie about loose in it; there is a long train of diligences with lights in the windows; but no one tries to get in, for the door is blocked up with it; numerous sledges, people not requiring them, and other light moving circles, for they are mowed and frosted all over. The effect of all this is extraordinary, for it is the first time that travellers see the blinding bull's-eye lights of the diligences, together making bright luminous, the bewildered passengers, and wonderingly ask what has happened; perhaps the train of diligences has come in collision with an avalanche; but in fact no harm has happened, and the travellers again snugly stowed away in a compact little omnibus, which has sledge runners instead of wheels; the whole length has been packed away safely, and all are off again, the carriage which is generally over the snow without the least noise, drawn by four or six mules, and so past the plateau, through the Cenis tunnel, and the little square buildings in which the cantonniers live. Here the road is kept by Europeans, and the carriage is made, as houses of refuge. Then, as the day breaks, we pass this gloomy and inhospitable lake where a number of Alpine rose trees are seen.

At last it is broad daylight, and we have reached the summit of Mont Cenis. The mules are detached, and a single animal placed in the shafts of the sledge; away it dashes down the steep and rough road, followed by a train of others. There is no sleeping now; every one looks about, and endeavours to make out something of his whereabouts through the driving snow. We pass some villages where ice-crowned houses come out and salute the driver as he dashes past. The road winds round the sides of the mountains, and at times frightfully sharp turns; and here we can often see those ahead of us rushing on apparently round the face of the rock, and those in the rear are tearing along high up overhead. Sometimes we look down into precipitous valleys, and see the road we have passed over in the plain of snow by the little church-towers and the larger buildings which dot through it. At last we arrive at the foot of a long slip of the snow (which is an avalanche) from the side the huge mountains may destroy in a few moments the labour of days; regards its effect upon the repose of the whole scene, be an event of little more importance than that of a feather being borne upon the wind.

The last turn of this division of the road is at last reached, the Laisle-Bardo, where a crowd of people are waiting to welcome them—hotel waiters, soldiers, officials, and others. Here the coffee ready in the hotels, made thick with cream, handed to the travellers as they step from the diligences. Here the last of the mules in the snow on Mont Cenis will not fail to make him appreciate the attention paid to his wants by the great Napoleon, Napoleon le Grand.

Here the snug little sleighs are abandoned, and the travellers again enter the railway carriages. The engine-drivers having conveyed the stowage of the luggage, get up into the banquettes, then there is a cracking of whips, a loud shouting and a rattling as the whole train is each drawn by six or eight horses, through the narrow streets of quaint little towns where the houses have their upper stories projecting and wooden galleries round the upper stories, quite Swiss in character, and bridges, which in high torrents flung the white spray about as they leap from rock to rock; now and then a wooden bridge, which boundaries seem interminable, for we see them rising above us until lost in the snow of the mountains which seem to close in the valley. Then we emerge into an open valley, with rich pastures and nicely-formed waterways running on each side of it, as well as the numerous and huge hillocks of rock and soil, upon which grow little forests. These themselves are at times, at the mountains of the valley, that have at different periods detached themselves from the mountains, and are now covered plentifully with trees, which mark their present position. Then the valley narrows again; huge mountains tower up before us, and a torrent appears rushing and foaming below. On a great jutting mass of rock is the vast fortress of Lesseline, completely covered with every work that can make it strong and terrible; its outworks are seen upon the distant hills, and some of them carried the road over which we travel. Further on we pass the works at the north end of the tunnel of Mont Cenis; then, for a few miles, beside a bright, noisy river; and we enter the railway station in the old town of St. Michel.

Here our journey over Mont Cenis ends. The railway we have reached will carry us through the beautiful valleys of Savoy, whose sloping sides are often hidden by the rich vines that grow upon them; soon we emerge into the open plains of France; and, passing Macon, Chalons, and Fontainebleau, on the next day the traveller dines in Paris.

It has been proposed to make a tramway over Mont Cenis to be

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Lancashire is now capable of Cotton Famine—I am not Satisfied.—I am amongst those who think that, had the landowners, whose seats have been enhanced in value by the wealth which the cotton trade has created, refuse their fair share of the burden, and had the whole of the Lancashire rates been levied upon the owners of the property which alone makes the cotton trade of some who refrained from making capital of the bad times, and set about with eagerness to make the most of the opportunity, those who were called upon to feel them first, as appeal to the public would have been needless. At the same time, the whole country may be thankful for this episode in the career of manufacturing industry. Much information has been drawn out, which have benefited as well those from whom they sprung as those who have been benefited by the results of working together in the bonds of fellowship now. Nothing could be more noble than the way in which the operatives have sacrificed their own interests in their desire to support the peaceful foreign policy of the Government, and the sacrifices they have undergone to allow them to make the sacrifice alone. The course which the one had the right courage to take, the other who met the ungrudgingly substantially to approve; and, though the whole country was expecting such labour organisation as that which has existed in Lancashire, held from those whose means of livelihood were immediately cut off, as it were, by the act of self-abnegation. This will be a page in England's history that will not be forgotten for centuries.

It is my firm conviction that, when the misery of the distress is removed from the public memory, and the cotton trade with it with redoubled splendour, the cotton famine will be regarded as one of the most important events in history. It has changed the course of the establishment of a grand precedent. A nation deliberately counting the cost of a principle, and determining to pay it, has advised a fraternal feeling amongst the classes of working men in this country which was unknown before. It has taught us the lesson of the vast frightful chasm which was growing wider and wider between the rich and the poor, and which, by the existence of a large portion of the population in the high tide of prosperity and relative freedom from poverty, displayed in a very marked manner the benefits of provident habits which are open to all. It has taught us the value of the acquirement by the girls in the sewing-schools of such habits as shall conduce to economy and thrift. It has displayed the value of a young man in the absorbing pursuit of the mere necessaries of life and delight his fellow-creatures by the use of it. It has been a source of happiness as the endeavour to feed and clothe the body; it has done something more than this—it has developed the mental faculties and unveil in the extreme; it has done much everywhere to inculcate habits of economy, and to encourage the working man to purchase with the market, and both to masters and men in their mutual dependence; it will have done much to improve the health of the communities it has affected, by setting them at liberty to live in more open air, open light, and beautify their streets, cleanse their rivers, increase their water supply, and improve the drainage of their surrounding grounds; and, when its history shall have been written, it will be found to have developed many principles of which we are unconscious are amongst the results which it has evolved.

The reason why I am induced to dwell upon this winter to display its ready benevolence is because its former liberality was so great as to make it difficult to believe that it could be repeated. Executive Relief Committee; a second is because, under the provisions of the Public Works Act, the Government, through the medium of the municipal authorities, invested with power of town government, commissioners, or boards of guardians, are enabled to borrow money for certain purposes, and boards of guardians are enabled to borrow money of the Public Works Commissioners, "to provide employment for the distressed operatives by the execution of works of permanent and sanitary improvement."

The Public Works Act was a happy device for meeting a difficulty which was really alarming. A man cannot long resist the inevitable law of nature that he must work or starve; and the Government were in time to broken down by a continuous subsidy. And that this demoralising process would have been commenced in the case of such a million of people, was quite impossible. It was felt that a splendid fund had to be dealt with, and that the character of the people and that it would never do to continue to hand the operatives the weekly pittance without exacting from them the sense of having earned it. Educational and other tests were in their effect very fallacious, and shifting heaps of earth—useless occupations fit only for the degraded—were not to be thought of. Hence arose the idea that there is dignity in human labour.

The works commenced, and were soon eminently needed. Of late years there has here and there been somewhat done by the Local Boards for the health of towns, but much still remains to be done. Habitable; but to make them healthy scarcely anything has been done. Take, for instance, the town of Preston. Situated into the locality has come to weave or spin cotton and to build cottages and mills. Cottages have been built, and mills have been built, the formation of roads, the cleansing of rivers, have been enterprises from which more than ordinary profit was looked for. Labour has been "too dear," and everybody has been "too busy to attend to sanitary matters. They were left to a more convenient season, which has come at last, and proved itself of immense importance. In the first instance, during any tour of inspection the previous Christmas, to call attention to the filthy and irregular state of the streets, and to the accumulations of putrescent matter of certain very pretentious townhalls. No rope and much of the paving was loose, and the drainage of the carriage was prohibited; the deep ruts were sufficient to deter any one who had respect for their clothes from walking through the streets. The formation of roads, the cleansing of rivers, have been enterprises from which more than ordinary profit was looked for. Labour has been "too dear," and everybody has been "too busy to attend to sanitary matters. They were left to a more convenient season, which has come at last, and proved itself of immense importance. In the first instance, during any tour of inspection the previous Christmas, to call attention to the filthy and irregular state of the streets, and to the accumulations of putrescent matter of certain very pretentious townhalls. No rope and much of the paving was loose, and the drainage of the carriage was prohibited; the deep ruts were sufficient to deter any one who had respect for their clothes from walking through the streets. The received, were aware of certain bricks, and stones, and bits of earthenware, by means of which they could pick their way to a well-well-measured leap, arrive in comparative cleanliness on the ill-paved or unpaved footways. Now all the principal streets are generally well-the receptacles of the cinders and garbage of the dwellings are taken them, and, three times or three feet above their proper level, look like long mounds seamed with ruts. The streets are now paved and the side-bottoms, then held unwillingly in the schools, should be employed in paving the streets, and in the like manner. The same feeling was expressed by others, and, presently, Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.E., was directed by the Government to visit Lancashire, and on her Majesty's Government to report upon the matter. Mr. Rawlinson soon came to a report which was a most valuable document (expressing in population about 1,500,000 persons and a net rateable value of £3,500,000) which will be the text-book of all future improvements of a beneficial character. The expenditure of this sum would relieve the distress for a year, but it was not to be spent in this direct employment of 12,564 *factory operatives* for one year, at the rate of £5 per week, and the remaining 38. Mr. Farnall thought that, in the employment of skilled labour in the preparation of plans and supervision, the outlay of the proposed sum would altogether remain in the district, and that the 50 per cent. from charitable funds, the annual cost of whose maintenance in consequence of the cotton famine, was £1,000,000 sterling, agreed that 75 per cent of the entire sum would be circulated in the distressed districts.

It was consequently determined to lend the £1,500,000 under conditions expressed in the Act. For instance, the amount borrowed must not exceed one year's rateable value of the property assessable within the district to be benefited. The interest is at the rate of £3 10s. per cent; thirty years is given for repayment by annual instalments; and all applications will be *ad idem* of July next. The terms of Lancashire will thus get their improvements on the easiest terms. I estimate that an annual rate of about 2s. per house will pay principal and interest in thirty years; in other words, the rate, to the same period, will be about 6d. in the pound per annum.

The Act was obtained too late last Session to allow of the commencement of the works with large forces during the autumn. Plans and specifications must be submitted to the Poor-law Board; thence they pass to the Treasury, which has to say whether the projected works are of a proper kind, and the security is sufficient. The loan is then offered by instalments, each instalment being preceded by official inspection.

Notwithstanding the hindrances that have arisen from the indecision of several corporate bodies to adopt the Local Government Act, or from their want of unanimity as to the nature and extent of the proposed improvements, the public works have been commenced in almost forty different localities; and applications have been made, I understand, for loans amounting to nearly a million of money under the new Act. The most important of the towns I visited; but the main portion of the works are yet to be carried on during the next week's Impression.

At Blackburn is distinguished in our present Number by an Illustration, I will conclude with a few details concerning the works so splendidly carried out there. With a population of 63,126, the town applied for by the Corporation is just equal to the number of 1,500 looms. There is business here; and Mr. Smith, the Borough Surveyor, and Mr. Eccles, the Corporation Engineer, have had their sharp work to prepare for the 800 new now employed. As early as April, 1863, the Corporation resolved to apply for the loan of £50,000 as an arrangement by which able-bodied deserving poor relieved by both the Relief Committee and the Guardians should be set to work at slightly-increased rate. This department was managed by a joint committee, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Hornby, Alderman Mr. James Henderson; and many valuable public improvements have been carried on under their supervision. When the Public Works Act was passing through Parliament this committee, with Mr. Rawlinson's sanction, anticipated it, and at once employed 600 men to work. At the present time 450 of the 800 are employed in the paint labour-yard, but, so soon as the Corporation have completed their arrangements, the whole 800 will be all employed directly by that body, and paid regular wages. As it is, the Guardians pay the wages at a regular rate, and at an increase for the labour done by the men employed by them, and the committee applaud the system as the best that could be devised to meet the want the wants of a large family or other pressing necessity of each single workman. The men work nine hours and a half per week, in every case 10 ft. 6 in. below the ground floors of the houses; together with two or three exceptions, the whole of the work has been done by hand. In the Blackburn Act, the Corporation have applied for £150,000 for pitching the land on their estate (as at Bolton), £5000. In the sewers I found gange of twenty-five operatives working at the Newkbridge; they earn from 2s. to 2s. 11d. daily. Those who were unskilled, but were quiet, steady, and enjoy the work. To show the noble spirit that exists, I must mention that eighteen operatives employed who have taken a contract direct from the Corporation. They have hung themselves from the Corporation. They have given five on their own, and divide their profits according to the families of the men employed. I found 11 men working at the Preston-road, upon the face of the work at 30s. above the level of the Preston-road, upon the face of the work at 30s. above the level of the Preston-road, upon the face of the work at 30s. above the level of

celebrated "Bull" in the Haghe, and, in our opinion, surpassing the Dutch master's chef-d'œuvre in truth to animal character—was purchased for £1500 for the National Gallery (British School), and is now at South Kensington.

THE RUINS OF COPAN.

THE accompanying Engravings are from a series of photographic views of the ruins of Copan, Central America, taken by Mr. Osbert Salvin, and recently published by Messrs. Smith and Beck, of Cornhill. The ruins of Copan are situated in the republic of Honduras, close to the frontier of Guatemala, on the bank of a river of the same name, and in a valley two thousand feet above the level of the sea, flanked by mountains on both sides, rising a thousand or fifteen hundred feet above the river. The road from the coast, after crossing the Mico mountain, follows the river Montagua to the junction of the river Copan, or Xacapa, as it is there called. It then takes the valley of the affluent, occasionally mounting the steep banks to avoid a long bend or projecting headland. Just where the ruins stand, and for a short distance up and down the river, the valley opens out into a small alluvial plain of great fertility. Over this plain, wherever the vegetation has been left untouched, forest grows. It would be difficult to determine how far the ruins extend throughout the valley, as sculptured stones are to be seen all along the road leading to what appears to be the central point of the ruins; and remains are found several leagues away. The traveller comes unexpectedly upon sculptured fragments in almost every direction, and the natives point in the hills to a painted stone here and a carved stone there. The ruins of Copan comprise the walls of a supposed temple, 624 ft. in length, and many pyramidal structures, with sculptured idols resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindoo art. Wherever walls and pyramids occur, sculptured stones of all sizes lie scattered in profusion, some bearing hieroglyphics, others fragments of limbs; but more with less traceable design. With the exception of a few monoliths, hardly any of the ruins remain undisturbed. The terraces and pyramidal mounds have had their steps and stonework almost universally dis-

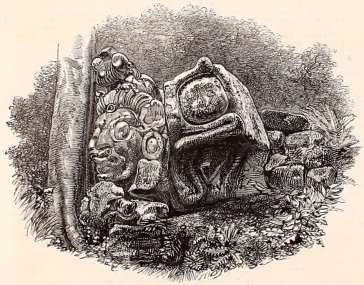


THE TOMB OF JAMES WARD, ESQ., R.A., KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.



TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR MELLY, OF LIVERPOOL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

placed. The mere force of the roots of the trees which grow upon and between the stones, or even the earthquakes to which they must have been subjected from time to time, seem insufficient to account for so general a dislocation.



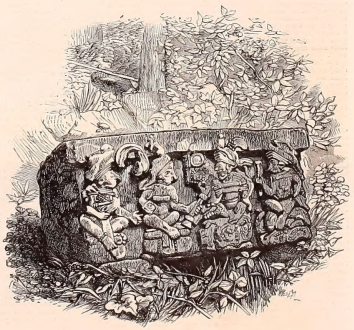
A HEAD, WITH OTHER SCULPTURED STONES.



MONOLITH.



ALTAR-STONE.



SQUARE STONE, WITH SIDES FACING THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

RUINS OF COPAN, CENTRAL AMERICA.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.

WE in England are apt to arrogate to ourselves, individually and collectively, a character for thoughtfulness, prevision, and practical dealing with all our affairs. The right of private judgment is so much talked about and insisted upon, that it may be supposed to be universally acted upon with the strictest self-dependence. But the real fact is, that we are essentially gregarious in our tastes and habits, a great deal so in our enterprises, and remarkably so in our speculations. In most things we unconsciously follow in a flock some influential but invisible bell-wether, which often proves as tricksy a leader as a will-o'-the-wisp. This applies especially to what we complacently call our speculations. Lately the whole world of speculators were unanimous in determining to provide a well-constituted hotel for every traveller who visited the metropolis or any of our principal towns. Then it seemed good to them that banks should, so to speak, be brought home to every man's door. At present the whole tribe of speculators, engineers, and secretaries seem to have turned their attention to projects for covering the surface and driving beneath the whole of this metropolis with railways. The matter has really become most serious, and will require a decided course on the part of the Legislature in the ensuing Session.

In the first place, two of the most powerful of those modern enchanters who go about changing the face of the earth—namely, Messrs. Hawkshaw and Fowler, the engineers—have separate plans for covering London—the town itself—with a network of railways. Besides them, Sir Charles Fox, and we know not how many others, have got their sectional projects, which in a manner come into competition with the more comprehensive schemes of their scientific brethren.

It is a curious fact that there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining the capital necessary for carrying out the metropolitan railway projects which are to be brought before Parliament this year. The deposits required by statute, and which have already been paid on these new metropolitan projects alone, amount to no less than £4,000,000. There were twenty-six plans for new railways in London devised, of which seven only have dropped through, and not all of these in consequence of any difficulty in obtaining the funds necessary for deposit. A scheme of the Blackwall Railway Company for a communication with the Great Northern and Midland lines is one of those which have been abandoned. One of the Thames Tunnel Railway projects has collapsed, and the almost monstrous plan for a Thames viaduct, by which a line of railway was to have been carried from Westminster to London Bridge along the centre of the river, has come to grief. The same fate has befallen a certain Paddington and Charing-cross line, which was to have run under the parks. The list of the abortive plans comprises also the London Union Railway, which proposed to bring the London and North-Western at Kilburn into connection with the South-Eastern at the Bricklayers' Arms by a line through Pimlico and Lambeth; the London Low-level Railway, which was to have passed underground from Kensington, by Victoria-street, the Thames Embankment, and New Cannon-street, to Walbrook and Finsbury-circus; and, lastly, the Blackfriars Embankment line, by which the Metropolitan Railway in Farringdon-street was to have been brought to the Thames Embankment near Blackfriars Bridge. So much for the failures.

But there remain still nineteen schemes which, by the payment of deposits, are in a manner launched before Parliament. Amongst them are the Oxford-street and City Railway; the Metropolitan Grand Union, the Metropolitan District, both connected with the Thames Embankment; the Charing-cross Northern Extension to Camden-town; the Hampstead and Charing-cross Junction, intended to run under Tottenham-court-road; the Tottenham and Hampstead Extension from Highbury to Charing-cross; and the North and South London Junction, which by its title would seem to be very compre-



THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY: WALDEMAR'S MOUND AT THE DANNEWERK, SCHLESWIG.—SEE PAGE 85.

hensive indeed. In the City, there are the North and South London High-level Junction, which would run from the North London across the Thames to the Brighton station; and the London Main Trunk Underground Railway, which proposes to create convenient communication between all the City and West-end railways by a line from the Metropolitan Railway at Finsbury-pavement through Houndsditch, Aldgate, and so on to the intended great station at Cannon-street.

It would thus appear that if half these projects are carried out every principal street in London is trembling to its fall, and the foundations of every public building are in danger of being sapped. Every dweller in this great city is aware of the inconvenience caused in our chief thoroughfares by the reconstruction of the great main drainage scheme, carried on by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the making of the one existing Underground Railway. It may be remembered that until the plan of the Thames Embankment was carried out, the construction of part of the main drainage plan involved the entire stoppage of the traffic of the Strand for two years, was supposed to endanger the base of Somerset House, and necessitated, as it has, the foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral. If the band of engineers connected with half these metropolitan schemes are let loose upon the town, every great thoroughfare must be blocked up, and vehicles and all other traffic driven into narrow side streets for a period ranging from three to five years. Imagine the effect upon the huge mass of London daily movement.

Of course all this is intended to meet an acknowledged and growing evil—the wicked traffic of our principal streets; but it is just a question, when all is done—for the benefit of the next generation be it observed—whether the desired object, of having roadways clear or sparsely sprinkled with omnibuses and waggons and only so many passengers for foot-ways as to make a cheerful appearance, will be attained. What may be called the door-to-door requirements of London traffic cannot be met by any system of railways. A vast omnibus service must be depended at particular hours by any railway. If an elderly lady wishes to go from Charing-cross to Fleet-street, her object is now accomplished by means of an omnibus, which can stop anywhere; whereas, in the case of a metropolitan railway she would have to go to a station perhaps a quarter of a mile beyond her point of destination, which distance she would have to walk back, a very serious consideration to the elderly lady. In a word, the enormous bills of metropolitan railways would materially assist in thinning the overgrown traffic of our streets; but the most really effectual plan would be the strict regulation of the passage of vehicles in two continuous lines, by which means, although there would be less appearance of haste, there would, in fact, be more speed. As matters now stand, the prospects afloat are absolutely alarming; and the wildness and immensity of the metropolitan railway scheme is a matter which even Parliament must be dealt with by a strong hand. It is believed that all these plans will be temporarily arrested by the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the whole subject, something of the kind seems really to be indispensable.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The debate upon the address continues in the Corps Législatif. On Thursday week M. Thiers made a powerful speech in support of the freedom of election. The Protectionist amendment was brought forward on Friday by M. Pouyer-Quertier, and condemned the policy of the free-trade tone of the address. M. Chevalier argued against the amendment. He said that M. Thiers was wrong when he said he signed it were great admirers of liberty. He would beg to tell them that this sanctioment was anti-liberal; and to M. Thiers especially he would say that, when he had laid down the five conditions which he thought essential to every free country, he had forgotten the most important of all, which was liberty of the press. That was one of the great conquests of '89, and it was one which involved no danger; that was a liberty which should be granted to every citizen; they would ask those who were so fond of taking England as a model in political matters why they did not follow her example in regard to free trade. After a debate on Tuesday in the Corps Législatif on the amendment relative to liberty of journals, by means of the suppression of the law upon coalitions of working men, it was rejected by 135 to 84. Four speeches of the ultra-party have been made.

The ceremony of conferring the Cardinal's hat upon Monseigneur de Bonnechose was performed by Monseigneur Naploone in the chapel of the Tuileries, on Thursday week, with considerable formality and display. When the ceremony was over the company retired to the Salon of the Pope Council. There the new Cardinal was presented in his purple robes to the Emperor, to whom he made a speech expressing in thanks for having just conferred upon him. In reply, the Emperor took the opportunity to make a declaration of the light in which he views the efforts of the Opposition to obtain a little more liberty for France. He was, he said, "astonished to see, at so short an interval, assembly except those who were desirous of seeing new tempests to their resistance." But "God protects France too visibly to permit the spirit of evil to one more time overthrow her." Every honest man may be at ease within the limits of the French Constitution; and "nearly every one of you is in the habit every day expressing his ideas, of controlling the acts of the Government, and of taking an equitable part in public affairs." The Emperor, however, did not fail to improve upon the clerical theme, the great importance of being tolerant and conciliatory—of combining love of country with zeal for religion.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce and of the navigation convention concluded between France and Italy were exchanged on Tuesday by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier Nigra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Italy.

Ferdinand Alphonse Hasenkia, a distinguished Admiral in the French navy, Senator and Grand Chancellor of the Empire, died on Saturday last. He had been an ardent supporter of Napoleon in his capacity as a cordial and brave colleague of the late Admiral Dundas in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, and was decorated with the great grand cross of the English Order of the Bath, as Dundas had received that of the French Legion of Honour. He was born Sept. 3, 1793, at Pont l'Evêque (Calvados).

The *Moniteur* publishes the official return of the French taxes and indirect revenues for 1863, which amounted to 1,314,877,000f., being an increase of 53,09,000f. on 1862, and of 114,811,000f. on 1861.

Another grand boulevard is shortly to be opened in Paris. It will commence at the Bastille and traverse the twelfth arrondissement from the north-east to the south-east, and will form the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli to the fortifications.

The following is a list of the new churches in course of construction at present in Paris:—1, St. Augustin, on the Boulevard Malesherbes; 2, La Trinité, Rue de Clichy; 3, St. François, Boulevard des Invalides; 4, St. Ambroise, Pop ncourt; 5, Epi ne de Chaillot; 6, St. Pierre, au Montrouge. The Church of St. Laurent is finished, and only awaits the bells.

The collection of the Peter's pence for the Pope took place in the churches of Paris on Sunday, and was, to all appearance, as productive as before.

Mrs Eliza Lumley, the niece of the former lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, made her début at the Italian Opera in Paris yesterday se'nnight in the "Traviata," and obtained a decided triumph. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, of a fine quality. She and Pranchini were repeatedly called for, and the stage was strewn with bouquets, some of which, however, were intended for the favourite tenor, whose last appearance it was previous to his departure for Madrid.

Advices received from Mexico to the 20th ult. report that General Doblado has given in his adhesion to the French.

SPAIN.

The Senate has been in the throes of a reform debate, the result of which has been to throw out the Ministerial Bill. A Government motion that the "reform bill" should be voted article by article was thrown out by 93 against 85 votes. Ministers therefore tendered their resignations, which the Queen accepted. A new Administration is announced, but it is not thought likely to last long. It is composed as follows:—President, Bravo Murillo; Foreign Affairs, Minister of Justice, Sevico Alvarez; Finances, Senor Trupita; Interior, Senor Benavides; War, Senor Fernandez de Cordova; Senor Castro; Pulpo Weeks, Senor Mocyano.

The Swedish papers asserts that the English Ambassador has presented a despatch to the Government requesting a settlement of the question of the English claims of the Passive Debt.

PORTUGAL.

There are some symptoms of a Ministerial crisis in Portugal, for which the Cabinet has been threatened with the withdrawal of Ministry for War and in the Ministry of the Interior. No cause is assigned for these changes.

The Government has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill, decreeing the abolition of the capital punishment for political crimes committed in the event of the country being at war with some foreign Power.

ITALY.

The Government has published its acceptance of the Emperor Napoleon's scheme for a European Congress.

The Cantral Committee of the National Society has voted an address to the Emperor of the French, directed to the maintenance of the national agitation at his life.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Keeper of the Seals has presented a bill for the suppression of religious corporations and the abolition of tithes. The Minister is also discussing a bill on the pensions of the civil servants of the Crown.

General Chiabini has completely recovered, and resumed the command of the military department.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to all the prefects of the kingdom authorising them to take active measures against the practice as much as possible among all the population.

Professor Tacchini, director of the observatory, died on Wednesday morning.

The Dovile, a democratic journal of Turin, has published a proclamation from Garibaldi announcing the formation of a committee to promote National Subscriptions for the liberation of Rome and as a centre of action. The *Diritto* has been seized for publishing the proclamation, which is considered by the Turin Ministry seditious.

The Pope received a deputation on Monday, numbering about 300 members, from the Roman Catholics of different countries, to present them with an address. The address declares their opposition to the usurpation of my portions of the Holy See. His Holiness received the address very graciously, but in his answer he said that the only compromise which would diminish the patrimony of the Church. He declared that he prized the Temporal Power of the Holy See, but in Providence and justice.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

In the Federal Diet on Thursday week, as announced in our last number, the proposition of Austria and Prussia, that Holstein should be occupied by federal troops as a means of compelling Denmark to withdraw the Constitution of the 18th of November, was lost by the opposition of Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover. Austria then put up an ultimatum declaration that Austria and Prussia would take matters into their own hands, and the declaration on the part of the two Powers at the great leading German Powers announced than it was acted upon. Notwithstanding this declaration the Saxon Government decided on the repeal of the Constitution of the 18th of November, and on Sunday at Breslau between military officers of Prussia and Austria and railway engineers commissioned to make all the necessary plans for conveying the Austrian troops by the Lower Silesian line, so as to avoid passing through Saxony. The concentration of troops were to commence on Wednesday.

The review of the Austrian corps destined for Schleswig took place on Monday afternoon. Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Von Gablenz will take the command of the troops, whose strength will be about 20,000. The Emperor Francis Joseph, on the 19th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, assembled you for a farewell greeting. Keep on good terms with your Prussian colleagues. If they say to you, 'Come to your duty as it you were at home; and, should it come to blows, will show your courage.'

Prince Frederick Charles will command the Prussian contingent, which, according to the Berlin *Post*, will consist of 30,000 infantry. We are further told by telegraph, "That portion of the 3rd Army Corps which is to be employed in Holstein will be placed on a war footing. The reserves of the Guards and the 4th Army Corps are being called in. The artillery of the Guards and one battalion of infantry of the 4th Army Corps have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march." It was only on the most urgent representations on the part of the Prussian Government that the King of Prussia, that the King of Hanover sanctioned the march of Prussian troops through his territories.

The Austro-Prussian ultimatum was, it is semi-officially announced, delivered to the Diet on Thursday week. In it the two Powers declared that King Christian should revoke the November Constitution, and, in default of compliance, they would, at the end of a refusal, the *Berlinal says*, "they threaten all the misfortunes of a war, commencing with the withdrawal of their Ambassadors." According to a telegram from Berlin, the demand addressed to Denmark "is not only a question of annulling at once the November Constitution, and was not an ultimatum, as the ultimatum will not be forwarded until the Austrian and Prussian troops have entered the Duchies, and the actual terms will be then communicated." The ultimatum or ultimatum, the demand is understood to have been rejected by Denmark. The Danish Ministry declare that they never believed to be now on their way back to their respective Courts. Count Rechberg, it is said, has left Copenhagen for Vienna, and Count Bellesheim of the Bigsdag, or special assembly for the Kingdom, fortify the Government in its resolution. At an entertainment given on Thursday week by King Christian to the members of the Bigsdag he declared that he could not give way to the demands which he said that the Danes were determined to remain a free and independent people, that the new Constitution was the fundamental law of the land. In reply, King Christian solemnly promised ever to uphold the liberty and independence of his country, and to maintain the rights of his people.

In an address of the Bigsdag to his Majesty, they express their satisfaction at his determination to maintain the independence of Denmark, and assure him that any sacrifices will be willingly borne by the people to preserve the inseparable union between Sedeseg and the kingdom.

The Danish troops are concentrating their strength and making every preparation which the season allows against an attack from Germany.

Prince Charles of Glücksburg, the King's elder brother, has left Schleswig and taken up his residence in Hamburg, declining to own allegiance to his brother.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has left the Railway Hotel, at Kiel, and taken up his quarters in a private house in the Neue Reihe. Messrs. Hall, Maclean, and Freeth—M.P., Burgesses, Sawyer, Lorentzen, &c.—have also settled in private lodgings in the same neighbourhood.

Count Rechberg, in a despatch communicated to the German Governments which voted against the Austro-Prussian proposals regarding Schleswig, declares that Austria and Prussia cannot allow themselves to be outvoted at the Federal Diet. He expresses a hope that the minor German States will remain neutral in the war. The German Powers, and declares that the Schleswig question will be brought to a solution with honour and profit, or with disgrace and loss, according as Germany keeps within or oversteps the limits of legality. The Saxon envoy declares in reply that the Germans—M.P., Burgesses, Sawyer, Lorentzen, &c.—have also settled in private lodgings in the same neighborhood.

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AMERICA.

By the arrival of the North American we have news from New York to the 16th inst.

There had been some skirmishes and minor engagements in Western Virginia and in the neighbourhood of Winchester, and their result seems to have been generally advantageous to the Federalists. At Chattanooga all was quiet, and General Joseph Johnstone was understood to be concentrating the Confederate troops in the neighbourhood of Dalton. An expedition sailed from New Orleans on the 30th ult., and it was generally understood that it was positively to be, as was supposed that the forces would at first proceed to Pensacola, and would thence proceed against Mobile. On Christmas Day the Federals bombarded Charleston with great effect. The Confederates erected a battery on Sullivan's Island, and did considerable injury to the gun-boat Marble Head. Two other gun-boats went to her assistance, drove off the enemy, and destroyed the battery.

Everything shows the determination of the North to prosecute the war to the utmost. The President has issued a bill empowering the Congress to offer liberal bounties to volunteers up to the end of February, as the suppression of bounties had almost stopped recruiting. By the new arrangement Government demanded a bill, providing for 400 dols. to re-enlisting volunteers, 300 dols. to new volunteers, and 100 dols. to drafted men. A resolution was passed by the 1,000,000 volunteers should be called out for ninety days, and should be placed under the command of General Butler. It is under consideration to the Senate's Military Committee. The House of Representatives has passed a resolution declaring that all proposal for negotiation with the "rebels" should be immediately and unhesitatingly rejected. The Senate has passed a resolution for the election of a President, and his reappointment has been urged in the House of Representatives. The proposal in the latter case was that the election would ensure emancipation throughout the Union. In the same connection, the Governor of Maryland, in his message to the State Legislature, has urged the necessity of adopting a pre-free forward gradual emancipation in the State. A delegation of citizens had left Annapolis for Washington to arrange for the terms of entering the Union.

Governor Seymour in his message to the New York Legislature, had recommended measures for the protection of the State banks against the issue of paper money. He had denounced it as a fatal failure, and had declared that President Lincoln had assumed powers which subordinated the civil to the military authority. The Governor declares that the country can only be saved from ruin by the Administration suffering the will of the people constitutionally to be enforced. He is no Republican press are incensed against the message. The *New York Times* declares that the Governor's sympathies are with the South. The *New York Tribune* denounces him as a traitorous and malignant enemy of his country.

Extensive shipments from New York to the South have come to light, and more arrests have been made.

It was recently discovered that the War Department disclosed the fact that W. B. Hilton, a printer in New York, was engaged, under false declarations, in printing counterfeit postage stamps, revenue stamps, bonds, &c., to the South, and that he was about to extend the business on a more comprehensive and enjoyed establishment. Hilton was arrested and consigned to Fort Lafayette. In his possession a million dollars in Confederate bonds were found, ready for signature.

A gubernatorial election was buried in New York with great ceremony on the 7th inst. An immense concourse of people was present. The shops were closed, and all public business was suspended.

Four negroes called at the Executive mansion, Washington, on New-Year's Day, and were presented to Mr. Lincoln. This is the first occurrence of the kind.

Signal stations, occupied by a small garrison, are to be established along the Mississippi, for the superintendence of the navigation, and since with a recommendation from President Lincoln and the Secretary of War.

The Federals have constructed upwards of 5000 miles of military telegraph, and have employed 6000 men at times during the past year at least 1,200,000 telegrams were sent along these lines—about 3000 a day.

The City of Baltimore was intercepted off Cape Race on the 2nd. The New Federal Government has placed the steamer Chesapeake in the Admiralty Court.

M. Gaullier, honorary counsellor at the Court of Cassation, Paris, was killed on Wednesday week in the Rue des Saints Pères by an accident, which is supposed to be of an immediate character.

A declaration has been signed between France and Spain for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of commerce of 1862. It is to commence at Carthagena, in the Mediterranean, and to end at Oran, on the Spanish coast.

Prince Conza appears to have succeeded in obtaining Parliamentary support for the abolition of the clergy, and municipality at the New-Year's reception in Bucharest. All the ecclesiastical property will thus be nationalised, and the clergy impoverished.

The Duke of Brunswick's collection of diamonds consists of one weighing 18 carats with a whitish tint, another an opaque black diamond of 12 carats, and a third of 8 carats, of a beautiful blue colour. It is said that the Duke has refused 400,000 francs for the set of Italian lace of which he was taken by the Emperor Baber at Agra; two others were buttons of Grand Turk Sultan Selim III., and were worn by Napoleon I. at the battle of Aboukir, and a tenth and eleventh were from earpendants worn by Maria Antoinette. The collection has cost 2,000,000 francs, £80,000, £12,000, £8000, and £4000.

A contract for the construction of a tunnel, extending two miles and a-half under the Mersey, from Liverpool to Birkenhead, and along with gone water, has been awarded; the lowest bid for completing the tunnel was £770,000. The work is to be completed in a tunnel of the same diameter lined with brick. The tunnel is to be excavated thirty-five feet below the bed of the Mersey, and will be 2 miles 2 furlongs 7 chains in length. It is to cover the outlet to keep out the tide. The total area of the tunnel will be twenty-seven square feet, an area amply large enough to furnish water continuously to a city five or six times the size of Chicago in the present day.

The Confederate cruiser Florida is said to have completed her repairs and alterations at Brest, and to be ready to put to sea. Her recent trial trip was most satisfactory, and she is reported to be in a high state of efficiency. Captain Maxime Richard, her new commander, has visited on the Vice-Admiral of the port and other local authorities to take official leave of them, and no doubt the Florida will sail shortly. The Semaphore, Federal steamer, has been ordered to watch the movements of the Florida, and is put forward to with considerable curiosity. Captain Richard expresses himself confident of being able to give a good account of himself and his ship and crew in the event of meeting the Federal steamer, and he is prepared to accept a contest with him outside the limits of French waters.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, held yesterday week, it was unanimously agreed to oppose in Parliament the passing of the bill for the Oxford-street and City railway.

A new street, extending from Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey-street, to the east end of St. Thomas-street, High-street, Southwark, is in course of formation.

Four archives on the Midland Extension Railway, in Agar-town, fell on Wednesday. The workmen made their escape without injury. The arches were, however, buried under the debris, and were killed.

The promoters of the leviathan scheme to come under the consideration of Parliament.—On Wednesday, Mr. Brogden, M.P., deposited with the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery £650,000, being the amount required to be deposited in that court of £1,300,000.

The Royal Horticultural Society will hold an exhibition of azaleas and cinerarias on seven-holiers, to be opened on the 16th prox., and continue for four weeks. For the three most artistic and effective modern hanging baskets, not less than 12 in diameter, and not more than three, will award three medals—one gold, one silver, and one bronze.

On Monday the annual general meeting and the governors of the German Hospital was held at the London Tavern. The number of inpatients from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1863, was 1,000; outpatients, 16,810. The income amounted to £3900, and the expenditure to £3781. The debt on the building has been reduced to £2000.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn will preside at the next annual public meeting of the Statistical Society, which will be held in June, and will take place on the 9th of June next, at the Freemasons' Tavern. This association is instituted for the relief of decayed members and their widows and families, and progresses favourably.

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from Mr. Bigsonon, the United States' Consul in Paris, informing him that a Spanish gentleman, named Mateo Leyra, who had been a resident of the city of London, and lately died at Marseilles, leaving by his will a sum of £5000, deposited with Messrs. Gordon, Murphy, and Co., bankers, for the benefit of the poor as had suffered in their fortunes by the bankruptcy of the Spanish Government.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society, held on Tuesday, Professor Leone Levi, M.A., of "University College, London, Secretary and Barrister of Gray's-inn, read a paper on "Life Assurance." The paper, after giving a sketch of the history of the chief life assurance companies in this country, was principally devoted to a discussion of the new experience of mortality which, being within British territory, is known as the Lake Winnipeg and Saskatchewan districts.

The next meeting of the Royal Geographical Society will be held on Monday next, the 25th inst., at Burlington House, S.W., Sir R. Proudfoot, in the chair. The following papers will be read:—1. Mr. Hall, Hero Island to Upernivik. 2. Mr. Gordon, Ascent of Mount Ararat. 3. Mr. M'Kerrow, on the Lake district of Ceara. 4. Lefroy's Expedition in Western Australia. 5. Extracts from letters of Mr. Chauncy, R.N., and Mr. Meikle River, Labrador, by Professor B. Hind.

Mr. S. Low read the annual report of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. It appears from this document that during the past year the number of new members added to the list of the society was 676, and the number of lives saved was seventy-four. There are now eighty-four honorary corresponding members, and seventeen died during the year.—A report has been published, containing statistics as to the number and causes of fires in London during the year 1863. A new brigade maintained at the expense of Mr. Hodges, the distiller, of Lambeth, from which it would appear that the fire was first discovered by the fireman and the men under his command. During the past year the total number of fires was 1,212, of which 1,107 occurred on the north side of the river, and 105 on the south side of the Thames. Two steam fire-engines, the Torrens and the Lambeth, were added to the service by Messrs. Hodges last year, and have proved very efficient.

On Sunday the Wesleyans of the London district commenced the celebration of the jubilee of their Foreign Missionary Society. The sums already given or promised in aid of the jubilee fund amount to £70,000, and the committee are confident that not less than £100,000 will ultimately be raised. The income of the society for the year 1863 was £107,000. The number of its institutions for the purposes of education and the training of candidates for the missionary ministry; the training and employment of a considerable number of native agents in Africa; the maintenance of numerous educational establishments in theological and biblical knowledge in Germany, France, and Italy; the translation of the Bible, and other books, into the Italian, the Canadian, the Rev. J. Fletcher at his native town of Lausanne; the sending of fifty additional missionaries to the West Indies, China, India, Africa, Australasia, and the valley of the River Yang-Tse; and the providing more fully for Christian instruction of the native converts.

Last week the births of 2010 children—1026 boys and 993 girls—were registered in London. The average number of births in the corresponding seven weeks of the years 1854-62 (the average number corrected) was 1788.—The deaths registered last week were 1,197. The average number in the corresponding seven weeks of the years 1854-62 was 1409, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1466. Bronchitis was the disease which occasioned the greatest mortality, 87; "fever, pure," says the Registrar-General, "were killed 14, and typhus 12; scarlatina, 11; measles, 10; small-pox, 9; diarrhœa, 8; and hooping-cough, 7. The deaths in the present week were 1,197, which, as in the corresponding weeks of the years 1854-62 was 1409, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1466. Bronchitis was the disease which occasioned the greatest mortality, 87; "fever, pure," says the Registrar-General, "were killed 14, and typhus 12; scarlatina, 11; measles, 10; small-pox, 9; diarrhœa, 8; and hooping-cough, 7. The deaths in the present week were 1,197

PRIZES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

IN a recent Number we enumerated the prizes of the Royal Academy of Arts, awarded at a general assembly of the Academicians, under the presidency of Sir Charles Eastlake, held in December last. Two of the prize designs have been selected for illustration in our present Issue—one, "A Provincial Town-hall and Market-place," by Mr. Thomas Henry Watson, which gained him the travelling studentship for one year, with an allowance of £100; the other, "The Hall and Staircase of a Royal Palace," which obtained for the designer, Mr. R. Pfnesl Spiers, the gold medal.

MR. WATSON'S PRIZE DESIGN.

The annual travelling studentship of the Royal Academy, which, it is hoped, will do much for the future student of architecture in England, was inaugurated this year. Whilst the biennial travelling studentship is held by a painter or a sculptor, it is intended by the Royal Academy to offer annually a travelling studentship of one hundred pounds in the close of architecture, this new studentship lapsing, or rather being suspended, during the two years in which an architectural gold-medal student holds the biennial studentship, which was established at the foundation of the Academy in 1768, and has since then been enjoyed by the three classes of painting, sculpture, and architecture in rotation.

This prize, open to all students in architecture, is adjudged for work done in the schools of the Academy during a period of five weeks, which must consist of an original design, illustrated by three drawings, the subject being given by the council. This year "A Provincial Townhall and Market-house" was the subject selected, and we give the south-west perspective view of the successful design. The townhall, or great room, is in the front, extending over the corn-market, the townhall proper containing the various borough offices in the centre of the south front, and towards the east the borough police-station and the court of justice. The general markets extend northward, surrounded by shops for flowers, fruit, &c. The general hall for public meetings or elections opens along one side, the platform at the end forming an orchestra.

Mr. Thos. Henry Watson, M.R.I.B.A. (of whose design for an exchange we gave a view in the Number for Jan. 11, 1862), obtained three silver medals in architecture in the year 1860, the gold medal for the best architectural design in 1861, and has now obtained the travelling studentship.

MR. SPIERS'S PRIZE DESIGN.

The gold medal and a scholarship of £30 a-year for two years for the best architectural design was obtained by Mr. Richard Phené Spiers, to whom also was awarded the silver medal for the best series of figured drawings of St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook.

The subject which obtained the gold medal was "The Hall and Staircase of a Royal Palace." The design is shown on five drawings—viz., two plans, an elevation and a section of those portions of the palace which contain the staircases and staircases, and a perspective view of the staircase, which we engrave. The principal entrance to the palace is under a covered portico large enough to accommodate five carriages at a time, there being five entrance doorways to the first vestibule, on the right and left of which are waiting-rooms for the guests. This vestibule, which is comparatively plain and unpretending, about 30 ft. in height, gives access to the great hall, which is richly decorated with sculpture and gilding from top to bottom. This hall is about 50 ft. wide and nearly 100 ft. high; it is surmounted by a dome, resting on pendentives, rising from a square; the corners are filled with statues in niches, and allegorical figures. A gallery runs round the upper portion of this hall, which is lighted from the top and from twelve windows piercing the sides of the dome. On the right and left are supplementary staircases, with separate entrances, for private use by the Ministers and Diplomatic Corps. The grand staircase is entered by an archway 35 ft. wide by 52 ft. high, and is placed in a vast hall 120 ft. long by 50 ft. wide. The steps are 30 ft. wide, with three landings, the centre one wider than the others, and having two exedræ, or resting-places. At a distance of eight or ten feet from the wall is a balustrade, the space between which and the wall is to be filled with flowers and shrubs. On the first floor a gallery passes on each side of the staircase, and is separated from it by a range of columns 25 ft. high. This colonnade forms the chief decoration of the staircase-hall. It is surrounded by a cornice and a coved ceiling pierced with windows, between which are placed winged angels bearing crowns, palm-branches, &c. The upper portion of the ceiling is enriched by paintings. This staircase leads to the antechamber of the throne-room, whence those about to be presented file through rooms on the left to await their turn, all those who have the entire entering the throne-room at once.



ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE DRAWING: "STAIRCASE OF A ROYAL PALACE," BY MR. RICHARD PHENE SPIERS.



PALMERSTON CHURCH, NEAR DUBLIN.

PALMERSTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

THE village of Palmerston is situated upon the south bank of the river Liffey, in the county of Dublin, at a distance of about four miles from Dublin city. It has been the residence of more than one noted man. In 1606 the famous Sir John Temple Knight passed patent for Palmerston, 912 acres statute measure; and from this locality the present Premier, Sir Henry John Temple, K.G., Viscount Palmerston, of Palmerston, in the county of Dublin, derives his title. Of the ancient village the church only remains. It is an ante-Norman structure, consisting of nave and chancel, the former measuring 10 yds. by 5 yds.; the latter, 4½ yds. by 3½ yds. The chancel arch is semicircular, and its sides are inclined—a peculiarity indicative of very high antiquity when found in Irish ecclesiastical remains. The doorway, which is now stopped up, was placed, as usual, in the centre of the west gable. It is square-headed, like the doorways of many of the celebrated round towers of Ireland, and its sides also incline. The windows, which are of the lancet form, appear to have been remodelled at the close of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century.

Adjoining the church, a few yards to the south-eastward, stands a venerable yew-tree, now almost withered, and which has probably given name to the place. In Ireland, the yew-tree is almost invariably styled "palm," and on Palm Sunday the Roman Catholics, men and women, usually attach a sprig of the yew to their hats or bonnets. That this tree is coeval with the church there can be little doubt; and, as the latter exhibits the architectural peculiarities of a period certainly not later than the twelfth century, the Palmerston yew must be considered as one of the oldest trees remaining in the country.

The first Lord Palmerston, great-grandfather of the present Lord, still held the old seat of the Temples at Palmerston in 1754; but probably the family removed to Broadlands, Hants, at the first Peer's death, in 1757. Certain it is that not many years after that the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, the statesman, and ancestor of the present Earl of Donoughmore, came into possession of the Palmerston estate, and built a handsome new mansion upon it, now the seat of his descendant, the Earl of Donoughmore.

The graveyard at Palmerston contains a ruined mausoleum which is supposed to have been the burial-place of many of the ancestors of Lord Palmerston, but no inscription remains. The only headstone of any interest now to be seen in this thickly-peopled cemetery is a record of John Perrin, Esq., of Leinster Lodge, father of the present venerable Judge Perrin.

Our Engraving of the ruined church (a view from the north-west) and the yew-tree at Palmerston are from sketches by Mr. Wakeman, of Newton Hall, Black Rock, Dublin.

THE TARPEIAN ROCK,

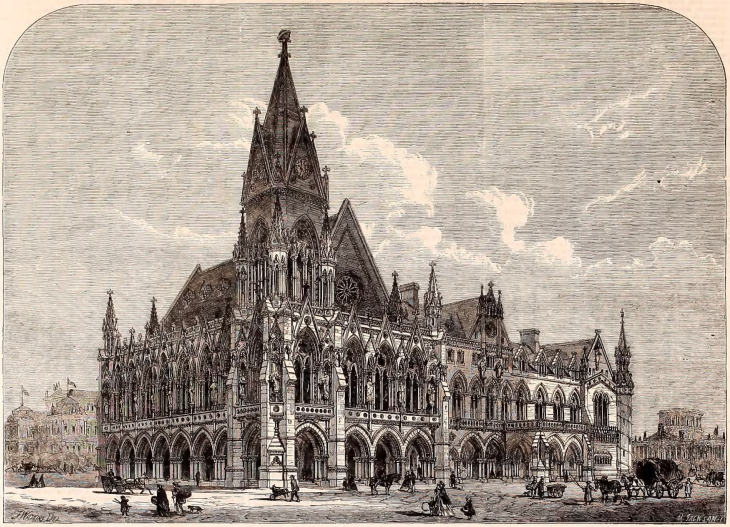
ON proceeding from the modern portion of Rome towards the Capitol, the traveller is sure to be assailed by a troop of little beggars, who offer to conduct him to the *Rupps Tarpeia*, or Tarpeian Rock. The way to it lies through a vegetable garden, and, should the surprised traveller ask the ragged merchants for information respecting the rock, they are sure to reply that it is there, but that it no longer exists, things having changed considerably since *that* period, without indicating the "precise time when" by the vague expressions.

The topographical disposition of the spot scarcely induces the visitor to imagine that he is standing upon the rock itself. Nevertheless, if, instead of going up directly to the Capitol, the traveller should follow a narrow passage along the base of the Mount Capitolinus he will meet with an abrupt lane leading upwards to the Capitol, but, in reality, barred by the rock itself, which rises up in front, and is partly covered by some old houses which prevent it from being seen from the gardens above. These houses replace the high wall that formerly surmounted the rock.

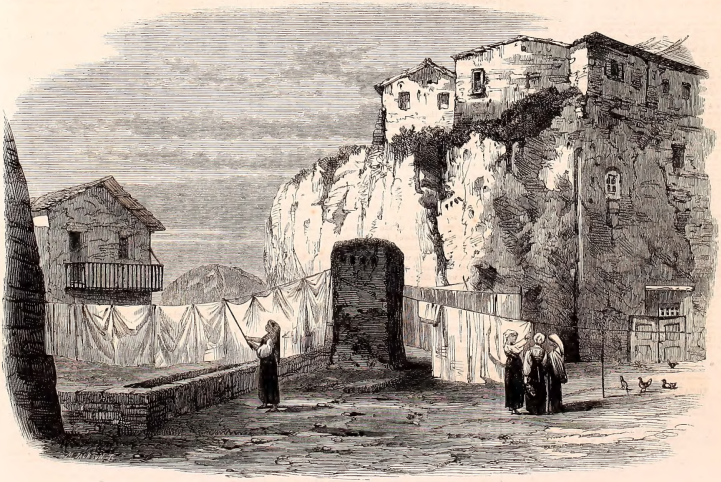
As regards the name given to this famous rock, it will be remembered that Tarpeia, daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the Capitol under Romulus, offered to deliver this place to Tatius, a Sabine General, on condition that his soldiers should give her what they wore on their left arms, thereby designating their golden bracelets. Tatius, already master of the fortress, threw upon Tarpeia his bracelet and his shield, which he also had upon his



ANCIENT YEW-TREE AT PALMERSTON.



ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE DRAWING: "A PROVINCIAL TOWNHALL AND MARKET-PLACE," BY MR. THOMAS HENRY WATSON.



THE TARPEIAN ROCK, ROME.

left arm; and, being initiated by his soldiers in this action, Tarpeia was crushed under the weight of the brazen shields, in the year 746 B.C. The unfortunate Tarpeia was buried in the mountain, which has ever since borne the name of the Tarpeian Rock, and which became, afterwards, the spot whence traitors to their country were hurled to destruction. The incline that crosses the lane has been formed by rubbish thrown during several ages from the summit of the rock, which thus appears to have diminished greatly, more than forty feet of detritus having been at different times deposited at its base.

This locality of sinister recollections is now only frequented by washer-women, who peacefully spread out their linen to dry on the spot where, as recorded by Titus Livius and other early historians, numbers of more or less celebrated Romans met with a traitor's death by being precipitated from the Tarpeian Rock.

Manlius Capitolinus, who defended the Capitol against the attack of the Gauls, was among the most recently. Having been accused of treason and punished with this ignominious death, B.C. 370; and four centuries later (A.D. 68) the Emperor Galba was put to the same end to which the sentence of his judges had condemned him, by suicide.

Our Engraving on the preceding page is from a sketch by M. Mariani.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 30.

SUNDAY, Jan. 24.—Septuagesima Sunday. Association of Philip of Macedon, 358. Capture of Calcutta, 1756.

MONDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul. The Council of Chaeadon restrains the power of the Church, 1164. Massacre of Protestants at Merindol. Revolt to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, 1688.

TUESDAY, 26.—Female Tailors Riotous Assembly, 1560. Sydney, New South Wales, founded by Governor Phillip, 1788.

WEDNESDAY, 27.—St. John Chrysostom died, 407. The Foot Dante banished from Florence, 1302.

THURSDAY, 28.—Feast of Charlemagne, 814; of Henry VIII. of England; accession of Edward VI., 1547. Victory of Sir Harry Smith over the Sikhs at Aliwal, 1846.

FRIDAY, 29.—Battle of George III., in his 60th year of his reign, 1820. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Arrival in New Zealand of Captain Hobson, the first Governor, 1840. Marriage of Napoleon III. with Mademoiselle de Montijo at Paris, 1853.

SATURDAY, 30.—Charles I. beheaded, 1649. Mungo Parkexsile for Africa, 1810.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 30, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.
3 32	4 13	4 53	5 33	6 13	6 53	7 33
3 52	4 33	5 13	5 53	6 33	7 13	7 53

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 8″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 49″ W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY,	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN.
	Barometer Reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Highest in Day.	Lowest in Night.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	Depth in Inches.
13	29·817	30·9	94·3	1·00	10	36·9	34·1	NNE. N.	125	·150
14	29·677	30·9	96·3	·00	10	36·9	34·1	NNE.	190	·150
15	30·292	32·9	92·0	·97	10	39·2	34·6	E.	183	·000
16	30·295	33·1	94·3	·00	10	39·2	34·6	NE.	137	·000
17	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	...	...	202	·170
18	29·714	41·7	91·7	·00	10	44·4	ESE. E. NNE.		70	·150
19	29·207	42·9	89·2	·88	9	49·1	42·3	S. SSW.	219	·020

The Barometer was the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ...	30·30	30·07	30·32	30·32	30·32	...	29·97	29·71	
Temperature of Air ...	37·0	39·0	37·0	37·0	37·0	...	40·0	44	
Direction of Wind ...	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	...	ESE.	E.	

NOW READY,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1864,

containing Pearl-Water Fish, from Paintings by H. L. Rolfe, with Interesting descriptions, by Andrew Tuer, Esq., Illustrations of Fashion, Drawn on Wood by Chromatic Art by Leighton Brothers; Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; Astronomical Diagrams; Tables of Remarkable Days; Eclipses; Times of High Water; Twelve Original Designs as Headings to the Calendar, by F. W. Keyl. Its Contents are Varied and Numerous, and Include the following:—

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Gounod's Grand Opera, FAUST, in Italian, this (Saturday) evening, at Eight o'clock, and on Monday next, Le Lavanderine, by Signor Arditi. Conductor, Signor Arditi. Last Nights of Mdlle. Piccolomini and Signor Gardoni. Signor Arditi, Conductor. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Private Box Office open Daily from Ten till Five o'clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; Dress Circle, 7s.; Upper Circle, 5s.; Pit (unreserved seats), 3s. (Saturday, 2s. 6d.); Gallery, 2s. (Saturday, 1s.).

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY RAPHAEL. This (Saturday) evening, MARITANA; on MONDAY, JAN. 25, and during the Week, to commence with THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Principal Vocalists: Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Harry Rophael, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. Harry Rosee and Mr. C. Lyall, Clarence, Mr. Barnes and Mr. J. Morris. Pianiste: Mr. Cormack and Mr. Aguilar. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Doors open at Half-past Six. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five o'clock. Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 25, and during the Week, Mr. ROBERTSON'S New and Original COMEDY, with considerable alterations and additions, including a Comic Song and Recitation by Mr. Buckstone, entitled CHARLES THE SECOND; or, the Merry Monarch. Mr. Bayle and Mr. Buckstone; Miss Fortescue, Miss Kate Kirby, and Miss Ellen Kennedy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole Management of Mr. FECHTER.—MONDAY, and during the Week, THE LOST LEGACY. Mr. Fechter, Mr. Addison, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Pinner, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Scott, Wood, Mr. Lee, and Miss E. Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'clock, Mr. EDMOND'S Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Miss Leclercq, Miss Addison, Miss Rogers, Miss Pinner, Miss Ashley, Miss Scott, Miss Wood, Miss Lee, and Miss Edwards. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—To-day, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS. The original Farce, Monsieur Jacques, Mr. Webster, J. L. Toole, Paul Bedford, and Charles Mathews; Misses Stirling, Josephs, Leclercq, and Mrs. Charles Mathews. At Eight, a New Comedy, in Three Acts, by TOM TAYLOR, entitled AN UNEQUAL MATCH. Mr. Webster, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Toole, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Gaston, Mr. Addison, Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Kate Kirby, Miss Leclercq, Miss Josephs, Miss Stirling, Miss Fortescue, Miss Ellen Kennedy, and Mrs. Charles Mathews. On Monday and Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Webster will be produced an entirely New Comedy, by Tom Taylor, entitled THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Mr. Webster, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Toole, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Addison, Miss Fortescue, Miss Kate Kirby, Miss Leclercq, Miss Josephs, Miss Stirling, and Mrs. Charles Mathews. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Great success of the new Burlesque, by DOUGLAS JERROLD, entitled THE MOTHER AND CHILD AND SIXPENCE. To-day (Saturday), at Eight, LEAH—His Assistant; and the Fairy Extravaganza of LADY BELLE BELLAIRE. Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole and Miss Marie Bate.—Mr. J. Clarke and Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED, WITH MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear on MONDAY, FEB. 1, in an entirely novel EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, entitled THE PYRAMID, written by Shirley Brooks, Esq. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Stalls can now be secured without fee.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE, QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HAMMERSMITH.—Sole Proprietress, Mrs. CHARLES JAMES. Every Evening, at Seven precisely, for Four Hours. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at Two.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., assisted by the Rev. T. WILTSHIRE, M.A., will give a COURSE OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, on WEDNESDAYS, TUESDAYS, from Eight to Nine o'Clock. The first Lecture January 20, to be continued to Easter. A more extended course will be given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'Clock, commencing January 27, and will be continued to Easter. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

We had intended to recur to the subject of the Shakspeare Commemoration until some demonstration should have been made by the London committee. But, in the absence of any topic of greater interest (we except, of course, the conjecture of a Dano-German war, a theme which has been argued out, and in reference to which we have nothing to add), and in the presence of an important movement in connection with the Shakspearean memorial, we do not feel that the subject is one on which the people of "the Three Kingdoms and the Fifty Colonies" will be unwilling to receive a few additional remarks. The great name of Shakspeare, however unworthily it has been used, will always accredit the writer who avails himself of it for a befitting purpose. It is more worthy of honour than the endeavour to prevent discredit from being thrown upon the character of the admiration in which England holds the noblest of her poets.

It has been suggested that ere this the promoters of the scheme for celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare would have called together a public meeting to consider the best mode of carrying out their views. Only ninety days are now between us and the day in question. Yet we know nothing at all as to what is to be done or attempted. But we learn from non-official reports that meetings of general and special committees have been held, that great discord has prevailed, that proceedings of the executive have been condemned by a small majority, which would have been a large one but for the votes of some twelve secretaries who ought not to have voted on a question affecting their own acts. That the presence of a learned and popular Archbishop, and his special representations of the desirability of peace, merely prevented verbal outbreak of censure, and that on a vote upon the most important question that has arisen since the committee's first met, the result induced a large number of gentlemen to leave the room, with the intention of not returning. All this promised badly enough for the success of the Shakspearean movement.

But a still more damaging "situation" has resulted. The country has been addressed upon the subject of the memorial, and has responded. Subscriptions have been sent in. Nine gentlemen known to the public have announced their withdrawal from the committee, and have, in a temperate and business-like manner, stated their reasons for declining further co-operation. And, finally, the Mayor has convened, to-day, a meeting of the Corporation, to consider a letter from Mr. Halliwell, which he has received from those who have undertaken to carry out the memorial should he, and the advice as to its site; that this report, so rational that it is impossible to conceive the arriving at any other decision, was presented to the general committee, was received with applause, was by a majority of votes adopted, was minuted, and that a majority in the committee then proceeded to stultify the last vote by sanctioning an immediate address to the public, and demanded for the purpose of this address the gentlemen who have withdrawn conclude by saying that no undertaking so conducted can prosper, and they predict a failure of the scheme, and a bringing down of universal contempt upon the whole profession of literature. Such a statement as this advice appeared in all the London daily newspapers simultaneously, and was accompanied, or has been followed, by the unhesitating approbation of the journals. The example of the writers will, it is declared, be largely followed.

At this moment, therefore, the condition of the business is about as bad as it can well be, though precedents entitle us to believe that this almost impossible state of affairs is attractive in doing the wrong thing. The best course which could be taken would be a graceful abandonment or postponement of the memorial notion, and a resolution to keep the day as pleasantly as possible, leaving the duty of Shakspeare to take care of itself, as it has done with some success for about two hundred and fifty years. If the executive will not permit the committee (which is sensibly helpless and obedient), except when a sudden fit of indignation comes upon it, as when insult is offered to a great man or dictation is carried a little too far) to take this course, the next best thing is to let the committee commit suicide, and, indeed, if they please, to transfer their names to the Stratford list. The birthplace of the poet, the place of his retirement and of his grave, has all the associations which are lacked by the scene of his little-known life of activity. And the Stratford committee have acted in a spirit becoming the pupils of the largest-hearted of men. We have heard of no wranglings; and the only occasion on which Stratford has been for a moment placed in an antagonistic attitude was when the Chief Magistrate, who has worked so well for the cause, was rudely and personally assailed in letters from the London executive. If those who have no desire to be aiders and abettors in a ludicrous failure withdraw from the London list, it will be left to those who have such ambition to obey the directions of their executive, and to march bedizened with whatever ribbons the latter may select, to whatever spot they may think a desirable one for spendifying in detriment to the memory of the last person who seems to be considered in the matter. But we still hope for a more pleasant and rational termination to the business, and all depends upon the course which the executive may please to take. If the memorial be abandoned or postponed, the 23rd of April may be an agreeable Shakspearean fête day; if obstinacy prevail, the 24th of April will hear the beginning of a laughing chorus whose echoes will reverberate all over Europe and America.

THE COURT.

THE Queen is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle from Osborne today (Saturday).

Yesterday se'nnight her Majesty, attended by Lady Churchill, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel H. Ponsonby, went over the Government prison at Parkhurst. Colonel Henderson, Governor-General of Prisons, met the Queen at Parkhurst. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived at Osborne. The Duke of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley also arrived at Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Churchill, rode out. Dr. Jenner arrived at Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold walked in the grounds. Service at Whippingham Church, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove out. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Lucy Lyttelton, rode out.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the grounds. Princess Helena and Princess Leiningen arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

The Queen, with the Royal family, takes daily walking and driving exercise in the neighbourhood of Osborne.

The Hon. Lucy Lyttelton has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales's progress most favourably, and the convalescence of her Royal Highness is so far advanced that no bulletins have been issued since Monday. The infant Prince is perfectly well.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Grey, went out shooting. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Frogmore House.

Yesterday se'nnight the Prince, attended by Captain Grey and Mr. Fraser, went out shooting.

On Saturday last the Prince left Frogmore House for the White Lodge, Richmond Park, where their Royal Highness were met by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Lord Alfred Paget. Their Royal Highnesses left Kew Rail Road, for London at eleven o'clock, and proceeded on a shooting excursion, bagging nearly the head of game. The Prince returned to Frogmore House at half-past five o'clock.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. George's. The Rev. Canon Packe officiated.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale gave a ball, on Saturday last, at Orleans House, Twickenham. The company began to arrive at eight o'clock and dancing was continued until midnight. The guests included the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Duke de Nemours, Prince and Princess de Joinville, Count and Countess de Paris, Count and Countess de Eu, the Duke de Gramont, the Prince and Princess of Piano, the Austrian Ambassador, the Spanish Minister, the Duke and Duchess de Mouy, Comte de Rochefort, Minister and Countess Colmenar, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned on Thursday to Gloucester House from Frogmore, where his Royal Highness has been visiting their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, left Kew on Tuesday for Noor Park, Herts, on a visit to Earl and Lady Percy.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have left Berlin on a journey for Strasseney Hill, on a visit to Francis Cosenas Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer left town on Saturday last for Sudbury, Windsor.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Countess Piper remember have arrived in London from Orleans House, Twickenham.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have arrived at Apsley House from Strathfieldsaye.

The Duchess of Hamilton has left Arlington-street to join her family at Brighton.

The Duke of Montrose arrived in town on Tuesday from visiting Lady Emily Foley at Stoke Edith Park.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived at Lansdowne House on Wednesday.

Earl and Countess Russell, Viscount Amberley, and Lady Mary Stanhope have arrived at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at their residence in St. James's square from Knowsley.

Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount Mahon, and Lady Mary Stanhope have returned to Chevening Park, Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived in town from their seat, Heron Court.

The Earl and Countess of Cork arrived at their residence in Grafton-street on Tuesday from a Continental tour.

The Countess of Craven and the Ladies Craven returned to town on Wednesday from visiting their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Aumale at Orleans House.

Earl Granville returned to town on Tuesday from a tour in Russia.

The Earl of Brecknock has left town for the family seat, The Wilderness, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Viscount Palmerston has left town for his seat, Broadlands, Romsey.

The Count and Countess de Flahault and Miss Elphinstone de Flahault have arrived at Coventry House from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, at Savernake Forest, Wilts.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., gave a ball, on Thursday se'nnight, at Strawberry Hill. The Duke d'Aumale and the Duke and Duchess de Chartres honoured her Ladyship with their presence.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey returned to town on Saturday last from Osborne.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at his residence in Carlton House-terrace on Wednesday from Harwarden Castle, Chester.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has left London for Scotland.

The marriage of Lady Alice Cuffe, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Desart, with the Hon. John Maur Herbert Maur was celebrated, by special licence, on Thursday se'nnight in Westminster Abbey. Among the bridal presents was a handsome sacrament to the bride from the Prince of Wales.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The great metropolis is being rapidly eclipsed by Liverpool in the art of doing things on a large scale. A very recently-raised punishment was displayed in Liverpool on a scale most sickening, compared with any London experience of the new generation. The great maritime town also monopolised a lion's share of the earthquake shock; and now it has been the scene of a gunpowder explosion of sufficient dimensions to have answered every purpose of Mr. Guido Fawkes. The affair is not to the credit of the police force. Fire flames were aboard the Lottie Sleigh. It would be as well to know who is responsible for the crime of dangerous a thing as gunpowder on board a vessel whilst powder was being shipped, or, indeed, at any time. Did nobody smoke a pipe? Did nobody meet grocers, or sinking the ship by means of well-directed artillery? of very large size in the river, or incautiously carry about with him a half tons of gunpowder overboard? Fortunately, the Mersey at Liverpool is broader river than the Thames at London Bridge, and therefore the damage done to the shipping is not so great. Be it sufficient to state that the authorities should remove the powder-station considerably further down stream. A ton of gunpowder or so of powder is allowed within many miles of London; but, if it were, the same accident would have happened. Had the ton of powder "only" would have laid down its load very meekly, and possibly have crossed the river without touching the bottom. The Old Custom House and the White Tower might have been a heap of ruins, and the new railway bridge might have been blown away to mean thoroughfares many parishes off. As for the dome of St. Paul's, it might have soared, and finally settled itself in a commanding position to Rowland Hill's Surrey Chapel; and, as Fuller says of "the pyramids, doting with age," the many dome might have been said to have "outdated the Fire, might "have forgotten the name of their founder" through dizziness encountered in being shaken to their very foundations.

The Garrick Club has, indirectly, called to mind that an ancient scheme of street nomenclature, calculated alike to give ease to all people and honour to few. We have Shakspeare's name on the Works that King-street, Covent-garden, now carrying prolific past Mr. Allen's cover, leading for the Garrick Theatre, and, by future, be called Garrick-street. This is a good idea, or, rather, a good piece of remembrance; but there is a better idea than it. A common as crocuses in March, or mince-pies at an earlier and later period of the year. A good actor should have a statue, an epigram, and capable of being mastered as easily as "eyes" or "ices." But the name of a street is a more lasting memory of somebody; but the most enthusiastic and loyal devotion of landlords could scarcely manage to call out our Kings and their streets in accurate succession. Mr. Thackeray himself could not have succeeded all the way from George-streets named after the four Georges; and who is to know, when Queen Victoria is dead and Charles street, whether he be assisting to worship the blessed memory of the first or the second of those kindly-remembered men of the land? And so, years ago, it was hailed as a politic scheme to set such matters at rest. Every plan was to be carried out in order of the muse. All the distinguished names of men and things were enlisted in their ideal. Lamb and Lawrence-lanes were to cover their Irving heads best, understood that they were to be knocked-down with street, Sheridan-square was appointed to buildings, or whatsoever description a builder or proprietor might be pleased to give. But the idea has long since been considered a dead, although it is well worth prosecution, and might be adopted by degrees on common suggestion. The Garrick Club proposal has been referred to a select department of the board.

The storm has over (though not without wrecks) amongst the National Shakespeare Committee. The Bard is to have his statue and readings at Stratford-on-Avon. "There," says the Rev. Mr. J. M. Rhiley, organising secretary for the Committee, "there he was born, there he lived and died, and there his ashes rest." There, indeed, he was. But Shakspeare's memory is connected more tangible than "honourable mention," as Royal Commissioners style the Shakspeare description of it. Shakspeare is accordingly the local committee has decided upon a six days' celebration of his advent to Stratford-on-Avon, by the performance of plays like the festival held for three days in September, 1769. The first day, Saturday, the 23rd of April, the anniversary of the Bard's death, they will lay the first stone of a monument at present un-described, to Shakspeare. The first day's play will be Hamlet, at which will assist the rank and fashion of "surrounding counties," although nothing has yet been said about the constant contribution, by voluntary contributions, the chance of Stratford Church. Prince Shakspeare's Day will be a day of musical, and many of England's best musicians have already volunteered for the service. The next day will be a fête, the grand day of the Shakspearean scenes, with various slender amusements, and a comedy "next popular Cymbeline," by the same hand. Monday and Tuesday there are to be readings and other amusements, with Hamlet performed in the best available manner for the Bard of Avon. For the last day, a fancy ball will take place, Shakspearean costumes of all events Shakspeare, being the order of the day. The committee is building a very large temporary hall for these various occasions, and there seems every reason why they need be restrained from spending at least one day in festivity devoted to the memory of England's greatest poet. The arrangements seem good—not riotously mirthful, but calm and sensible.

Since last week's gossip was followed. The entertainments were limited to three days then, but the committee have added a fourth. A new building was raised, and the banks of the Avon were adorned with transparencies representing "Time breaking a scythe in pieces," a "Tragedy" and "Comedy," personified, playing no mean part in the colouring. The festival began with a grand ball on the first evening, then a dinner (a dinner in honour of the poet having since become a thing of well-known institution at the Shakspeare Club) then more music, and a ball. Next day Mr. Boswell has to report that a magnificent pageant closed the day, and a procession of the stormy weather, fine clothes being too valuable to be spoiled; but it is hoped, as they say that the rain will produce the whole affair at Drury Lane, which, like our modern Orpheus, "draws all wet or dry." Then follows recipe on recipe, there is plenty more music, a stupid local song, races, and a fancy ball. Wednesday, the last day, wakes no difference in the views of the society regarding a celebration which is to meet the views of the Bard's fellow-men. Conservatives will find what they propose to do now—work special to be developed to be everybody's work in the future.

West Indian landowners may be congratulated on some good news, via Mr. James Hall, for handwriting a bill to compensate, not the most parts of the world the rule is to find men without land, but in our Atlantic colonies the rule is to find land without the men to owners. Ever since the exertions of Clarkson and Wilberforce, various similar projects have been set on foot, the principle the theory being that black labour was indispensable, and that the black race would not work unless they had to. Mr. Carlyle's ideas about "Quashee and his inexhaustible pumpkin," the point of which is that Quashee is a lazy fellow because he can get any amount of black labour by the simple process of paying for it, and that he is happy without work, he affirms that even the fair sex, as coloured ladies must still be called, are to be had for the asking, and that Quashee's wife requires in order to procure a different silk gown for every day in the week. Political economy and free economists can answer, counsel such extravagance, it must at least be admitted better than the simple theory of negro indolence and of women of mixed native blood ladies in their native land. It cotton will grow in these regions, then West Indian proprietors must be congratulated. If the American war lasts much longer there will surely be cotton all over the world, just as there is wool all over a sheep's back. The reader may remember a little book by Major Hubert Bray Hall, called "The Oyster, and How to Eat Him." In that manual of bivalvian gastronomy the favourite shellfish is treated with an effective astounding to absolute petting, and the endearing process goes on until—the oyster is eaten! The Major has found a worthy conquest in Mr. Crofts, a gentleman who has turned his attention, in more ways than one, to this valuable kind of food—valuable, because, so light and nutritious that no invalid was ever known to be so invalided as to be unable to eat it. Mr. Crofts has organised an Oyster Company, the object of which is to purchase beds on the north Kentish coast for the purpose of laying out oyster-beds on scientific principles, and preserving the "spat" (young or spawn) from the devastating effects of the fishermen's cruel dredge. Years since, in another and a less favourable locality, a similar scheme returned a profit of no less than fifty per cent; and the Duke of Northumberland has a bed of his own at Blyth. This is a new branch of industry, and one worthy all public encouragement. As a lover of the oyster, plain, fried, roasted, stewed, or devilled, he sighed to find the price this last season nearly double that of two years before, and the sooner our good spirits rise at a return to old familiar prices the better. Mr. Crofts's scheme may benefit both and pocket. Mr. Crofts's science may possibly accelerate the desired result.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

St. Andrew's Church, Penr, near St. Helen's, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

Tenterden Church, Kent, not unknown on account of its legendary connection with the Goodwin Sands, is undergoing restoration.

A handsome memorial stone, of white Carrara marble, is being erected in Addington Church, Surrey, to the memory of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

It has been resolved to erect a chapel at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, one of the objects of which will be to bury the dead. Hitherto Divine service has been celebrated in the board-room.

The church of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich, was reopened last week on Sunday, after a course of thorough restoration by Mr. Street, as architect. The whole cost (including a new organ) has been about £3,000, of which £1,000 has been raised.

By order of the Benchers, the Litany is to be read at a quarter-past seven, at nine a.m., on Wednesdays and Fridays, in the Temple Church.

Mr. G. G. Scott is about to undertake the restoration of the large and interesting church of Doddington, Cambridgeshire. The estimated cost of the works is £14,000.

On Monday, 4,000 of last night contains the announcement that "the Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L. the Mastership of the Temple, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Lee, late Bishop of Thomas Garner, R.C.E."

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury has been formally prorogued until the 5th of February. A consideration of the Revised Version of the New Testament will be made the subject of the Synod of Convocation at its forthcoming sitting.

St. Mary Tower, Ipswich, was reopened last week after restoration. Two or three years since, when the Rev. J. R. Tarrock, the present incumbent, was elected to the living of St. Mary Tower, the Mayor of the town built, entirely at his own cost and at an outlay of considerably more than £1,000, a new parsonage-house for the vicar. The parish, unable to restore the church. £700 was subscribed by other parishioners; but the bulk of the amount required, £1,000, was given by Mr. Bond, a gentleman having some years since £500.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the Society's House, on the 15th inst. The Lord Bishop of the Church Grants of money amounting to £950 were made in aid of the following objects:—Christchurch, Southwark; Holy Trinity, Hoxton; St. Peter's, Upper Stockton-on-Tees; St. Philip's, Surrey-square, in the parish of St. Mary Newington; St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey; Christchurch, Surrey; Rebuilding the parish church of Llandilofawr, near Bangor. Enlarging and restoring the seats in the parish church of Llanfair Caereinion, Montgomeryshire. Grants of £100 each were made to parties who undertook to be paid for works completed to the amounts of £2,000, thereby securing the sum of £200 from the Society's funds, in the following parishes:—Christchurch, Surrey; St. Peter's, Cheltenham; St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey; St. Mary Tower, Ipswich; St. Philip's, Surrey-square, in the parish of St. Mary Newington. Enlarging and restoring the seats in the parish church of Llanfair Caereinion, Montgomeryshire. Grants of £100 each were made to parties who undertook to be paid for works completed to the amounts of £2,000, thereby securing the sum of £200 from the Society's funds, in the following parishes:—Christchurch, Surrey; St. Peter's, Cheltenham; St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey; St. Mary Tower, Ipswich; St. Philip's, Surrey-square, in the parish of St. Mary Newington. The contributors are chiefly persons in humble life,—and a purse of money, have been presented to the Rev. C. H. Herbert on his leaving Hoxton, after a ministry of twenty-seven years. The Rev. C. H. Herbert, has been presented by the inhabitants of Lower Bangor, members of his Sunday-school, with a purse containing £50.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vincent Ryan, Bishop of Mauritius, who has been for some time residing in London, in order that he may receive the increased efficiency of his distant diocese, attended a farewell meeting at the Mauritius Commercial Association, on Tuesday. The Bishop, who is a Vicar Vicar, presided, and there were present a large number of clergy and influential inhabitants who were desirous of showing their respect for the Bishop and his co-operation in the parish. His Lordship, in the course of a very interesting address, stated that the circumstances which had led to the establishment of the Anglican Church at Madagascar, and expressed his great desire to further the spread of the Gospel there in connection with the Church of England. On the following day the Bishop spoke in high terms of Mr. Ellis, the Nonconformist missionary, and his mission at Madagascar, and stated that, as the Church of England Mission might be able to bring all her great powers to bear on so interesting and promising a field, success must follow.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. G. Clark, Rector of Wilton, Salisbury, to be Rural Dean. The Rev. Thomas Hill to be Rector of Witney, Oxon. Rev. T. Challis to be Vicar of Liddlewell-cum-Auckland Castle. The Rev. J. Bowstead to be Vicar of Ryton. The Rev. C. K. Bracewell to be Chaplain of the Downham Union; Rev. W. H. Hoome to be Chaplain of the Wisbech Union. The Rev. J. W. Hall to be Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon. Rev. G. T. Hore, to be Perpetual Curate of Christchurch, Liverpool.—*Liverpool Guardian*.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A Congregation will be holden at Oxford on Friday, the 29th inst., at two o'clock, for the purpose of granting the degree of Master of Arts to Lord Lyttelton, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The University of Oxford has conferred the degree of D.C.L. upon the same three persons.—There will be holden at Christ Church, on Feb. 20, an election to six exhibitions, open to candidates who have been under the age of nineteen years on January 1, 1864, in classical science, and one to the candidate who shows greatest proficiency in mathematical science, and one to the candidate who shows greatest proficiency in natural science. The value of each of the exhibitions is £42 per annum.

The University church, Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, will be opened after its restoration on Sunday, February 7. The Rev. Dr. Cumming will preach at early communion at nine o'clock; the University sermon at eleven, which will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, and the Rev. Dr. Cumming will also preach evening service at a quarter before seven, at which a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. The Rev. Dr. Cumming will also preach on Monday, the 8th of February.

The Queen's Scholarships, after a rather unusually short Christmas vacation, commenced Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., were and on Thursday and Friday the 25th and 26th forms, when the order in which the scholars were placed was announced.—*Cambridge Chronicle and Journal*.

Counter have been entered into for the erection, at an expense of about £80,000, of a college, which, when completed, will be one of the greatest of the many ornaments of the metropolis. The site is in Gower-street, and the building and endowment are bequeathed by the late Sir William Fetter, who died in 1838, in his will dated 1836, and proved in the following year. Sir William Fetter, which, after the payment of certain annuities and legacies, will amount to £160,000. Since 1838 the fund has increased from £100,000 to £160,000 by the accumulation of interest and the rise in the value of property. Mr. Barry is the architect and designer of the testator. The site of the new building, which will be surrounded by a spacious area, is in Gower-street, Bedford-square. It is to be entered from the south, and is in a very picturesque vicinity. The trustees have resolved that the college shall be called "The Fetter College." The object of the donations of persons who have either died without having sufficient funds, or who, having had sufficient funds, have become reduced in circumstances after their children a liberal education. It is intended to admit pupils (on payment of fees), who shall attend the usual classes at the London University. The course of education is to include the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and such branches of scientific and artistic instruction as the trustees may direct. Those who have distinguished themselves in their studies are to receive as the foundation. The trustees are empowered to institute two "exhibitions" of the annual value of £50, tenable for four years, to the University of Edinburgh. The trustees are also to found two scholarships in the University of Dublin, one for graduates in arts of the University of Edinburgh, who have been educated at the Fetter College.

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Hospital, for the education of the sons of the poorer clergy, was held on Monday, the Rev. T. J. Rowsell presiding. The balance-sheet for 1863 showed total receipts from all sources (including a balance brought from former account of £2,119, £4103; expenditure (including purchase of stock, £3,170), £4174.

It is proposed to erect a statue to Bernard Palissy, the famous worker in pottery, at Saintes (Charente-Inférieure), his birthplace.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATIONS.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Pasteur spoke at length on his discovery on this subject. In his recent memoir he stated, on the faith of experiments, that it was always possible to take away from any determined spot a limited, yet notable, amount of air which has not undergone any physical or chemical change, and which was, nevertheless, quite unable to provoke any alteration in an eminently putrescible liquid. MM. Pouchet and Joly have since affirmed that this result was erroneous, and have defied them to prove it so. MM. Joly and Musset said, "If a single one of our tubes of experiment should be found to contain organisms, we defeat," and M. Pouchet also said, "I declare that in the globe wherein I shall take a definite decimetre of air, when I shall have filled it with the liquid which I employ, I shall not find a single organism, but I shall have filled it with living organisms." In conformity with the demand of MM. Pouchet, Joly, and Musset, the Academy of Sciences, at its meeting on Monday, appointed a committee composed of several of its most illustrious members—M.M. Flourens, Dumas, Decaisne, Milne Edwards, and Brongniart—to repair to the spot, to the experiments, the results of which have been invoked as either favourable or contrary to the theory of spontaneous generation.

THE FIRST ANALYSIS OF 177 MAGNETIC STORMS, recently laid before the Royal Society by Commander Ross, R.N., and Mr. Lefroy, is printed in the new number (39) of the *Proceedings* of the society. In regard to the physical theory of these disturbances, the author remarks that conclusions drawn from tables exhibiting the algebraic sum of fluctuations for each storm, the magnitude of which is not taken into account, are extremely liable to misconstruction, and that the results of travelling forces would represent to a being over whom they travelled, to the simultaneous observations made at three or six observatories spread over Europe, and the consequent conclusion that a wave-like movement travelled from observatory to observatory, and that the adjustments of the light give sufficient strength to the frame to enable the observer to read the instruments with perfect ease.

GEOLOGY OF ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.—At a recent meeting of the Geological Society, Mr. J. Prestwich, F.R.S., read, 1st, a paper relative to a tabulated description of about fifty sections taken from various parts of the Red Crag district. The Red Crag consists of a series of shelly sands strictly divisible into five stages, of which the first four, counting upwards, are marine, and the fifth estuarine. In addition to their being regularly stratified, the angles varying between 25 deg. and 30 deg., and possessing (with the exception of the fifth stage) a general northerly dip, they are characterised by the result of a general northerly dip; by which was formed a reef extending from the River Alde, on the coast of Suffolk, to the neighbourhood of Harwich, on the coast of Essex. The author described and interpreted the first, second, and third being frequently either concealed by or disturbed by the formation of the overlying deposits. The fourth stage, which is also the age of the four lower stages contain evidence of being a subaqueous deposit, but not a very deep one; but in the case of the first reef-range, and those again by the fifth stage. The fifth stage is invariably found resting unconformably upon the four lower and older strata. This stage is developed in such a way as to show that it was formed in estuaries, and that it is, as it is in the case of the Red Crag, separated by a long interval from the Coralline Crag. Underlying into the sands and gravels, termed by Mr. Wood the Lower Drift, and the Red Crag, and the drift-sands. other places it rests upon the London clay, the Chalk, the Lias and the drift-sands.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.—With reference to Captain Speke's statement that he had received information from the Arabs of a large river flowing from the Victoria Nyanza to the north, Mr. Petherick, the well-known traveller in Central Africa, a correspondent (signing C. C. B.) has sent us a transcript of Ptolemy's description of the Nile, in which he says that "Ptolemy, at different times takes a number of the Nile, and as being supplied by streams issuing from *Mentet Lunæ* and from *Montes Asyptor* from the Mountains of the Moon. Ptolemy also mentions a lake Coloe, which appears some distance south of the *Equinoctiale Circulus*, and which, from the position and outline map of the ancient country are doubtless in existence) the comparison of the ideas of the geographers of the period with the facts of modern discovery, is a curious study to the student of modern discovery.

THE INTENSITY OF THE SOLAR RADIATION at different seasons of the year has been investigated by Father Secchi, of the Observatory at Rome. The results are given in a memoir read before the end of last year, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, before



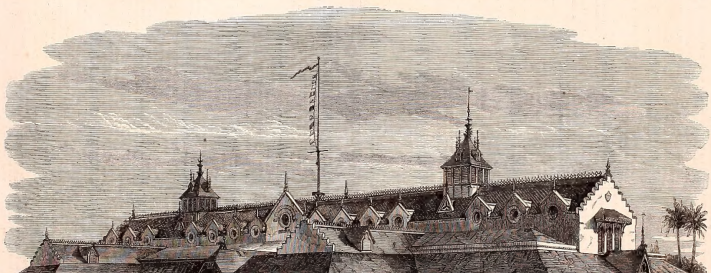
THE WAR IN AMERICA: FORT FISHER, COMMANDING THE NEW INLET ENTRANCE TO CAPE FEAR RIVER.—THE BRITISH STEAMER HANSA RUNNING THE BLOCKADE UNDER THE GUNS OF THE FORT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

OUR Special Artist in the South writes as follows concerning the accompanying Illustration:—"Herewith I send you a sketch of Fort Fisher, commanding the approach to Cape Fear River, the entrance to Wilmington, North Carolina. I was down there one night, and, as it is twenty-five miles from the town, it was impossible to get back that night, so I had to rough it in a casemate till morning. At first I would have it, we discovered a blockade-running steamer, the Hansa, under our guns at dawn, and at the same time the Yankee blockaders also became aware of her presence and opened fire, thinking, as she had already got inside the bar (the line of white breakers just seaward of her), they would destroy her before she made the inlet. To get within range they had to expose themselves to the metal of the fort, which soon drove them off, leaving the Hansa at liberty to make her way safely into the river. The distant point of land is Cape Fear. Fort Fisher is one of the strongest coast defences I have seen, not excepting any of those at Charleston, that have hitherto held an entire iron-clad fleet at bay."

THE PUNJAUB EXHIBITION AT LAHORE.

AN exhibition of the products, manufactures, and arts of the Punjaub is about to be held at Lahore, and the secretary of the exhibition committee has obligingly forwarded to us a photograph of the building, from which we give, at page 77, an Engraving. The building is of brickwork, 251ft. long, with a nave 70ft. wide; and two side aisles, each 18ft. wide; with two small annexes (projecting in the Engraving), 30ft. by 20ft. each. There will also be a temporary annexe in the rear for carriage, machinery, &c. In this latter it is also proposed to exhibit the processes of several of the most celebrated of the Punjaub manufactures, by having men actually at work at their respective trades, such as shawl embroidery work, wire-drawing, gold and silver brocade work (from Delhi), and gujerati-work (steel inlaid with gold, which was much admired at the exhibition of '62).



THE PUNJAUB EXHIBITION BUILDING AT LAHORE.

The building was only begun in June, and it was expected that it would be finished in December and opened this month. The verandah, of which only the framework is shown in the Engraving, will be tiled, and the interior coloured. Mr. Baines, C.E., of the Punjaub Railway, is the architect.

"DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES."

OUR critical remarks upon the picture engraved on the next page will be found in their appropriate place—the review of the Winter Exhibition of Oil Paintings, at 121, Pall-mall, in our Number for the 14th of November of last year. The picture is certainly the most attractive among the figure works painted expressly for this exhibition, and has deservedly had awarded to it the prize of 100 guineas offered by Mr. Wallis, the enterprising picture dealer and promoter of the exhibition, for the best work answering the requirements just mentioned. The artist, Mr. Calderon, is one of the most genuine and promising of the painters who have recently risen into public favour. It will now, not, perhaps, be deemed superfluous to repeat the descriptive portion of our previous notice. But first, the famous Anacreontic by rare old Ben Jonson, which the picture illustrates, will be acceptable. The song is the ninth piece in "The Forest," and is addressed to Celia:—

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,
And I'll not look for wine.
The thirst that from the soul doth rise,
Doth ask a drink divine:
But might I of Jove's nectar sup,
I would not change for thine.

I sent thee late a rosy wreath,
Not so much honouring thee,
As giving it a hope that there
It could not wither'd be.
But thou thereon didst only breathe,
And sent'st it back to me:
Since when it grows, and smells, I swear,
Not of itself, but thee.

The song, it must be confessed, has some trace of the artificial extravagance not unfrequently found in the sixteenth and seventeenth century poetry interwoven with its glorious richness and passion. There is a slow, sweet,



"DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES," BY P. H. CALDERON, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

but cloying melody (that might, and has, we believe, served for a psalm tune), to which the song is still sung, and this may have rendered it some widely known than its intrinsic merit deserved.

We have already hinted that the expressions of the figures in the picture have an abundance quite equal to the luxurious warmth that nourishes in the song. The painter has also caught the model's bore-sick fancy. "Drink to me only with thine eyes" and has carried it out not merely literally, by representing the winecup standing quite unheeded beside the lady, but has followed up this idea by introducing the attendant carrying away from the table—full of wine—a cup to spread with the same delicious wine which is consumed, and, from the pastures of the fat cook, one may suspect has been returned untouched. Possibly it may have been some chief dainty of her art, and, in his astonishment and disgust are, therefore, proportionate. The loving, languishing delight of the lady and the listless air of her lazy husband and lover has already been commented upon. A late, suggesting an accommodating lazy, to the left, and a page, with clasped hands. We have already inferred from the costumes—the train of the lady, and the long beard and the "Dives" costume of the host, the heraldic devices and motto "Dieu et sa dame," on the back of the chair, and the whole scheme of the picture, that the painter intended to represent a Norman baron and his lady-love.

The picture has been engraved by permission of the purchaser, A. J. Iverston, Esq.

FINE ARTS.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

SEVERAL important additions to and rearrangements in the South Kensington Museum have recently been or are now being made; some elaborate decorations are being executed, and another and a new gallery will be shortly opened to the public.

In the Sheepshanks Gallery the Lely Collection was exhibited last year, an immense number of objects of ornamental art of various periods are still on view, but in no such manner or proportion as previously. This handsome court is, however, designed ultimately to contain examples illustrative of the successive styles of ornamental art of the various modern art-manufactures. In conformity with this intention, a complete set of engravings of the series of paintings in Pompeii china, dating from the commencement of the manufactory to the present time (lent by Messrs. Bunn and Kerr), has been placed in case to the extent of the cornice. Some one description the colour-decoration of the court has been begun, and already the north end of the court of Wedgwood and Minton ware, with Gothic Gilding and the primary colours preponderate—at least in the proportions of the Gothic. The effect is good, and that the decorative is are generally subordinated to the constructive. On the west side the Gothic Court, designed by Mr. George Godfrey Sykes, the decorator. This gentleman, who is also a clever artist, has painted on the walls of the Gothic Court, which now occupy six of the ten blind compartments of the upper arcade on the east side of the court, figures of the Queen, and eminent men of the Victorian era. Of these, by Mr. Frederick Leighton (the old Italian painter is represented reading patent-office reports), and especially to whom the letter reminding us of this artist's great picture, "The Procession of Canadian," "Albert Durer," by Mr. Cave Thomas; "Hogarth," by Mr. Alfred Elmore, R.A.; "Sir Joshua Reynolds," and "William of Wykeham," by Mr. Burchett, Head Master of the South Kensington School. The portrait of Hogarth is from the picture which has undertaken "Gilberti," and we believe Mr. Leighton has promised "Raphael," "Michael Angelo," "Titian," "Rubens," "Vandyke," "Flaxman" and "Holbein." The two last are understood to be promised conditionally on the completion by the artist of the time he may have to execute them from his duties in the museum. The figures are painted on a gold ground, in conformity with the general scheme, and it is intended that they shall ultimately be executed in mosaic. In the cloister-like space between the arcade and the wall of the north court, to contain art-objects of Oriental origin, is being decorated after rich and elaborate designs in a kind of Arabo-Chinese style by Mr. Owen Jones. The designs will be copied on the walls by pupils of the neighbouring art-schools. The large lunette at the head of the decorated space will contain a picture in fresco, also by pupils of the water-glass, by Mr. Watts. The sketch for this work is, we understand, finished and ready for execution.

The great north court, which in an unfinished state was temporarily roofed with corrugated iron, and the building known as the Refreshment Rooms, after a closure of some months, been fitted, decorated, and reopened. The entire north court is now roofed in with glass, resembling the *cortile* of an Italian palace, is intended to receive large monumental sculptures and architectural casts. It is also to be supplied with mediæval casts which cannot find a place elsewhere. The tribune or chapel of Santa Croce in Jerusalem, the interior of the tomb, and the sharpcore of the chapel has been erected against a side wall. Here are placed, among multifarious objects, the tomb of Pope Sixtus IV., the sepulchre in classic sculptures and casts thereof, architectural ornaments, models of buildings, imitations or specimens of ancient mosaic and other works of art. Over the arches, in lofty panels, are paintings and arabesques illustrative of the Raphael period, furniture, &c. carvings. The frescoes will be copied on the walls by pupils of the neighbouring art-schools. The large lunette at the head of the decorated space will contain a picture in fresco, also by pupils of the water-glass, by Mr. Watts. The sketch for this work is, we understand, finished and ready for execution.

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The new room beneath the recently-erected schools of the department will shortly be opened with splendid collections of tapestries, embroidered vestments, and textile fabrics, ironwork of all periods, and pottery. It is to contain specimens of Italian, Spanish, &c., in great variety; and the textile fabrics, which are of all kinds, include a series, perhaps the most complete in existence, ranging from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, collected by Dr. Bock, of Aix-la-Chapelle. The windows will be filled with stained glass, the stained-glass works sent in for the forthcoming competition in the spring.

Since our notice of the schools their appointments have been made complete, and a collection of engravings, and of photographs, &c., consisting, for the most part, of duplicates from the Museum, has been placed in them for the purpose of study by the artists' properties" in the studios.

The very valuable collections of casts from Gothic sculptures belonging to the Architectural Museum and the Art Department have been re-arranged in a more convenient manner; and to these are to be added a number of casts of the most beautiful sculptures from the Bury during his building of the Westminster Palace, and which have lately come into the possession of the Museum. Some of these casts are at South Kensington are three taken from the famous bronze doors of the Baptistery of San Giovanni, at Florence, by Lorenzo Ghiberti, and the other two by Ghiberti. All plaster casts of works in bronze, however, unsatisfactory; they are what is technically called "gummy", and do not preserve the sharpness of the final workmanship. The Department of the Museum, to which these casts belong, we are glad to add, have obtained permission to procure electrotype copies from the great doors mentioned, and orders have been given to take them. Similar electrotype facsimiles are likewise being made for the museum of the bronze gates of the Church of Pisa, which were modelled from designs by Giovanni di Bologna. The bronze is now at this capital (the old name of the city is still retained amongst the artists), and which dates from the twelfth century) is also included, and has already been copied.

We have on former occasions alluded to the large but not complete collection of wood engravings; and also to the specimens of the workmanship sent in competition for the Society of Arts' prizes. Both these will be found in the large room from which the visitor enters the picture galleries. Passing through the Sheepshanks Gallery, and another extremity, a very elegant, new gallery, constructed upon Mr. Redgrave's principle of lighting and on the model of that erected during this gentleman's designs, is very nearly completed. The walls are painted in sober green and dispersed, the columns are in imitation coloured marble; the mouldings, &c., are coloured and gilt; and the whole has a very chaste, agreeable effect. The walls of this gallery, which are divided into a series of bays, with semicircular, moulded heads, will receive the best consecutive drawings produced in the metropolitan or provincial schools. The lunettes over these divisions may (as an incentive to distinguish themselves) be decorated by the successful students in fresco-painting, or even exhibited beneath.

A picture is on view at Messrs. Lloyd Brothers, Gracechurch-street, which deserves a closer inspection than could be given to it when in the Royal Academy exhibition of last year, owing to the height at which it was then placed, on the line on which (by H. L. Roberts) who, we understand, is still very young, it is not a little remarkable. The subject is taken from the poem of Keats, and traces in it of technical immaturity. The picture resembles a retable, or ornamental screen, behind the altar of some mediæval church, and illustrates the parable of the sower. In the first division, the cold, grey rock, on which the seed has fallen, is represented. The sower has already scattering the seed among the furrows; some have fallen (in the second division) by the wayside, and the birds are picking up and ominous birds of prey," as Poe calls them, and have standing for the devil, as they have always been, the symbol of evil. Behind is a old man and a child, typifying human sentiments and harvest, are seen in the distance, and, in the second division the sun's meridian rays are scorchingly on a dry, bare tract, strewn with chalk-stones, or with rocks cropping up through the thin soil, and here and there a drooping, withered plant, which has sprung hastily from the shallow earth. Next, there are a few sickly, stunted wheat-shafts choked amidst a tangle of weeds, and, in the fourth division, the corn is ripening, with the gaudy poppy, and other emblematical flowers, poisonous weeds, and fruit-bearing plants. The sower has changed into a husbandman; while overhead thunder-clouds, tinged with the blood-red hues of an angry sunset, seem to portend a storm. In the fifth division, we have the black pall of death. In the last compartment the tall, golden wheat stands thick on the ground, ready for the sickle.

The newly-formed second gallery of pictures of the French school of the nineteenth century, which, we understand, is intended ultimately to be exhibited there, are Watteau, Boucher, Nattier, Vanloo, Pater, Lancret, Greuze, Vernet, Gros, Gericault, Ingres, Delacroix, Delille, Mayer; Proudhon, Coypel, Lemoyne, and Charles and Joseph Vernet.

A large and handsome palace is being built at Darmstadt for Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, by the style of the architecture is Italian, of more than ordinary purity.

Mr. Hodson, of Cockspur-street, a picture representing the scene on London Bridge on the night of the illuminations in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit to the City. This picture, entitled "Homeward," "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," is now on view at the Academy Exhibition.

In our notice last week of the tomb of James Ward, R.A., we inadvertently smoked that Mr. Ward was a native of Somerset, and Mr. Moxland. This is incorrect: it was Mr. William Ward. A.R.A., one of the engravers to the Queen, who was a native of Somerset. James Ward was appointed as an engraver, who married the lady mentioned.

The Pope, as a Christmas gift to Prince Rudolphe, son of the Emperor of Austria, has sent to the Archduchess Sophie a picture whose the value of the present by writing in it is sentence from the Bible.

There has been a considerable movement in the Polish Army which, as train could venture to leave Trieste for Leybach. The rank of many of the bronze were cancelled, and the officers sent to join the Polish regiments.

The Polish National Government has addressed a proclamation to its troops, dated Dec. 16. It is a strong exhortation to courage and perseverance, and ends with the words, "Soldiers! Poland has confided to your task to the end, and always cry, 'Poland for ever!'—from, one, and indeed, Poland will be resuscitated by your blood."

Japanese intelligence, conveyed to us by way of San Francisco and New York, announces that the ratifications of the treaties between and the European Powers were likely to be peacefully adjusted. The Japanese authorities had agreed to the demands of the Powers, and were about to make an American vessels.

Apropos of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, Sir H. Bulwer, at the request of the French Foreign Minister, has drawn up a project for the publication of a Diplomatic Journal, which will be sent free of charge to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, and is to form the basis of international law.

LIFE-BOAT EXPENSES.—During the year which has just closed, the Royal National Life-boat Institution has been called upon to expend on either additional new life-boat stations or the replacing of old boats, transporting, carriage, and launching of the same, the following sums:—Tynemouth, £200; Fleetwood, £200; Bridlington, £320; Blakeney, £180; Thorpeness, £200; Aldeburgh, £200; Walmer, £200; Deal, £200; Hythe, £200; Dungeness, £200; Rye, £200; Hastings, £200; Eastbourne, £200; Brighton, £200; Littlehampton, £200; Fleetwood, £161; and Arklow, £204. The society has also expended on the boat-houses, slipways, transporting carriages and spare life-boats and carriages, £2,810 16s. 6d., making altogether a total of £3,810 3s. 2d. The National Life-boat Institution has also contributed the sum of £1,000 to the Irish Society, £1,000 to the Irish Society, £1,000 to the Irish Society,

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Hussars—Vet. Surg. G. Fleming to be Veterinary Surgeon. 16th Foot—Capt. Hervey H. Wilbraham to be Paymaster Surgeon. 18th Foot—Capt. A. G. Grant to be Captain.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. Hon. A. Gordon to be Colonel.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. R. S. Garrett to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Second Capt. A. Fraser to be Captain; Lieut. R. B. Franks to be Second Captain; Cadets R. Wass and W. Lane to be Lieutenants.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Cols. Sir Henry Col. A. Yorke and C. F. Sartorius to be Colonels. Captain and Brevet Major J. S. Moore to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. A. W. Tuyl-Serooskerken to be Captain; Lieut. G. S. Sarsfield to be Second Captain; Cadet M. F. Gunnery to be Lieutenant.

Royal Marines—Major F. L. D. Airy to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. C. Wild to be Major; Lieut. Hon. Arthur de Blaquiere to be Captain; Lieut. Wm. Lee to be Captain; Lieut. J. Hall Slater to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. Lenox to be Ensign. 17th, Lieut. St. John Hamilton to be Captain. 18th, Lieut. W. Hall to be Captain; Lieut. Wm. Lee to be Lieutenant. 19th, Lieut. H. W. Hill to be Captain; Cadet Alfred Lee to be Lieutenant. 20th, Lieut. Wm. Foster, R. L. W. M. Haydock to be Lieutenant; Ensign S. G. Hoare to be Captain. 21st, Lieut. Wm. Hamilton to be Captain; Lieut. J. Hall Slater to be Lieutenant. 22nd, J. F. Foster to be Lieutenant. 24th, Ensign Lawrence Lee to be Lieutenant. 25th, Cadet G. Vanden to be Ensign. 26th, Cadet Hon. E. D. Dundas to be Lieutenant. 27th, Lieut. J. W. M. Lockhart to be Lieutenant; Ensign H. Hall to be Lieutenant. 28th, Cadet C. Campbell to be Ensign; Ensign Hon. Arthur Hay to be Lieutenant. 29th, Paymaster Wm. Hall Hall to be Captain; Ensign W. W. Kelly to be Lieutenant. To be Lieutenant-Colonels, the Hon. Sir H. J. Leslie, C.B., to be Colonel, dated 30th Dec. 1863; Lieut. Ensign T. F. Cocoline to be Lieutenant.

Royal Navy—Lieut. Wm. Hall Hall (Portsmouth) to be Staff Surgeon-Major; Assist. Surgeons J. Gerald and J. C. Stoad to be Staff Surgeons; Lieut. Wm. Hall Hall to be Lieutenant. Engr. C. Sharland to be Chief Engineer.

HUNTLY—Lieut.-Col. D. King to have the Honorary rank of Major.—*Gazette*, 22nd inst.

ADMIRALTY.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet. Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Fleet. Admiral Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admirals the Right Hon. Charles Lord Colchester and W. Eskine, on the retired list, to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals Sir Rob. Sir H. J. Leslie, C.B., and Sir Wm. Fanshawe Martin, K.C.B., to be Admirals of the White. J. J. Dunlop to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Wm. Hall Gage, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admirals Sir Frederick Nott, K.C.B., and Sir Wm. Hall Gage, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.

Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Hall Hoste, Bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland Pasley, Bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of R. H. Wyvill, C.B., Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Admiral Sir Rob. Sir H. J. Leslie, C.B., and Sir W. Fanshawe Martin, K.C.B.—Captain Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captains Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., Sir Wm. Hall Hoste, Bart., and Sir Wm. Hall Gage, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Captain Sir Thomas Maitland Pasley, Bart., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Retired Rear-Admiral Wm. Loney to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that the Commander-in-Chief has selected Colonel Wade, C.B., to succeed R. Dacres as Commandant of Winchester Garrison.

Permission has been granted to Captain Sir Adolphus Slade, R.N., now in the service of the Sultan, to wear the insignia of the order of the Medjidie.

Captain Moore, C.B., recently private secretary to the Duke of Somerset, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vice Captain Drummond, promoted to be Rear-Admiral.

The authorities of the War Department have authorised the appointment of an additional instructor in military history at the Royal Military College. The salary will be £400 a year, with retired pay, gratuity, quarters, or lodging money in lieu thereof.

On Wednesday morning the Bishop of London commenced his annual course of confirmations at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. His Lordship was received by the Rev. Sir Frederick Arthur Gore Ouseley, Bart., the Rural Dean; the Rev. J. B. Owen, the Rev. Dr. Nelson, and other clergymen of the district. There were two confirmations.

We understand (says the *United Service Gazette*) that the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines who were ordered to attend at Aldershott upon the occasion of the recent court-martial have been ordered to remain at Aldershott for the present, in addition to the unit of Sergeant-Major Wakefield in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Letters received at Portsmouth announce that the Commander-in-Chief has selected Lieut.-Col. Wade, C.B., to succeed R. Dacres as Commandant of Winchester Garrison.

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The Rev. Sir Frederick Arthur Gore Ouseley, Bart., has been presented to be Admiral of the White Sir A. W. Clifford, Bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue Sir T. W. Taylor, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.

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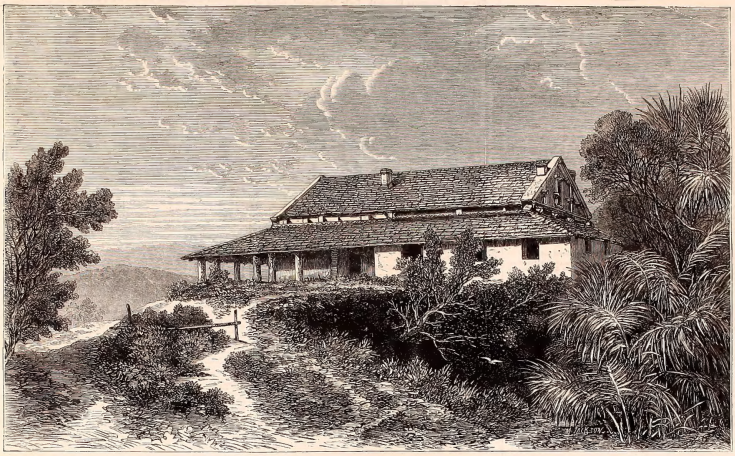
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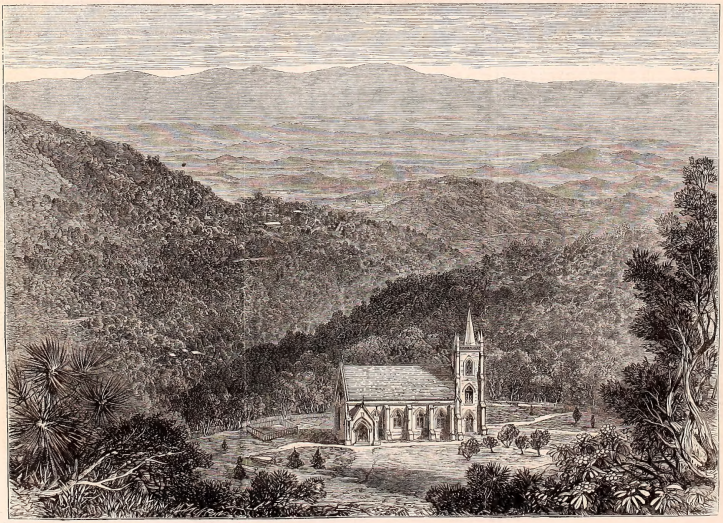


THE HOUSE, AT DHURUMSALLA, IN WHICH THE EARL OF ELGIN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, DIED.

PLACE OF DEATH AND BURIAL OF LORD ELGIN.

THE Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, died at Dhurumsalla, on the 20th of November last, and was buried the following day in Dhurumsalla churchyard, "in a sweet spot selected by Lady Elgin herself, at his request." We give (from photographs taken by Mr. G. D. Lyon) Engravings of the house in which his Lordship died and of the spot where he his remains.

Lord Elgin's last words showed the composure and calmness with which he met death. He received the announcement that his end was at hand from his able physician, Dr. Macrae, with perfect resignation, and shortly afterwards received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In the complete possession of all his faculties, and with implicit Christian confidence and trust, moreover, with the tenderest consideration for the feelings and wishes of Lady Elgin,



DHURUMSALLA CHURCHYARD, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE LATE VICEROY OF INDIA.

the Viceroy made his will, signed his private papers, and gave particular orders regarding his grave and his funeral. So gradually did he sink that all the arrangements for his grave, tomb, and funeral were ready several days before his death. It was his particular wish that his tomb might be plain and simple, his funeral perfectly private and unostentatious. But very few mourners stood around his grave. A plain but massive stone will cover it, and a cross 27 ft. high will be the only monument to mark his resting-place.

The following picture of the lovely valley in which the lamented Viceroy rests will interest many :—"Kangra, said by Lord Canning to be the most beautiful district in India, except Cashmere, is a most lovely fertile valley surrounded by lofty mountains, interspersed with undulating hills, and situated between the rivers Barree and Beiley. On one side it has the territories of Cashmere and Chumba, on the other the wild but romantic hunting-field of Kulloo Spite and Lodak. In the eloquent words of George Barnes, late Settlement Commissioner of this province :—'Various races of men, belonging to distinct types of the human family, and speaking different languages, are distributed over its surface. Here are hills just raised above the level of the plain, and mountain crests higher than any peak of the Andes. Every tone of climate and variety of vegetation is here to be met with—from the scorching heat and exuberant growth of the tropics, and barren heights destitute of verdure and capped with perpetual snow. Hills dissolve into gentle slopes, and platforms of table-land and valleys become convulsed and upheaved, so as no longer to be distinguished from the ridges which environ them. I know no spot in the Himalaya which for beauty can compete with the Kangra Valley and these overshadowing hills : no scenery in my opinion presents such sublime and delightful contrasts. Below lies the plain, a picture of rural loveliness and repose. The surface is covered with the richest cultivation, irrigated by streams which descend from perennial snows, and interspersed with homesteads buried in the midst of groves and fruit-trees. Turning from this scene of peaceful beauty, the stern and majestic hills above (Dhurmsalla) confront us. Their sides are furrowed with precipitous watercourses. Forests of oak clothe their flank, and higher up give place to gloomy and funereal pines. Above all are wastes of snow or pyramidal masses of granite too perpendicular for the snow to rest on.'"

On the top of the hill, immediately over the church, is situated the house in which Lord Elgin died. The other buildings near it are the gaol and barracks of huts of the native regiment stationed there.

The relatives of Lady Elgin have been informed that her Ladyship and family embarked at Calcutta on the 28th ult., and were expected to reach Suez on the 16th inst., en route to England.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS, AS "UN ANGLAIS TIMIDE."

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS made his first appearance at the St. James's Theatre on Monday, the 11th, when he was well received by a numerous and fashionable audience, in two of his old and popular pieces — namely, "The Adventures of a Love Letter" and "Cool as a Cucumber." The former is the latter drama, lately acted in Paris by him, in French, as "Un Anglais Timide," we this week present a Portrait of this excellent comedian, in the character of Plumper. A glance at this will be sufficient to bring forcibly to mind those peculiar traits of style which distinguish this artist from his contemporaries. Here we have a character which is in continual bustle, exhibiting the utmost effrontery, and amazing ordinary people with his bold familiarities ; yet the actor demonstrates in every motion the utmost serenity—in a word, the "cucumber" sort of coolness, predicated in the title. The art of affecting this calm, which is possible to the true artist in combination with the most vehement action, is known by the name of Repose, the attainment of which is the perfection of histrionic skill. Mr. Mathews has sedulously cultivated this attribute, and has attained it so completely that it gives a finish and precision to his slightest assumption. This accounts for Mr. Mathews's popularity with the enlightened portion of the public, and the estimation in which he is held by critics. This final grace is only possible to the most intelligent artist. Mr. Mathews has always made the mind predominant in his acting, and shown at all points the well-educated man and carefully cultivated intellect. For a time, these special qualities seemed to place him at the head of his profession as the best, if not the greatest, of our actors. Even now it would be difficult to describe his faults. His powers are certainly limited ; but within his own magic circle there is none can walk so well as he.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Mayall, of Regent-street.

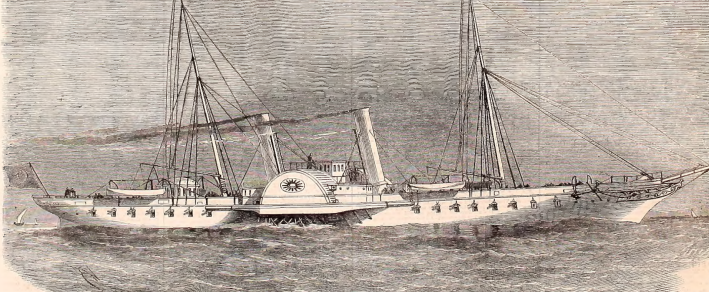


MR. CHARLES MATHEWS AS PLUMPER, IN "COOL AS A CUCUMBER."

THE SULTAN'S YACHT.

THE new yacht Tallah, constructed for his Imperial Majesty by Messrs. Samuda, made her trial-trip recently, with the Turkish Ambassador, M. Musurus, on board. She proceeded at an extraordinary rate from Tilbury Fort to the Nore, where her speed was tried at the measured mile, when the result attained was—against tide, 16·716 knots ; with tide, 19·251 knots, giving on average of 17·75 knots, or twenty miles and a half an hour. The Sultan may thus congratulate himself on possessing one of the swiftest vessels afloat. Her burden is over 1100 tons. The engines, which are by Penn, are marvels of their kind, with a double set of boilers ; the nominal horse power is 350, but that indicated on the trial-trip was 3700. The main object of the vessel is speed. Space is sacrificed to machinery, and she is built on the finest possible lines. On the return home she ran from the Nore to Blackwall (forty-five miles) in two hours and five minutes, the tide being part of the way against her. Her speed is that of an average railway-train, and, according to one account, she rushes through the air at such a pace that it is not easy for a person on deck to keep his hat on, even in a calm. The decorations are of a very splendid description. Messrs. Samuda and Penn may justly feel proud of having constructed this yacht.

The investigation ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty into the whole of the circumstances connected with the equipment, fitting out, and departure from Sheerness of the Confederate privateer Rappahannock, late her Majesty's screw gun-vessel Victor, has been completed. None of the officials connected with Chatham Dockyard were in the remotest degree connected with the illegal proceedings. It has been ascertained, however, that certain officials at Sheerness Dockyard have been guilty of a gross neglect of duty, and at the same time have committed an unwarrantable violation of the neutrality laws. The Government have decided on prosecuting the principal offender, who is one of the chief officers in the dockyard, for the leading part it has been ascertained he took in the equipment and subsequent departure of the Rappahannock from the Nore. Accordingly, the agents of the Solicitor to the Treasury applied to the magistrates for a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. William Bomble, principal engineer and inspector of machinery afloat, who is charged with a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act (59 George III., cap. 69) in hiring, and attempting to hire, certain seamen for the Confederate steamship Rappahannock ; and also for assisting and aiding in equipping that vessel. The warrants were granted and at once executed, the accused being taken into custody, but liberated on heavy bail.



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On Thursday, the 28th inst. (1st Shilling), No. 30 of
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.
1st of FEBRUARY. With Illustrations by J. G. Millais, R.A.
Contents:—In Memoriam. By Charles Dickens. (With a Sketch of Mr. Thackeray's Study.)—Framley Parsonage. By Anthony Trollope. Chaps. 27, 28, and 29.—Sir Gibbie. By George MacDonald. Chaps. 11 and 12.—Recollections of Mr. Thackeray. By Samuel Phillips. Illustrated by Sir Richard Owen, Charles Keene, and Frederick Walker.—Round about Piccadilly and Pall Mall. By Henry Sutherland Edwards.—Illustrated Verses by Richard Doyle.—The Life of Jesus.—Tending in Russian and Roman Churches.—Sir Edward Parry.—Tending in Russian and Roman Churches.—Sir Edward Parry.—Tending in Russian and Roman Churches.—Sir Edward Parry

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At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors, held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, the following Report was read by the Secretary:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the year ending the 31st of March, 1863. It will be seen that the profits for the year, after providing for all working expenses, including for the current expenditure, directors' and auditors' remuneration, income tax, and contributing £2,000 to the fund for rebate of interest on bills not yet due, there remains for appropriation the sum of £46,166 19s. 11d.

The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will absorb £20,000, and that the balance of £26,166 19s. 11d. be carried to the credit of the Reserve, which will amount thereby, until then amount to £50,166 19s. 11d.

The directors who retire by rotation on this occasion are M. R. Preston, Esq.; Mackenzie Bell, Esq., C.E.; Frederick Hall, Esq.; J. E. Thomson, Esq., all of whom, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The shareholders have also to elect auditors for the current year.

With reference to the advertisement announcing the proposed amalgamation of the Company with the Union Bank of London, your paper unanimously assented to the amalgamation, and the terms decided upon at the meeting.

The Directors have much pleasure in calling the attention of the shareholders to the fact that during the business of the Company, which has commenced by borrowing deposits and by accommodating the principles of the Company in their dealings with the public, the Company has never suspended payment.

By order of the Board,
R. P. WEBBER, Manager.

BALANCE SHEET, THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

Dr.

To capital called up—viz., £5 per share on 80,000 shares £400,000 0 0
To liabilities on loans, deposits, &c. 4,316,376 11 1
To amount due to banks 1,000 0 0
To reserve fund, 30th June, 1863 ... £24,166 0 0
To interest on the same ... 2,000 0 0
26,166 0 0
To amount at credit of profit and loss account, as above on statement B 20,000 19 11
£4,743,543 11 0

Cr.
By cash, Government, and other securities £454,166 11 0
By bills discounted 4,289,377 0 0
By premises in London 0 0 0
£4,743,543 11 0

(B)
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
of the National Discount Company (Limited), for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1863.

Cr.
To current expenses, income tax, &c. £4,949 12 4
To directors' and auditors' remuneration 1,000 0 0
To interest on rebounding fund 131 18 9
To rebate of interest on bills not due, carried to new account 31,172 4 10
To amount at the rate of 10 per cent ... £20,000 0 0
To addition to reserve fund 11,000 1 11
£37,000 19 4

By balance of profits brought forward £16,833 19 4
By amount required to be drawn with the books of the company and remittances received £20,166 19 7
(Signed) [J. MORRISON RESS.], Auditors.
[R. S. MACKENZIE BELL.]

London, E.C., Jan. 11, 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Your Directors, in submitting for your consideration the question of further subscription to the capital of the company, are actuated by the belief that such a step would most materially advance the interests of the shareholders, and that the profits of the company would be, in the first place, to the extent proposed, an amount of the prosperity of the company during the last three years.

Half-year ending.	Net Profits.	Per Cent. of Capital.	Rate of Dividend.	Amount carried forward to next account.	Amount carried to Reserve Fund.
June 30, 1861	£7,167	1.79	3 per cent.	£7,167	£4,178
December 31, 1861 ...	12,345	3.08	...	12,345	17,437
June 30, 1862	16,833	4.20	5 per cent.	16,833	27,437
December 31, 1862 ...	20,166	5.04	...	20,166	37,437
June 30, 1863	26,166	6.54	10 per cent.	26,166	50,166
December 31, 1863 ...	20,000	5.00	...	20,000	50,166

It will thus be seen that the profits of the last six half years show an increase of 1.46 per cent on the last dividend, and an increase of 3.46 to 11 per cent on previous, but one direction, in the recommendation of the Directors to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, and the two increases of the reserve would be that of 11,000l. to be made up the reserve at the rate even of smaller dividends. In this view the Directors have not full confidence, and the wishes of the company have been proved by the increased business and greater confidence shown by the public, and the reserve would be sufficient to answer such a position.

It may by some be considered advisable to wait until, by gradual increase of profits, the reserve fund shall be equal to the paid-up capital, at which point, by the terms of the deed, the profits of the company become divisible among the shareholders, but your directors are of opinion that the present is a favourable opportunity for the increase of capital, and that the reserve would, probably to some extent, be required at some time during the company upon a basis which seems to them to promise the growing confidence of the public, and thereby promote its further success.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that—

That the capital of the company shall be increased from one to three millions, by the issue of 40,000 new shares, in the proportion of two new shares for every three held.

That the new shares be offered, in the first instance, to the present shareholders, and any shares not taken by them shall be divided among such of the public as may apply, in the proportion of one to every two which he takes up, or allotment will be made.

That the new shares be issued at the price of 10l. per share, which proposition will be found liberal to the old shareholders.

That 2l. on account of the capital and the premium shall be payable on application, and the remainder by such calls as the directors may think fit, giving not less than three months' notice of each call.

These calls would be divided between the capital and reserve funds in the proportion of the amount of each respectively paid up, and the reserve fund would be at once increased to 200,000l.

The capital of the company would then be 2,000,000, its reserve fund 200,000l., and its paid-up capital not under 1,000,000.

Your Directors are aware that some ordinary cases of the issue of new shares at a premium have been made by companies in order to reduce upon the nominal price of the shares, but they have proposed the amount of surplus profits now commonly carried to the reserve fund, and the issue of the new shares at a premium, with increased dividends, in the hope that such an increase would be more given to the present shares as would of itself prove a considerable gain.

Your directors are desirous of avoiding any embarrassment to the old shareholders, and have therefore proposed the additional capital, but it is the opinion of the Board that during the present year has been increased at 5 per cent only, and the increased added to the profits of the last half year has enabled a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent to be made.

72, Cornhill, London, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

"That the report of accounts now read be received, adopted, and printed for circulation."

"That a dividend at the rate of 5l. per cent upon the paid-up capital income tax, be declared on the paid-up capital of 400,000l. out of the profits earned in the half-year ending the 31st December, 1863, and that the same be payable on and after the 25th January, and that the transfer books be closed from the 16th to the 25th January, inclusive."

"That Francis William Russell, Esq., Alexander Matheson, Esq., William Jas. Thompson, Esq., John Robert Thomson, Esq., who retire by rotation on this occasion, be re-elected directors of the company."

"That James Maclaren Bell, Esq., and Joseph Robert Morrison, Esq., be re-elected auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be £105 per annum each, inclusive."

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the board of directors for their services and attention have been unremitting in their duties to the management of the company's affairs, which has been conducted with so much success during the past year."

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Chairman.
Extracted from the minutes.
RICHARD PRICE, Secretary.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock precisely, at which meeting (which was convened by the general meeting of the same business held on Jan. 20, 1864, and at which a copy is subjoined, with pursuant to the deed of settlement and the articles be again proposed by the directors for confirmation by the shareholders—By order of the Board, R. P. WEBBER, Manager. 72, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Dated this 25th day of Jan., 1864.—H. Cornhill, London.

"The resolution is as follows:—

That the capital of the company be increased from £3,000,000 to £3,000,000 by the issue of 40,000 new shares of the nominal value of 5l. each.

That such new shares be offered to the holders of the present shares in the proportion of two new shares for every three held by them, at the price of 10l. per share, payable 2l. on application, and the remainder by such calls as the directors may think fit, giving not less than three months' notice of each call.

That the premiums received be carried to the credit of the reserved fund.

That the new capital and the premiums thereon be payable by four equal instalments of £1 10s. each, on the 1st day of March, 1st day of April, 1st day of May, and 1st day of June, 1864, with power to the directors to call in such instalments upon such terms as they may think fit, and that the holders of the new shares rank in all respects pari passu with the holders of the present shares, and that the dividends on the new shares be payable on the same days as the dividends on the present shares, and that the transfer books of the existing shares be closed from the 16th to the 25th January, inclusive.

That the new shares be issued to all the present shareholders in the order of their registration, and that all offices payable for the same.

That, if the above resolutions should be confirmed, the parties whose names are on the register of shareholders on the day of confirmation will be entitled to the new allotments.

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12 Tea Spoons ...	0 15 0	1 5 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 6	0 15 0
1 Sauce Ditto ...	0 3 6	0 6 0
1 Fish Slice ...	0 7 6	0 15 0
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2. Blow, gentle gales.
3. Night!
4. When the wind blows.
5. Fortunes, sound the cheerful hour.
6. Glorious Apollo.
7. What shall he have that killed the deer?
8. Come, fill the cup.
9. Now the hollow moon climbs the steep.
10. Sleep, gentle lady.
11. Hail, bright Cynthia.
12. Ye spotted snakes.
13. The rapt'rous call.
14. Full many a glorious morning.
15. Sleep, gentle lady.
16. Ye little birds that sweetly warble.
17. The fox jumped over the parson's gate.
18. The tiger crouches in the jungle.
19. Love, Queen Queen.
20. A dirgelesse lie seems.
21. Down in a flowery vale.
22. Now in the forests we reside.
23. Hail to the chief!
24. Sweet Echo.
25. Where sweet zephyrs.
26. Thou sacred wreath.
27. Sleep, gentle lady.
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THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH FORCES.

Christian Julius De Meza, who now occupies the important post of Commander-in-Chief of the Danish forces, was born, on Jan. 14, 1792, in Elsinore (or, as the Danes call it, Helsingör), spoken of by Shakespeare in his tragedy of "The Prince of Denmark." By-the-by, it may be here mentioned, as a curious fact, that Hamlet (pronounced Amleth) was a native of Jutland, and that his name in the land of the Jutes signifies "madman."

At the siege of Copenhagen by the English, in 1807, De Meza was made Stylk-junker (First Artillery Cadet) in the citadel of Frederickshafen; and later he became teacher in the Artillery Institution and Military High School of Denmark. This post he quitted, in 1842, in order to become Major in one of the artillery corps. At the breaking out of the Revolution, in 1848, De Meza was appointed Commander of the Artillery, in which capacity he distinguished himself at the attacks upon Schleswig, Düp, and other places. In December, 1848, De Meza was made Colonel, and on April 16, 1849, he was nominated Chief of the Artillery as well as of the brigade, consisting of 15,000 men, which the Danish Commander-in-Chief had left in the Isle of Alsen. At the head of this force De Meza took an active part in the battle of Fredericia. On the 1st of January, 1850, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; but, on account of illness, he was unable to take command at the third fight in Schleswig. Still, being too restive to remain idly at home, he followed the Staff of General Krogh, with whom he was associated on the 24th and 25th of July, when the news of the misfortune in the fight by Stolk (Isded) arrived. By desire, De Meza at once took the command of the fallen General Schleppegrell's troops, reorganised the scattered divisions, and for the second time led the artillery and columns to the attack of the enemy, and at length completely routed the opposing troops. After the war, De Meza was appointed Inspector of the United Artillery Corps. This post, however, he gave up, and was made commanding General of the forces in Flensburg (Schleswig), Jutland, and Fyen. On the 21st of April, 1860, De Meza became Lieutenant-General.



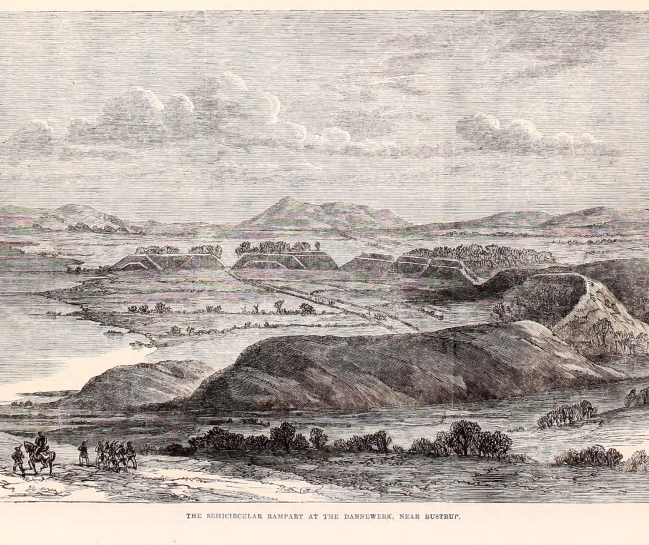
GENERAL DE MEZA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH ARMY AT THE DANNEWERK POSITION.

Many of our readers will doubtlessly feel surprised at the oddity of the Portrait of the General here given. This, however, is from a photograph taken in Copenhagen, in which his Excellency appears dressed in the negligé of morning attire rather than decked out in all the splendour of a Commander-in-Chief's uniform. But De Meza, like many a great man, has his peculiarities, and, instead of dazzling the world with the bright shoulder-knots and decorations of military paraphernalia, prefers rather to let himself be recognised in the unostentatious dress of morning civilian life.

Whilst staying in Flensburg our Correspondent happened to put up at the same hotel that General De Meza had previously occupied when officiating as Commander of that city; and during his residence there he heard of many of the peculiarities of the good-natured but eccentric officer. His Excellency occupied the whole of the first floor, consisting of a suite of six rooms, one leading into another; nevertheless, he was accustomed to live in the two end apartments, for he had an especial horror of draughts, so that anyone wishing to see him had to pass through four rooms which were kept duly heated before being admitted to an audience. How the gallant Commander manages to exclude the cold air in field life it is impossible to explain, but it is said that he insists upon having a series of tents in connection with his own. Despite his oddities, however, every one agrees that De Meza is a right good fellow, and one of the finest Generals that Denmark has seen for many a year.

THE DANNEWERK.

The great fortification of Schleswig which bears the above name, signifying literally the work par excellence of the Danes, consists of an enormous series of earth-banks stretching right across the long narrow peninsula of Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland. This peninsula is 300 miles long (which is nearly the length of the southern base line of our own triangular island), and in some parts as much as 100 miles in breadth. The extensive fastness itself is situated within a few miles of the southern boundary of the duchy of Schleswig, and stretches close up to the capital from which the duchy derives its



THE SEMICIRCULAR RAMPART AT THE DANNEWERK, NEAR BUSTRUP.

nane—A name which means merely the wick, or village (Latin, vicus), built on the margin of the river Schley, and hence called Schleywick, or Schleswig. The river Schley is a long arm of the Baltic, which is in some parts half a mile in width, and in others only a hundred paces broad. In the immediate vicinity of the capital this river forms a large pool, or lake, and this circumstance has been taken advantage of in the construction of the artificial defences of the country.

The Dannewerk itself, which (as we shall hereafter explain) forms but one of the three immense rampart-walls constituting the entire fortification, though its ordinary name, the name by which we used as the general title for the whole series of earthworks, is a structure of great antiquity; indeed, we are inclined to believe that originally it was merely an enormous dyke erected by the early settlers in the country to protect their lands against the inroads of the sea. Even to the present day the most important dykes in Schleswig resemble the ramparts that surround a regularly fortified town, and often vie in depth and size of 22 ft. above high-water mark, so that the country bears the aspect of a large extent of rich pasture lands and well-cultivated fields, separated at regular intervals by high, rampart-like earth mounds, the tops or combs of which are often from 18 ft. to 20 ft. in width, and are locally known by the name of "Kog," or "Koog," the interior name being known by the name of "Groden" or "Groode." He this as it may, however, there is no doubt that the Dannewerk is one of the most extensive and most ancient works in the world. Those formed part of the bandwork of Celtic frontiers here before they had become acquainted with the metallurgic arts; and at the places where they had been found the very means by which they had been worked had been discovered with them, in the form of knuckle-bonelike nodules of the hardest gritstone, hollowed with plates for the fingers of the workmen, and masses of flint-stone by which lay the splinters of flint that had been recently chipped from them, as if the neolithic artist had been at work about the very spot of his work; while in other parts hard, boneslike slabs had been dug up that were engraved all over with the grinding of the bone-polishers' blades, some of which, half finished, had been found in connection with the very tools that had been used to give them their edge and their finish.

The Dannewerk, therefore, is a structure as long precedent to history as the art of metal working was prior to the invention of the alphabet itself. Advancing, however, to the era of written chronicles, we learn that in the ninth century this great "border wall" was, according to the accounts given of it in "Old Tryggvesen's Saga," "built from sea to sea, both north and south, and so strong that it was erected by the old pagan Kings of Denmark to protect the duchy (which then bore the name of Southern Jutland) against the incursions of invaders on the only side from which the seagirt country was accessible.

In the year 937 the earth-wall of the Dannewerk was rebuilt by Queen Thyra, the wife of Gorm the Old (or in Denmark the sole) founder of Copenhagen), who erected the rampart in honour of her patriotic act the people surnamed her "Danebod" (the pride of the Danes). During this period the wall is said to have accommodated eight English miles across the country, and to have reached from the Selber Lake, adjoining the town of Schleswig, to the Treene, a river which is the little stream of the Treene, near the village of Hollingstedt, about the same distance from the Schley. Within these regular intervals strong fortresses were erected along its entire length, and a third (1.0), with an open bridge, was placed over the centre of the line, in the same side of it.

Briefly, that is all that is known concerning the history of the fortification now under consideration. As it at present exists it is a far different structure from the rude levelled dyke and ditch that it must originally have been in olden time. Nevertheless, it is a curious instance of the first defences constructed long before the science of warfare had taken its first step in advance, which still constitute the best of all protections against the attacks of the invader; for we were assured during our recent visit to the country that in a series of experiments had recently been instituted at Copenhagen as to the relative powers of ramparts and bastions, the former were found to be the most effective, and that the latter were altogether useless, and that it was shown that neither granite nor the hardest possible cement had the same power of endurance against cannon as the rude old earthworks erected by the barbarian aborigines of the country.

The Dannewerk as it now stands consists essentially of three distinct and separate earth-walls, which, small as they may appear in the accompanying map, are, nevertheless, works of tremendous extent, and enormous labour, when the first engineers had to be taken into consideration. To the east stretches the "Outer-wolden," as it is termed, and which, literally translated, means the outermost rampart, from which towards the west side of the coast extends the "Krum-wolden" (crooked rampart), together with the third or innermost of these ramparts, a great part of which goes by the name of Valdemar's Wall, of which an Engraving is given (in another place) as it existed previous to the present improvements. These ramparts consist essentially of enormous earth-mounds or dykes, arranged like the mouth of a funnel, so as to drive any invading army up into the narrowest possible channel, at which point the "Breckenkopf" or, *tête-de-pont*, is situated, where, from the great strength of the batteries, it would be almost impossible for any body of troops to force a passage.

By reference to the accompanying Map it will be observed that the East Rampart is so arranged as to drive any approaching troops onwards towards the great lake, formed by the River Schley, which is here so broad as well protected by forts that it would be idle for any army to attempt to cross the water at that point; while, at the narrower part by the Mysund there exist, on the opposite shore, the great Margrethen Wall, as it is termed, and at which the entire population of Denmark is said in the olden time to have gathered for three long years. Immediately below the bay on which the city of Schleswig is situated lies the great Selber lake, which may be seen to extend, and on the other side of these there is the great Half-Circle Fortification (of which we have given a Plan) and an Engraving) capable of a body to rain bullets upon any troops that may be rash enough to land there.

Nor is this all. Another of the tripartite elements of this extensive defence consists in the great Danish earthwork which runs from the end of the "Kur-graben," or Prince Elector's Ditch, which stretches in a straight line from the ridge of hills to the north-west, almost to the diagonal line of Valdemar's Wall itself.

The dimensions of these different ramparts are as follows:—

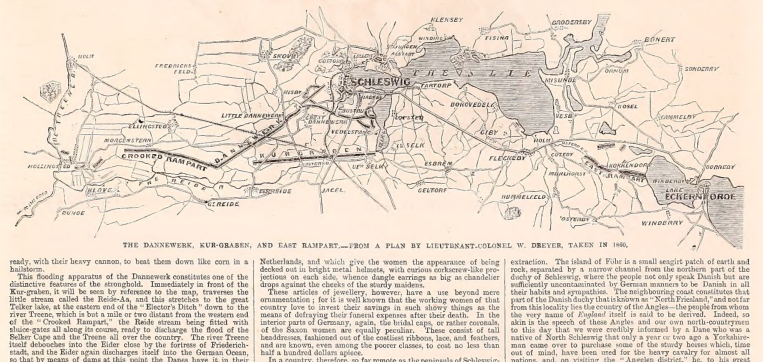
1. The Kur-graben is upwards of four miles long, and from 12 ft. to 12 ft. broad, and from 12 ft. to 16 ft. high.

2. The Outer-wolden, or Rampart, is two English miles in length, 6 ft. high, and 16 paces broad. Moreover, it is beset with a ditch that is 10 ft. deep.

3. The Dannewerk itself, including the "Crooken Rampart," is no less than fourteen miles long, and in some parts from 16 ft. to 18 ft. high, whilst its breadth on the top ranges from 16 ft. to 20 ft.

The Dannewerk itself is protected by fourteen distinct forts, or "schanzen," as they are called; and at Bustorf, where the roads leading from the north come to a point, the forts are guarded by cannon of two hundred pounds calibre, and all the works surrounded by palisades.

The great strength of the Dannewerk, however, lies in the flooding, apparatus that is connected with it; and by which means, it is said no less than 20,000 men could be kept at bay on the north of the land, in front of the earth-walls can be immediately put under water, and the invading army thus be driven back in a passage along the remaining tenth portion of the country where the strongest fortresses are situate, and



THE DANNEWERK, KUR-GRABEN, AND EAST RAMPART.—FROM A PLAN BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. DREYER, TAKEN IN 1860.

ready, with their heavy cannon, to beat them down like corn in a hailstorm.

This flooding apparatus of the Dannewerk constitutes one of the distinctive features of the stronghold. Immediately in front of the Kur-graben, it will be seen by reference to the map, traverses the little stream called the Reide-Aa, and this stretches to the great Volker lake, at the eastern end of the "Electer's Ditch" down to the river Treene, which is but a mile or two distant from the western end of the "Crooked Rampart," the whole forming a complete chain of sluice-gates all along its course, ready to discharge the flood of the Selber Cape and the Treene all over the country. The river Treene itself debouches into the Eider close by the ancient Danish fortress stadt, and the Eider again discharges itself into the German Ocean, so that by means of dams at this point the Danes have in their power to arrest the course of the great body of water, which would otherwise be poured into the German Ocean, and to discharge it over the entire lowland country immediately in front of the Dannewerk itself. At the time of the writer's visit to the country the whole land had been inundated a fortnight previously; and, as the thermometer stood then at eleven degrees of frost, the enormous waste of ice was the consequence. But no sooner had the vast flood over the land become thawed than the water beneath was immediately discharged, and a thin and fragile frozen crust alone left for the troops to flounder through. Indeed, the Danes tell you that, winter or summer, the flooding operation is equally effective, and it is doubtful whether in this layer of unsupported ice would not be found even more formidable to an invading army than in the water itself. Let engineers settle the point. The Danish officers seem to be in no doubt as to the security of their position, although the story runs that at a grand review of the troops a year or two ago, a Prussian General who was present asked them what they would do if at least 100,000 men to force a passage beyond the earthworks; though, on the other hand, he said the fortifications were on such a stupendous extent that as many as 40,000 men would be necessary to hold them.

There are no pleas or pleas of the Dannewerk to be had in the country other than those which accompany the present article. In one of the foreign illustrated papers an engraving of one of the forts was given. In several of the London papers also some correspondent consisted stated that the artist must have sketched it from fancy, and that there was nothing like it to be seen in the land. The publication of any plans is said to be forbidden by the Danish Government; but there was a report that the English officers had worked as common labourers at the late improvements and earthworks, and had sketched every part of the fortifications, a perfect drawings of the whole of the defences to the German authorities.

THE SCHLESWIG NATIONAL COSTUMES.

Geography has many different forms. There is the geography of eating and drinking, and the geography of the sea and the land, of rivers and mountains. Countries differ as much in dirt and in costume as they do even in their particular scenery. The members of the "Acclimatisation Society" delight in dinners once a year, whereat the lover of good cheer may eat and drink his way right round the world, beginning with the bird's-nest soup of China and concluding with jellies made from the moss of Iceland. Even so, the world's fancy ball is made up of an infinite variety of costumes. At Madame Tussaud's we see the habits of our ancestors historically arranged; but it still remains for some enlightening entrepreneur to arise and bring together models of the different tribes of the earth grouped in all the motley varieties of national costume.

Those who have made the sloppy tour along the wet highways of Holland cannot but be struck with the general neatness of the peasantry and the care which is bestowed upon the dress of their women. Netherlands, and which give the women the appearance of being decked out in bright metal helmets, with curious corkscrew-like projections on each side, whence depend chains of the same embroider drops against the cheeks of the sturdy maidens.

These articles of jewellery, however, have a use beyond mere ornamentation; for it is well known that the working women of that country love to invest their savings in such showy things as the means of defraying their funeral expenses after their death. In the interior parts of Germany, again, the bridal caps, or rather coronals, of the Saxon women are remarkable for their splendour. At full headdresses, fashioned out of the costliest ribbons, lace, and feathers, and are known even among the poorer classes to cost no less than half a hundred dollars apiece.

In a country, therefore, so far remote as the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein from the influence of the *Courier de Dames*, it is but natural that we should find the most peculiar costumes, and the most undisguised by crinoline. But picturesquely costumed in all the peculiarities of some national habits which are fast disappearing from the towns and villages nearer to the centres of fashion and civilisation. In the four illustrations of the costumes which accompany this Article that in the one which represents the young milk girl of the Dannewerk, the dress differs but little from that of the Vierlander peasant girls who form so remarkable a feature in the streets of Hamburg, where they may be seen in their cymbal-shaped hats, wheeling along enormous trucks, with milk pails hanging upon a pair of lanmen-ash wheels, and "the sides and ends of which dangle no end of bright coloured tassels, all filled with the milk required for the tea-table.

In the Dannewerk, however, it will be seen by the engraving that the young milk girl of the Schleswig adopts the yoke, which in the more southern parts of the country is used solely for the transport of vegetables. The costume of the Holstein cities carrying their cabbages and potatoes about in baskets by the same means as the Schleswigers adopt for the conveyance of their milk-cans from house to house.

Another figure among the group represents a peasant wife of the Dannewerk, who, not unlike ladies upon a pair of pattens, wears a high-heeled shoe, with

THE GOTTORP PALACE AT SCHLESWIG.

The little capital of the little duchy of Schleswig is so odd and lazy a metropolis as is to be found out of Germany, where kingdoms are no bigger than London parishes, and their chief cities not near so large as our suburban hamlets. The entire Danish duchy, indeed, contains barely 400,000 inhabitants, and the capital itself numbers within its precincts but 11,000 souls. This little metropolis of one of the 534 Dutchy nobles, 68 have never run; and of the remaining 116 only 7 underwent (2 races), Goodwood (3 races), Ascot (1), General Peel (1), Historian (1), Ivanhoe (1), Miner (1) have never been defeated. The leading tie of the season, Newmarket, was first known as the Lavant, but falling off in the entries is no less than 858 as against 921. The Liverpool Steeplechase has had 1,000 entries, 1,200, and the Grand Cup a decline of 21; but the Prince of Wales' Handicap stores for all.

Perhaps as great the crest "re-purchase" controversy have given one more flicker, thanks to a vigorous poke from the Earl of Glasgow, who was accused of being his brother's keeper. The Marquis of Hastings, or, as the noble Lord explains it, "that the whole circumstances attending the sale of Lord Stamford's property in the Fens (in consideration, in order that the Club might express an opinion favourable to the Established system of Government in Church and Steeple, and hence the little motion died soon after its birth; but in the course of the day "it is by no means certain that the Liberals will nobody else cares for it." That lively "exile" has furnished much food for the pantomimes this Christmas-tide, and the Lord Mayor's Banquet will be the occasion of a fresh outburst of Irish eloquence. Mr. Parnell is to be present, and Mr. Gladstone is to be present, and Mr. Forster is to be present, and Mr. Chamberlain is to be present, and Mr. Bright is to be present, and Mr. Lowe is to be present, and Mr. Goschen is to be present, and Mr. Lowe is to be present, and Mr. Goschen is to be present, and Mr. Lowe is to be present, and Mr. Goschen

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

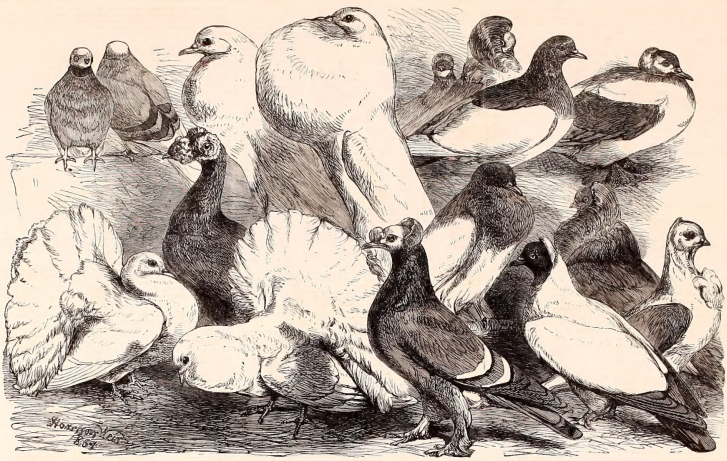


SAND-EEL FISHER-GIRL OF BLAVAND'S BAY. PEASANT GIRL OF FOHR IN HER SUNDAY ATTIRE. PEASANT WOMAN OF OSTENFELDT IN HER SUNDAY DRESS. MILK-GIRL OF THE DANEWERK.

SCHLESWIG COSTUMES.—SEE PAGE 86.



THE PALACE OF GOTTORF, AT SCHLESWIG.—SEE PAGE 87.



Mr. Esquilant's Short-faced Baldheads. Mr. Horne's Carrier Cock. Mr. Harrison Weir's White Fantails. Mr. W. Smith's White Fosters. Mr. Wicking's Jacobin, Magpie, and Swallow. Mr. Wicking's Magpie and Jacobin. Mr. Wicking's Brunswick and Nun. Mr. Percival's Turbit.

PRIZE PIGEONS AT THE SHOW OF THE PHILO-PERISTERON SOCIETY, RECENTLY HELD IN FREEMASONS' HALL.

THE Philo-Peristeron Society held their usual show of pigeons in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on the 12th inst. In number and quality they far excelled any of the previous shows of this society, specimens of nearly every domestic variety being exhibited. The members have indeed just cause of self-congratulation on the event, as also with regard to the great number of prizes carried off by them from the various London and provincial shows during last year. To give some idea of the beauty of the display, we will enumerate some of the varieties. Posters were exhibited by Mr. William Smith, of Halifax, several of which were remarkably good birds, but did not show themselves to advantage, owing, most likely, to the weariness of the birds from their long journey. The several pens of carriers,



A STAMPEDE OF JACKALS THROUGH THE ENVIRONS OF CALCUTTA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

containing ten and twelve in each pen, were the property of Messrs. Rayne, Carvel, Everett, Dale, Squann, and Chalker, and were wonderfully fine birds, some of them as near perfection as can be expected. The dragon pen contained, among others, the three Birmingham prize pens, a pair of Mr. Jones Percival receiving universal praise. The exhibitors of jacobins were Messrs. Harrison Weir, Wicking, and Eqvilant. Mr. Harrison Weir, who is the president of the society, had the post of honour for his beautiful and distinctive pen of white fantails, which drew around them crowds of admirers. Mr. Wicking had also a splendid pen of white and blue Beauwicks, one of magpies, one of swallows, and one of other varieties. The mealy and short-faced tumblers were good, and especially the properties of those excellent fanciers, Messrs. Lucy and Eqvilant; there were also some well-bred baldheads and beards belonging to the latter gentleman. The three new members, Messrs. Rue, Sanders, and Oats, came out strongly with very fine pens of baldheads, beards, &c., and have, in fact, at once taken a high position among the older members. The hall was very well attended by visitors, some of whom had travelled long distances to be present, and all seemed well pleased. On the whole, the show was one of the greatest success of the kind that has been held since the days of boxing. The pigeons were shown in large mahogany pens, with open fronts for the birds to stand on, and each pen contained from six to sixteen birds.

After the show the members of the society dined together at the tavern—Mr. Harrison Weir, president, in the chair, when some new members were proposed.

A STAMPEDE OF JACKALS.

A WALK through the environs of Calcutta on moonlight reveals to the European stranger many curious sights and sounds. The interminable rows of thatched sheds roofed on one side to the ground, the miniature rows of thatched dwellings and one of the millions, for there are no chimneys in Calcutta, for the cooking is done in the open fronts, answering for the verandah of the houses, or indeed, in the road itself, prepared for the sale of the freer circulation of air. Pets and there be pests with a Hindoo temple, with its hideous idols frowning upon him in the incongruity with another of the Christian faith. On every side are hundreds of tall cocoanut palms, their heads like funeral plumes, as still as death. In the distance the cry of the is a foreign country; but he will probably comprehend this more fully anon. As he turns his corner of the road the howling sound directs his attention to a moving mass of living creatures in front, right across his path; he takes a step or two in advance, and hundreds leave their hiding-haunts, but, as he gazes nervously upon the novel sight, a piercing shriek, like that of some wretch in the direst extremity of torture, rises high in the air, and is immediately taken up and another, until the whole pack is in full chorus. These are the jackals, the scavengers of Calcutta, and as they are seen only in the darkness, one strange somewhat recovers his equanimity, and wonders how it is that the vultures on the tops of the houses and trees in their slumbers disturbed by the hideous noise. But the jackal is a great coward, and, when he has attained his full growth and size, he will sink away from a grown person, or even a boy with a stick in his hand, under cover of some outlying, or ruins, which are numerous in and about Calcutta. Very young children, however, have been carried off and devoured by the pack; and there have been instances of a small jackal running amidst human beings and snapping right and left, and thoroughly and committing fearful havoc amongst the naked legs of the natives. For this reason, and also on account of rabies, produces the worst form of hydrophobia. Happily, these cases are not common, but on the whole, the cry of the pack of these wild jackals in a large centre is probably advantageous, from their habits of preying upon smaller vermin and consuming the offal cast into the streets.

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, on Thursday in last week, gave its first performance this season of the "Creation." Madame Perosa was announced as the soprano, but owing to indisposition on the part of her husband, the part of Eve was taken by Mme. Leonora Sherrington, who sang with her accustomed brilliancy and effect. Mr. Gervase Elwes, Mr. Maurice Kaufmann, and Mr. Frank Mullings, the magnificent band and chorus of the society, combined to render the performance one of more than ordinary excellence.

To-night Mr. Mapleson opens HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE with an English version of "Faust." The opportunity of hearing Gounod's music in its native tongue is without precedent, and there is not little doubt that the enjoyment of the spirited *mise-en-scène* will be attended with success. The cast will include the well-known names of Madame Maconda, Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Marchesi. Mr. Bevan's new production of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" as a supplementary season but autumn will be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers.

On Monday the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS will reconvence, with an excellent programme. M. Vieuxtemps will make his first appearance this season, and the vocalists will be Madame Phipps and Mr. Santley.

Although the combined attractions of "Fanchette" and the Pantomime continue nightly to attract large audiences to the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, the managers are by no means resting on their laurels. Preparations are, we are told, on foot, on a large scale, for the production of Auchester's new opera, the words of which are taken from the "Sir Roger de Coverley" Goldsmith's celebrated essay. The nightly sitting and gaiety, has doubtless inspired our great English composer with the happy idea of treating the subject in a like manner, which, it is said, he produced as soon as is consistent with the present arrangements of the management.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—A new farce, written by Mr. W. Hancock, has been produced here, and, though very slight in construction, is distinctly amusing. It is entitled "Margate Sands," and at once transports us to the most popular of our seaside watering-places, where bathing-machines, donkeys each other's machines, exchange clothes. Mr. Belford and Mr. Wood support the two leaders, and do especially good work in the parts of Mr. Dolphus Pilkington and Carnation Curleycrop. The former comes to Margate to meet his wife, and the latter to keep an assignation with a female who has answered a matrimonial advertisement. This hopeful young lady is played by Barbara Deane, who is a newcomer to the stage, selected by Miss Maria Simpson, who makes a regular guy of herself in the part. Her performance is properly rough, and deserves the full applause of the audience. Barbara, owing to the change of attire, mistakes Dolphus for Curleycrop, and vice-versâ, hilarity ensues. Ultimately an explosion takes place in the bathing-machine, which is blown to pieces; but at length explanations come, and peace is restored. Importance has been given to this trifle, which is similarity to a host of its kind, by Mr. Belford, who, under the title of "Betting," was performed at the Gympie some years ago by Mr. Hancock. Mr. Belford's version is very much superior to that piece, and, beyond the leading suggestion, the two dramas have little in common. Mr. Belford has given us a fine recollection of Playgoers as an excellent example of the humorous drama: the present is not without merit, and depends more on incident than dialogue. It is much indebted to the performers for its success.

CHESS.

John T. Gordon, Esq., Sheriff Depute of the county of Wiltonsyth, a present sojourning at Oxen, in Nazmandy, gave tin on the 16th inst. to the officers there for his men. The entertainment, which was on a grand scale, consisted of a lecture on Shakespeare, by Romaine Rhadamanthus, Esq., and a performance of "Macbeth," in which Mr. Gordon played the part of Macduff. The scene when they produced a monster plum-pudding, the size of a cart-wheel, among these men were like Titans, and their disinterestedness of the town, and also quite a galaxy of female beauty, French and English.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



THE EARL OF CLARE.

The Right Hon. Richard Robert Fitzgibbon, third Earl of Clare, Viscount Fitzgibbon, of Limerick, and Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Connello, in the County of Limerick, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, in the county of Devon, in the Peerage of Great Britain, was the eldest son of the above (by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Bowyer Chapel Whalley, Esq., of Walley Hall, Cheshire, in the county of Wicklow, and of Ballyarthur, in the county of Kildare, barrister-at-law), and was born in Ireland, and succeeded his father, the Right Hon. Gerald Normandy Fitzgibbon, Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, 1866-1913, and second son of General the Hon. Henry Fitzgibbon. The Earl of Clare died at Kensington, on the 10th inst., and, as he leaves no issue, all his honours become extinct. His only sister, Lady Isabella Fitzgibbon, survives him.

THE BISHOP OF ELY.

The Right Rev. Thomas Thorold, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, a distinguished divine and writer on theology, was the son of Thomas Thorold, Esq., Rector of Hanthill, near Doncaster, and was the grandson of Sir Charles Thorold, Baronet. He was born at Hatfield February 25, 1838, and was educated at Rugby, Corpus Christi, Oxford, and Lincoln Theological College. He graduated as senior wrangler and 1st class in classics in 1860, was Fellow and Tutor of St. Catharine's College, and the highest reputation in the University for the extent and accuracy of his classical attainments. In 1869 and 1912 he was senior, and in 1911 junior, Moderator. In 1869 he proceeded to his B.D. degree; and from 1872 to 1874 he held the Lincoln Divinity Lectureship in Mathematics. He became professor of divinity at Cambridge and Canon of Ely in 1874, and Archdeacon of Ely in 1875. He was appointed Dean of Wells in 1886, and was consecrated Bishop of Exeter and Registrar of the Order of the Bath in 1891, and was, in 1900, translated to the see of Ely. He was a Chaplain to the Queen in 1886, and was also Chaplain of the Order of the Bath. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and was also a Knight of the Order of Danebrog. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford, and a Doctor of Laws of Cambridge. He was a member of the Revision Committee of the Old Testament, and was also a member of the Committee of Convocation. He was Lieutenant of the Queen's Household, and Chaplain to the Queen. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, and Knight of the Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. He was a Knight Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and was also a Knight of the Order of Leopold. He was a Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and was also a Knight of the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan. He was a Knight of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, and was also a Knight of the Order of the Saviour of Wurtemberg. He was a Knight of the Order of the Polar Star of Sweden, and was also a Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog of Denmark. He was a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Prussia, and was also a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Roumania. He was a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, and was also a Knight of the Order of the Medjidie of Turkey. He was a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg, and was also a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Bavaria. He was a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Saxony, and was also a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Hanover. He was a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Wür

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Hard Cash. By Charles Reade. (3 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This is a really great work, whether it be regarded from the fictional or from its matter-of-fact aspect. For it is twofold in its nature—to use thoughtlers it is a beautiful romance, to the thoughtful a stirring reality; and one scarcely knows which to admire most—the genius which has invented, embodied, and coloured the unreal scenes, or the industry which has collected, arranged, and distributed the facts. Inspect carefully, too, the style and the language, and you are scarcely able to affirm that a single word, a turn of speech or fancy you detect, conscious inequalities, occasional incongruities, occasional spasmodic or occasional commonplace, but the whole is the whole of a piece affected by them than is the clear diamond by the specks upon his surface. Intensity is Mr. Reade's chief characteristic, the intensity of purpose which seems to be his motto. Whether it be love, or hate, or scorn, or whatever other influence disturbs the human breast, there is the same intensity. He loves, he hates, he scorns, and running over, he gives into your bosom. He can describe as no other man can the workings of passion, whether of love, woman's love, and woman's hate; and woman's constant, fervent, and unchanging love, rendering, perhaps, irresistible ways. No is there any mawkish sentimentality about his women—they do not faint, and languish, and swoon, and weep, then chill him with a cold salute; they are flesh and blood—and warm blood, too; the sentiment is natural, natural to the character, natural to the situation, natural to the time; they flush, and think, and act quicker at a lover's touch. Yet he shows no want of that Christian teaching, how teaching that is from which lacks that curb; so that his Julia is a bride meet for the king of men, his Edith Archibald for the Prince of Darkness. Of course, as we always demonstrate, neither is Mr. Reade; he is not more at home with the truthful, or the respectably tortuous than with the ethereal, which runs so still because so deep—not more happy in his treatment of innocence—Julia in that of guilt—Edith Archibald. Neither one nor the other is comfortable in him; oh! but he can be gentle, too. If he is powerful as a giant, he is also light as a fairy. If he can wield with the sledge-hammer, he can also tickle with the feather. He sometimes bites spitefully, he sometimes pinches painfully; and he satires, though rarely, in a free hitter. Who will not perceive and participate in the pleasantry of the following passage?—"Mr. Dodd's pocket-book then and there opened in vain before more than four trains reach Silverton from different points between 8.50 and 9.25 a.m." And many pages sparkle with the good-natured humour of this sort over, be it said, not to great effect the crystal-pointed shafts of sarcasm are to be found and enjoyed, and the complements his own missiles with weapons from the armoury of scholarship. And herein is one proof, if any were needed, that the term "sensation novelist" does not (as he himself asserts) apply to him; the true sensation novelist knows the taste of his readers well to garnish the dish of horrors and excitement with flowers from the garden of literature. If Mr. Reade desired popularity only—he sought number merely and not quality of readers, he would have eschewed Latin altogether, and adopted the middle English. At the same time, we must be allowed to say that few men (who were reading for a first class, even) would like to have their sanity, so far as memory is concerned, tested by the ability to take to pieces and examine for six or seven lines a medical man's pet passage from Lucas or even Copland. However, let that pass; and let Mr. Reade console himself—if his readers be fewer than his merits would seem to call for—that he not written down to the level of the average novel reader, but up to the mark of the scholar. Yet all, whether they have had a classical education or not, can appreciate the description of the boat-race (more lifelike and more exciting than that of Virgil), of the cricket at Alton Locke's, of the night attack on the shipwreck, of the fire at the madhouse, and of many more exciting events too numerous to particularise. Then, too, the sketches, the well-drawn and different types of love, their trials, their cruel separation, and their ultimate bliss; with manly, simple, unfortunate Richard Hardie; unmanly, unskilful, but Christian-like, with gentle, brave, good Captain Dodd, his "hard cash" and his wife's love for her son, the Rev. Charles Archibald. Dodd, indeed, can assail their teeth and clench their fists at selfish, calculating, morally Richard Hardie; they can rave at madhouse doctors, madhouse law, and madhouse bullies, and laugh over eccentric but shrewd Dr. Sampson Wycliffe, the madhouse doctor "generally" speaking, and Voysinian the bombastic but noble-hearted "nigger." In fact, they can read a novel a better than a mirror, and see reflected in it, not themselves, but themselves as they ought to be. Mr. Reade himself will ever write. "Hard Cash" combines in itself a love-story, an attack upon private madhouses, and a tale of the mutiny, and each stories usually end; the hero and heroine, who go through almost as much as was Heaven for Hercules, settle down in the happiness of married life, and the villain, or villain's confederates for a doubling-up punishment. The lesson taught is family union; remember, indeed, the last words of Captain Dodd. The moral lesson to learn in a selfish world, where the father not seldom forsakes the son, the son the father, and brother and sister, or haply the sister (and how then must it fare with more distant kin?), in the terrible struggle hasten to be rich; but if it were a little more taken to heart would there not be fewer hours in the streets, fewer inmates in the madhouses, fewer cells in the hospital, fewer lunatics in the asylum? Perhaps not, but it is worth a thought. The attack is directed against certain abuses in certain systems, especially as they affect an allegation of insanity. Mr. Reade brings grave charges against both medical men and the law, and he does not say his own experience, as related by himself in an appendix to his novel, and remembered, no doubt, by all newspaper readers, gives him a very fair basis for his attack, and many instances which he has hunted up or had communicated to him, and which not only confirm the authority of personal observation, but bear testimony. He professes to allege facts, and, with the carelessness characteristic of such, he does, and sometimes overwhelms us with them. It is for the professional men, whose intelligence and honour are believed in by the generality unquestioningly, to answer the charges for us it suffices to say that, even if such things as Mr. Reade describes are true, but can be, there are not many who believe them. In conclusion, it should be observed that the reader for mere amusement (for whom, very likely, Mr. Reade cares little) must make up his mind for a good deal of scientific jargon, if cases requiring professions or sciences cannot be conducted on any other terms. And now must Reade dismiss the hard-working, clever novel, and not at the change of title from "*Very* Hard Cash" for what does "Hard Cash" suggest? Simply, money; not "*Very* Hard Cash" speaks three volumes in three words.

Another Day's Life. By Georgeee Godwin, F.R.S. (1 vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) The title must not mislead the reader into supposing that he has come upon a treatise on astronomy, or on any thing which was so successfully practised upon a late occasion by Mr. Thomas King. This is a love-story written by a plain-thinking gentleman, already well known as the champion of the poor and miserable, for the sake of those unfortunates who cannot speak for their breath—but faintly, but painfully—in the fetid dwelling-places of Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, and Spitalfields, and even in the working-cans of brilliant Regent-street and other gaudy fashionable fares. Let those who only want to know where wretchedness lurks to hide it, and for those who have the power and harden their hearts to misery which they know of but will not acknowledge, read the revelations and listen to the appeals. If his words and the engravings which illustrate them do not prompt the wealthy, and influential, and the rich to do their duty, it will be that the spirit which moved the good Samaritan has no longer a place amongst us. And such a thought is terrible to contemplate. Not so much is certainly being done, as the daily papers daily inform us; but, if Mr. Godwin's book be read, it will be seen how much more is required. Mr. Godwin only wishes people to read and to think, and we would add our earnest entreaties to his.

The great task of printing copies of "Domesday Book" by the process of photozincography, ordered by Sidney Sir Henry James, has just been completed. That unrivalled record of the past has been reduced to the original density in the Public Record Repository, each of the returns for the several counties of England inscribed in the pages being as accessible over a publisher's counter to the public at a comparatively trifling outlay.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANCIENTES.—Every move is taken from a previous position correctly. We can only account for the errors you mention by supposing a small part of the memory edition was burnt before the corrected one had been printed. The "Chess Player's Chronicle" is published in London, and can be obtained by any bookseller for 2s. 6d. Black's 8th move is rightly given in the Chronicle, viz., P to K 3rd. P to Q B 4th.

J. B., Sheffield.—The problems by Mr. Alexander Wagner Valentine reached us safely, and are now undergoing consideration.

FRENCH, Cork.—Many thanks. The solutions of the two first prize problems in the Dundalk tourney shall be given next week. This will afford you another opportunity of discovering the "key" moves.

J. L.—In future we shall be glad to receive your solutions, as they are always remarkably excellent.

J. H. Lincoln.—We do not at the moment recollect the problem you mention. Where was it published?

R. B. T.—See the notice to "Mates in 3 moves," in our last Number.

J. Hall, Leeds.—Your solution is correct, and shall have early insertion.

J. Wilson, Leeds.—Your solution is correct, and shall have early insertion.

T. MAUDE.—The name of contributor to the collection of problems by the late "J. B." of Dublin, mentioned in your letter, was Mr. Jas. Simpson, Solicitor, 46 Kaye William-street, Dublin.

Chess Enthusiast.—Will you be good enough to send us the names of the composers of the problems you have published, and oblige

H. S.—Side your time, Gordon, one morning. When the proper moment arrives we shall draw your attention to the matter.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1627, by Mr. F. Healey, Rev. H. Wade, Rev. W. Fawcett, Rev. R. B. Gowper, Frederick, Henry Frau, of Leeves, Q. B. 2nd, Ferguson, Victoria, D. D., Mary, B. B., Lizzie, Hamlet, Mackenzie, Ethel, Ivy, Wm. Hall, Jun., Rev. J. Owen, G. Bainbridge, Mercury, Lockesley, J. D., Brereton, the Rev. Kennedy Cumberland, Clericus, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Hellard, Rev. J. Bloxam, Rev. J. Bell, Oldfield, Chester, Rev. J. Abbott, Rev. C. Wayte, Kitchener, Rev. J. Sillitoe, Revd. Barnard, Rev. G. Mayor, Rathmore, H. D. Lyon, Rev. C. Pope, Rev. C. Dale, Dixon, Lancelot, Rockhill, Rev. J. Hellard, Rev. J. Bloxam, Rev. J. Bell, Oldfield, Chester, Rev. J. Abbott, Rev. C. Wayte, Kitchener, Rev. J. Sillitoe, Revd. Barnard, Rev. G. Mayor, Rathmore, H. D. Lyon, Rev. C. Pope, Rev. C. Dale, Dixon, Lancelot, Rockhill, R. Gourney, Surrey, Stamp, Tom, R. R. S., G. M. M., T. C. D., F. Willis, Quay, Gamma, Rev. J. Owen, G. Bainbridge, Mercury, Lockesley, J. D., Brereton, the Rev. Kennedy Cumberland, Clericus, Rev. J. Wayte

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Treasurer of the Lodger Special Fund, the Marchioness of Thomond.
Articles of useful or ornamental articles of the approved value of £5 6s. will be received from members of the Charity, which may be sent to secretaries on Hospital for to and Co.'s Patterns, a handsome bazaar, to be held in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, under the patronage, and in the presence of the Royal Family.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1243.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

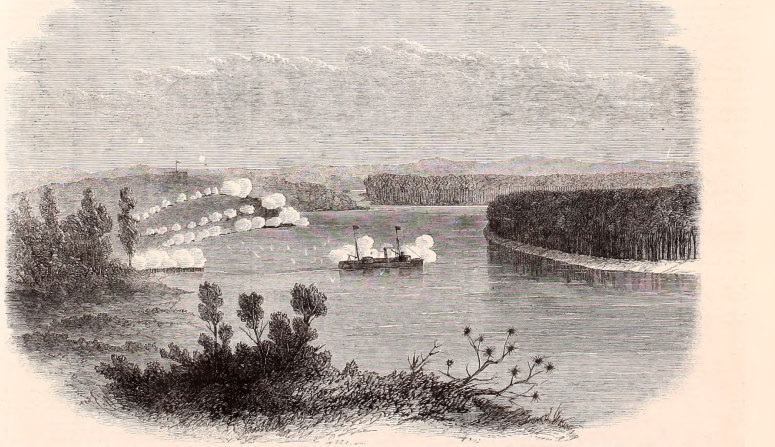
MARCHING TOWARDS THE PRECIPICE.

THE country felt immense relief last Monday morning on being told by the *Times* that the Dano-German quarrel was in a fair way of being settled without an appeal to arms. The pleasant *mirage* was dissipated in the afternoon by a second edition of that journal, which contained an announcement of an entirely opposite character. We give, in as few words as possible, the successive phases assumed by the question, and our readers will draw their own conclusions as to the Powers upon whom will rest the responsibility of breaking the peace of Europe, if it be eventually broken.

The vote of the secondary and minor States of Germany represented in the Federal Diet, by which the joint proposition of Austria and Prussia was rejected, had the effect of bringing back the contention within its original limits. This was far enough from the intention of the majority. The drift of their proceedings, as also of their hopes, was to unite the duchy of Schleswig with that of Holstein under Frederick of Augustenburg, and thereby annex the former to the territory of the Bund. The unanimity and enthusiasm of the German people in favour of this course made the several Governments heedless of the international rights which it infringed. Neither Austria nor Prussia, however, was prepared to incur the dangerous responsibility of treating with indifference the public law of Europe. As soon, therefore, as they found themselves in a minority of the Diet as to the object for which the military occupation of Schleswig was to be undertaken, they gave notice that they would take the settlement of the matter into their own hands, not as representing the Diet, but in their capacity as leading European Powers. They forthwith transmitted their demand to Copenhagen that the November Constitution should be withdrawn within forty-eight hours, and, this having been impracticable at so short a notice, they suspended diplomatic relations with the Court and Government of King Christian IX., and instantly began to push forward their troops to the south bank of the Eider.

It was generally assumed that the hot haste with which this movement had been made arose rather from the desire of the two great Powers to prevent a precipitation of war by the secondary German States than from the intention of making a *casus belli* against Denmark. The presence of the duke of Augustenburg in Holstein; the revolution which, with the connivance of the armies of Saxony and Hanover in occupation of the duchy, was setting aside the stipulations of the London Treaty of 1852 for regulating the succession; the contagious effect of that revolution upon the German population of Schleswig; and the manifest bias of the majority of the Diet towards a recognition of Prince Frederick's hereditary claims and towards an armed intervention in support of them, disclosed to the two Powers the necessity of placing their own troops, at the earliest possible moment, between the Danes and the federal army of occupation. Hence, it was thought, the peremptory tone of their demand upon Denmark, and hence the limited time they allowed her for a reply. The answer of Denmark, which had been clearly foreseen, was the signal for the immediate advance of the Austro-Prussian troops into Holstein. The line of the Eider is no longer in the possession of Saxon and Hanoverian soldiers. The Diet, awed by overwhelming force, cedes its place upon the frontier to the two Powers. The question to be enforced, as against Denmark, has ceased to be one affecting the integrity of that kingdom, or having for its object the frustration of the London Treaty of 1852; and the simple design of Austria and Prussia, if they should invade the duchy of Schleswig, is given out to be to occupy it as a "material guarantee" for the performance of certain engagements relating to the internal government of that duchy, to which Denmark diplomatically bound herself in 1849 and 1852, but which, it is admitted, she had not observed with fidelity.

It will be seen at a glance how, on the hypothesis that Austria and Prussia were sincerely discharging their duty as European Powers, the position in which they had placed themselves might simplify the question in an international point of view. By a military convention with Prussia, by subsequent despatches, and by other forms having the force of a diplomatic agreement, Denmark had pledged her-



THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND: THE GUN-BOAT PIONEER AT ANCHOR OFF MEREMERE, ON THE WAIKATO RIVER, RECONNOITRING THE NATIVE POSITION.—SEE PAGE 109.

sell to the German Powers to pursue a certain course of government in Schleswig with a view to the just and impartial treatment of its German inhabitants, and to take no steps towards an incorporation of the duchy with the kingdom of Denmark proper. It is alleged against her that she has not redeemed her pledge in either case. She has not governed Schleswig as she undertook to do, and by the November Constitution she has taken steps towards the incorporation of the province with the kingdom. Austria and Prussia are upon the basis of the Treaty of Vienna to enforce upon her this engagement. Their ostensible object is not to upset a European treaty, but to compel performance of a specific engagement. To this there is no abstract international objection, although it may admit of question in the present mode in which it is proposed to coerce Denmark by fully in accordance with public law. When, therefore, it was announced that Denmark had agreed to the most objectionable duty sufficient to enable her to consult the Bigsraad before replying definitively to the summons of Austria and Prussia, there seemed to be a clear prospect of a pacific termination to the dispute. The demand of the two German Powers, involving as it did, a change in the Constitution of Denmark, could only be carried out with the assent of the Danish Legislature. It might well have been expected that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin would favourably entertain a request to postpone their military entrance into Schleswig until the Bigsraad had had time to make the legal changes necessary to give the two Powers the satisfaction they had claimed. It was believed, moreover, that the turn of the Danish Ministry, under their disposition towards caution and moderation, for the thaw had put it in the power of a small but resolute Danish force to resist, in the first instance, double its own numbers with some prospect of success. And, finally, it was hoped to prevent such a collision which might possibly draw after it a European war would contravene the political interests of both the German Powers.

All these assumptions and anticipations, however, have been set aside by the event. The request of Denmark has been refused. Austria and Prussia hold to their intention of crossing the Eider as soon as their combined forces are sufficiently strong on its southern bank, which the military convention between the two Powers engages shall be done by the 6th of February. Some days will then be required to complete the preparations for the invasion, and unless the Danish Government, as well as his present temper, may incline him to prefer the longer game. He knows full well the advantage he will presently secure by leaving the King of Prussia to blunder on until he has driven all the Governments of Europe—except Europe—until, in the seeming interests of peace, and with the silent connivance if not the formal assent of England, that obstinate Sovereign may be repaid in his own coin by the military occupation of the Danish capital—not by France. Napoleon may, however, choose as the safer and more immediately convenient policy that of appearing at the last moment as arbiter in Europe. He may avenge the refusal of England to attend the congress he had summoned by letting the world see England baffled in her most strenuous efforts to purchase peace, and France able to ensure it at will by a single word. He may, if he gives any heed to the Liberal party at all, indeed, he has made up his own mind as to the course he will pursue. Men are beginning to fear that blood must be let in this portion of all quarrels, and that one, at least, of the two German Powers seeks to push on the struggle.

For the present, we have the satisfaction of knowing that her Majesty's Ministers are using their utmost efforts to avert, if possible, the unspeakable calamity of war. Whether in doing so they will succeed in this matter is, of course, not for us to state. But we must, if

The New York Legislature has passed a bill to enable soldiers in the field to vote.

A municipal report on the condition of the barracks on Broadway, near Astor House, has created much indignation. Sixty men, recruited for various military officers, were found confined in a room fifteen by twenty feet square. Many had been there for months, with no accommodation for sitting or lying down. The report states that they were covered with filth and loaded worse than wild beasts and that the existence of such a place was an outrage on humanity, hanging disgrace to a nation.

The Maryland Legislature have voted in favour of calling a convention to carry out the work of emancipation.

The Judge of the Admiralty Court at Halifax had expressed an opinion that the captors of the Chesapeake were guilty of piracy, but had not delivered any judgment, nor ordered the restoration of the vessel to her owners.

The pirate passengers who lately captured the schooner Gertrude from Matamoras to Havanna, and who on the 6th ult. appeared on board after selling a portion of her cargo, escaped.

The Admiralty Court, St. Lucia, has condemned the prize-vessel Island Queen, and Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane to Major Hume, Major Hon. R. Needham, Capt. Hon. Hugh Pakenham, Capt. Hon. and Rev. Mr. H. M. Wood to be Majors; Lieut.-Col. W. Hall to be Major; Lieut. Hon. Charles Bruce, Lieut. Hon. Robert Boyle to be Lieutenants; Lieut. F. Bulwer to be Captain; Maj.-Gen. Sir W. F. Douglas, Bart., to be Colonel; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Augustus Liddell to be Major.

Dr. A. Bryson, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets to be Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Admiral George Henderson died at Middle Deal, Kent, on Saturday last, in his seventy-ninth year.—Rear-Admiral William Allen died at Bank Rowers, Warwickshire, on the 24th inst., in his seventy-second year.

It is understood that, in order to give effect to its recommendations, the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the barracks will recommend the erection of a military force of between 20,000 and 25,000 men, at a cost of £1,000,000 sterling, in addition to the yearly increase of £200,000 for the Army.

The committee ordered to inquire into the conduct of Surgeon Turnbull, of the Guards, in connection with the recent outbreak in the hospital leaks, has met, and the result is that the Surgeon is "entirely cleared from all censure in the matter." Some evidence is said to have arisen in some respects imprudently. It appears from the *Lancet* that the Commissioners, instead of sitting with a full board, appointed a sub-committee of the verdict, but ordered a second, which added the remaining forces.

The Gazette has just given the names of the officers of the expeditionary force for retention in the Royal Military Academy, Jan. 1864:—C. James, A.D. Talbot, W. Mitchell, C. Lee, C. Bell, H. Hamilton, C. Hall, H. Hall, H. Hamilton, W. Dalby, J. S. Boyle, C. V. N. Sealy, H. W. Bunbury, G. B. N. Martin, R. F. Mitchell, C. A. Cull, J. C. Dalton, C. Bell, C. Hall, H. Hall, G. Gordon, A. M. Finney, F. C. Clarke, R. S. Rouse, J. S. Clarke, L. Tillotson, A. F. Mitchell, C. Lee, C. Bell, C. Hall, H. Hall, H. Hamilton, C. V. N. Sealy, C. D. Dowell, C. C. Seton, R. S. Watson, W. E. Morgan, L. N. K. Mercier, C. J. Bligh, R. Bell, H. Hamilton, H. B. Sandwith, C. Bell, C. Hall, H. Hall, C. D. Sewell, A. E. Bury, C. M. B. Downing.

A correspondent of the *Hants Telegraph*, writing from Gibraltar Bay, says—"I can assure you, from an experience of forty years' sailing, that I never saw the Channel fleet in better trim. We have now made a fair trial of her sailing qualities, and find that she can keep her station with the Mediterranean fleet. We have had some severe gales during the passage from Santa Cruz to this bay. About 9.30 a.m. our brave Admiral made the signal to heave to, and the fleet obeyed it in a most beautiful manner, which did a great deal to astonish the natives of Gibraltar. The fleet, under this stiff breeze, we soon ran the Admiral and Defence both down. At 12.30 the heavy firing and heaving to commenced, and continued for an hour and a half, nothing daunted, Captain Walsworthy, assisted by Commander R. D. Rich, carried out their drawing of the target, and at 2 p.m. we were under way the iron fleet was made of. She acted remarkably well, and, having once obtained a fair bowl-way, was as steady as a rock. Her speed is 12½ knots, and her size—split two fits, steamds, forestpail, carried away jibboom, and sprung mainyard—quite enough for one day. I am sorry to say there is an idea a dock, quite contrary to all expectations of so heavy an iron ship."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The official annual return of the number, name, tonnage, station, and every particular regarding the steam-vessels composing the British navy has been issued, together with the horse-power and armament of each, published under the authority of the Admiralty, and compiled from the Navy List of January.

The total strength of the effective ships of the Navy on Jan. 1 was 373 of all classes, and 39,000 men and boys. Of these 167 ships, with 16,000 men, were at home and abroad, the whole of which will be specially converted into armour-clads. There are also 206 unarmed steamers, and a large fleet of sail and wooden mortar-boats laid up at Chatham. Of this number there are 72 iron-plated ships, 10 of which are armed with rifled guns. The largest class of vessels of war are the 40 screw-ships of the Warrior class, and other 40 carrying an armament of from 32 to 40 guns each, and the rest are wooden screw-ships, two-decked and single-decked, and a few paddle-wheel frigates with high-pressure engines, each of 60-horse power. The total number of guns on board the entire fleet is 3,000, and the total horse-power of the world is upwards of three hundred, the remainder being attached to the dockyards or employed in the Coastguard service. The Warrior class are the largest vessels in existence, and are the most powerful armed ships in the world.

During the past year the following vessels were launched and launched:—The Achilles, 4,000 tons, 1,250-horse power, Captain Tarleton, and the Salamis, 4, 826 tons, 250-horse power, paddle-wheel steamer, at Chatham; the Bellerophon, 4,270 tons, 1,250-horse power, armour-plated frigate, at Devonport; the Sexcarb, iron-cased ship, 4, 1251 tons, and 600-horse power, at Pembroke; the Hotspur, 1,850 tons, 400-horse power, at Blackwall; the Hector, 32, ironclad, 4003 tons, 800-horse power, at Glasgow; the Valiant, 4,063 tons, 1,250-horse power, at Millwall; the Ocean, 3,721 tons, 1,250 tons, 800-horse power, iron troop-ship, at Millwall; and the Waterwitch, 1,000 tons, 300-horse power, at Deptford, on the Thames.

During the past year the following vessels were commenced and launched at home and abroad, the whole of which will be specially converted into armour-clads:—The Research, 3,765 tons, 600-horse power, at Sheerness; the Enterprise, 3,765 tons, 600-horse power, at Chatham; the Pallas, 3,765 tons, 600-horse power, at Chatham; the Favourite, 3,765 tons, 600-horse power, at Chatham; the Active, 3,765 tons, 600-horse power, at Pembroke; the Arrogant, 3,765 tons, 600-horse power, at Devonport; the Furious, 3,765 tons, 600-horse power, at Devonport; the Ariadne, 2,359 tons, 400-horse power, at Pembroke; the Amphion, 2,359 tons, 400-horse power, at Pembroke; the Leander, 2,359 tons, 400-horse power, at Pembroke; the Aurora, 2,359 tons, 400-horse power, at Pembroke; the Minotaur, 10,600 tons, 1,250-horse power, at Blackwall; the Agincourt, 10,600 tons, 1,250-horse power, at Blackwall; the Northumberland, 10,600 tons, 1,250-horse power, at Blackwall; the Sultan, 9,210 tons, 800-horse power, at Chatham; the Monarch, 8,000 tons, 800-horse power, at Pembroke; the Penelope, 3,777 tons, 600-horse power; the Immortalité, 3,777 tons, 600-horse power; the Shannon, 3,750 tons, 600-horse power; the Triumph, 3,750 tons, 600-horse power; the Nankin, 4,005 tons, 200-horse power; and the Tartarus, 4,005 tons, 200-horse power, iron troop-ships, at Millwall. The names of the following iron troop-ships are also launched, at Millwall. The names of the following iron troop-ships are also launched, at Millwall. The names of the following iron troop-ships are also launched

MARBLE BUST OF THE LATE LORD SEATON.

THE English, though behind no Continental or Transatlantic people in pride of nationality, are not so remarkable as some of their neighbours for hero-worship. The sentiment is, however, gaining ground among us, and is especially observable in the ungrecedented demand for monumental commemoration. It could not, we think, take a more healthy direction. Sculptured or painted personal memorials of our great dead are the most natural expression of our admiration, the most direct means of preserving greatness and worth in our remembrance, and one of the most legitimate modes of employing and developing art, notwithstanding some discouraging failures. Still, however, the popular desire to raise commemorative effigies of various kinds often seems to spring from not very lofty or unselfish motives. The fame to be memorialised must generally be recent, or in some way bound up with clique or party. Were it otherwise, should we not, for example, have heard an immediate requisition for a public monument to the late Lord Seaton? But the chief services of this gallant veteran were rendered to the country nearly fifty years ago, and he survived the vast majority of men old enough to share or to take a more immediate interest in his achievements. However, there is a project on foot, though somewhat tardily conceived, to erect a monument to Lord Seaton, and the subscriptions are headed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. Meanwhile we are glad of the opportunity of engraving a bust of this distinguished officer, though it is destined for no more public place than the great hall of the United Service Clubhouse. The bust, which is executed in the finest Carrara marble, has been presented to the club by the second son of the deceased, Colonel the Hon. Francis Colborne, C.B. An inscription to this effect is on the red-variegated Belgian marble pedestal on which the bust stands.

Persons who may have never seen Lord Seaton will, by a glance at our Engraving, perceive that a much finer subject for modelling is seldom afforded the sculptor. The contours of the head are regular, the facial angle remarkably small, the features well proportioned, yet strikingly characteristic and manly. In simple justice to Mr. G. G. Adams, the sculptor, we must say that we think it this the best bust we have seen from his hand, and the more creditable to him as a posthumous work. It has evidently been carved, down to the minutest detail, with more than ordinary care.

This is not the place to enumerate the important services of the late Lord Seaton, especially as they were chronicled in our pages (see our Number for May 2, 1863) soon after his death. The reader, however, will remember that, under the family name of Colborne, and commencing as a simple Ensign, the deceased Field Marshal served in North Holland, in Egypt, on the Neapolitan frontier, in Sicily and Calabria, and through great part of the Peninsular War. At Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was severely wounded, he performed one of the most gallant achievements of the war—carrying, at the head of the 52nd Regiment, of the detached fort of San Francisco. In command of the same regiment at Waterloo he performed, on his own responsibility and at a very critical moment, a brilliant manœuvre which decided the fortunes of the day. The column of the Imperial Guard had almost gained the summit of the British position, when Colonel Colborne, seeing his left endangered, ordered an advance of the 52nd. "The Duke" saw the movement, and instantly sent to desire Colborne to continue it. A French officer who accompanied Ney's column confesses that it was this flank attack which principally repulsed and crushed the Imperial column.

After the Peace he was consecutively Governor of Guernsey, Commander of the Forces in Canada (where he suppressed the rebellion), Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Commander of the Forces in Ireland. His illustrious and honourable life was terminated last summer, at Torquay, at the ripe age of eighty-six.



MARBLE BUST OF THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL LORD SEATON. BY G. G. ADAMS.

GANGES PILGRIMS PASSING A GHAUT.

THE road between Allahabad and Benares is literally crowded with pilgrims to the sacred river, a striking contrast to the quiet of the road between the latter place and Calcutta. They are coming from, or going to, every part of India—Thibet, and even Burmah. Here and there the crowds are so dense that it is with difficulty that you make your way through them. Our Illustration shows a party of holy-water venders passing a ghaut, or the steep, rugged incline leading to a ford or one of the numerous nullahs, or mountain streams, which intersect their road to the outlying districts, where they will dispose of the so-called sacred water to those Hindoos who are too poor to make the pilgrimage themselves, or are prevented by other causes from undertaking it. The water is used in offerings and other religious ceremonies, and is supposed to possess miraculous curative properties. It is taken from the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges, the most sacred spot, where the small bottles are filled and sealed by the officiating Brahmin, and then deposited in neat partitions in the baskets. These pilgrims are regarded with superstitious veneration. They have made a journey of perhaps a thousand miles on foot by easy stages. As they pass a village or town, or a party of travellers, the air is filled with their shouts of "Bhom-bahadoor!" a watchword immediately responded to, and signifying "the brave God."



GANGES PILGRIMS PASSING A GHAUT.

RESTORATION AND REOPENING OF ST. MARY TOWER CHURCH, IPSWICH.

ST. MARY TOWER CHURCH, Ipswich, was reopened, with choral service, on the 14th inst., after restoration. Two or three years since, when the Rev. J. L. Turnock, the present Incumbent, was elected to the living, Mr. G. C. Bacon (now Mayor of the town) built, at an outlay of considerably more than £1000, a new parsonage-house for the parish. He then proceeded to restore the church. About £700 was subscribed by other parishioners; but the bulk of the cost has fallen upon Mr. Bacon, the general outlay having been somewhere about £8000.

The chancel was restored some years ago, and the rest of the restorations are in accordance with that commencement. The material part of the work at present carried out refers to the nave and north aisle. The north aisle has been extended down the whole length of the building about six feet further into the churchyard. In the north wall is a very fine window, in the Perpendicular style, which is the general style of the restorations. The interior wall is banded with double black strings, and under the windows is a string of encaustic tiles, forming light figures under the window-sills, and darker under



ST. MARY TOWER CHURCH, IPSWICH, RECENTLY RESTORED.

the spaces between the windows. The roof of the aisle is entirely of oak, closely wrought, with circular ribs and elaborately moulded purlins, beams, and rafters; and the ribs are filled with tracery. The oak cornice is carved with Scriptural inscriptions, on one side the texts bring types from the Old Testament, and on the opposite side antitypes, or corresponding texts from the New Testament. The ribs rest upon stone blocks, which will, as the work proceeds, be transformed into beautifully carved corbels. The window at the west end of this aisle is to be filled with a design in tinted glass, by Mr Henry Day, in the course of the restorations. An important and conspicuous feature in the north aisle is a memorial window, in accordance with the style of the windows with which it ranges. The inscription at the foot of the lights is as follows:—"In memory of Herbert Wilkinson Cobbold, born Aug. 8 baptised Aug. 30, 1835; died May 9, 1862, on board the H. E. I. C.'s steamer Zenobia, in the Gulf of Martaban, East Indies." This inscription refers to a son of Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P., and the window is inserted by his memory by the brothers and sisters of the deceased. The design is the baptism of our Saviour on one side, and His walking on the sea on the other side, the central piece being the Resurrection. This window was by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. A lofty new chancel-arch has been raised, and a new high-pitched roof has been built on the clerestory walls. It is an open timber roof, all of oak, panelled, and finely moulded, with spandrils and tracery and unfinished stone corbels, as in the aisle, with a stone string under the windows. The clerestory windows are delicately tinted. The large west window of the nave is of five lights, which will be ultimately filled with coloured glass. At present the benching of the church is only temporary. The floor where the seats stand is boarded, but the remainder has not yet been laid with the encaustic tiles designed for it. The south wall remains to be transformed into a counterpart of the north wall, and it is intended to remove the south porch, and to do great works to the tower, leaving the south aisle corresponding with the north. A handsome altar-cloth of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold lace and fringe, has been supplied to the communion-table: the central design is the Agnus Dei, supported with sacred monograms and other adornments. The super-altar is painted with quatrefoils, sacred monograms, and cosses; and upon it are placed two splendid candlesticks with candles, upon which are fixed the Alpha and Omega.

The outside of the church is at present a motley mixture of the exquisite fresh work of the restoration and the dim, dilapidated rubble of the old structure. The roof of the nave, however, is finished, or nearly so; and the fabric of the north aisle and that of the west end of the nave are completed, although a great amount of decorative work remains to be executed. Mr. R. M. Phipson was the architect.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 6.

SUNDAY, Jan. 31.—Septuagesima Sunday. Launch of the Great Eastern in the Thames, 1858.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.—St. Bridget, or Brito. Hilary Term ends. The French Republic declares war against Great Britain and Ireland, 1793. Massy, last quarter, 9h. 57m. morning.

TUESDAY, 2.—Purification of the Virgin Mary. Candlemas. Mr. John Sheepshanks presents his collections of pictures (value £50,000) to the nation, 1857.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—Blaise, Bishop and Martyr, 289. Great frost fair on the Thames, 1683-4.

THURSDAY, 4.—Death of the Emperor Severus at York, 211. Jefferson Davis elected the first President of the Confederate States of North America, 1861.

FRIDAY, 5.—Agatha, Sicilian Virgin and Martyr, about 253. The Order of the Knights of St. Patrick instituted by King George III., 1783. Death of Garland, the landscape-painter, 1791.

SATURDAY, 6.—Dorothea, Martyr at Cæsarea, 311. Death of James II., 1685. Francis resigns as the independence of the thirteen American States and makes alliance with them, 1778.

— TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
2 26	3 11	3 56	4 41	5 26	6 11	6 56
2 46	3 31	4 16	5 1	5 46	6 31	7 16

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 2nd, 4th, and 6th, Mozart's Opera, DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Mdlle. Titiens; Donna Elvira, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; Zerlina, Mdlle. Parepa; Don Giovanni, Signor Gardoni; Leporello, Signor Tagliafico; Don Ottavio, Mr. Sims Reeves; Masetto, Signor Polonini; Commendatore, Mr. Santley. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Doors open at Seven o'clock. Commence at Eight. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets can be had of Mr. Austin, Stage-door, Haymarket.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Grand Morning Performance of FAUST, in English, MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 1st, at Eight o'clock. Mephistopheles, Mr. Santley; Faust, Mr. Henry Haigh; and Miss Rowens, Conductor, Signor Arditi. Private Boxes and Stalls can be had of Mr. Austin, Stage-door, Haymarket. Doors open at Seven o'clock. Commence at Eight.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. ALFRED MELLON has the honour to announce that MR. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS will make his first appearance on this stage, on MONDAY, FEB. 1, and during the Week, Balfe's Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE. Mr. Sugden, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Corri, Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Alfred Mellon, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Julia Harris, and Miss Pyne. After which, Balfe's Opera, SATANELLA; OR, THE PRIZE AND THE DRAGON. On Wednesday, Feb. 3, Last Grand Morning Performance of the season, when the Opera of FAUST will be performed with its original Overture, Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations complete. On Feb. 15, Balfe's Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE, will be repeated for the last time this season.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Manager, Mr. ALFRED BUNN. MONDAY, FEB. 1, and every Evening during the week, the Performances of the Pantomime and Harlequinade, at Two o'Clock. The Last Night but one of Mr. Charles Dillon's engagement. TUESDAY, Feb. 2, and every Evening during the week, the Performances will commence with the highly-successful Scenic Drama, by Edmund Falconer, entitled ROBERT AND BERTRAM; OR, THE DAYS WE LIVE IN. Robert, Mr. Charles Dillon; Bertram, Mr. Edmund Falconer; Harry Hawthorn, Mr. Wilkins; Mr. Mason, Mr. Lionel Brough; Mrs. Mason, Miss Lavinia Vincent; Lucy Mason, Miss Fanny Josephs; Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Rosina Wright. Principal characters in the morning by Messrs. Tom Mathews, Lionel Brough, Wilkins, Ryder, Fitzjames, Hamilton, Lyon, Hall, Gale, Miss Matthews, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Lavinia Vincent, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Julia Harris, Miss Lizzie Wilmore, Miss Lindley, E. Morton, Connolly, and Gladstone. Preceding a Double Comedy, entitled A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING. Concluding with the Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY QUEEN; OR, THE SPIRIT OF THE SEASONS. Harlequin, Mr. Lionel Brough; Columbine, Miss Rosina Wright; Clown, Mr. Tom Matthews; Pantaloon, Mr. Ryder; Pierrot, Mr. Connolly; and Mr. W. H. Stephens. Harmonic Accompaniments, Mr. Tolbecque. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, FEB. 1, and during the Week, Mr. SOTHERN in his famous character of LORD DUNDREARY. With entirely new Scenery, Appointments, and Effects. TUESDAY, Feb. 2, and during the Week, Mr. ROBERTSON will also appear in the character of ARTHUR OF THE DAYS AND NIGHTS. Preceded by the Comedietta, entitled THE LONELY MAN. Mr. Compton, Mr. H. Howe, and Mr. F. Dewar, &c.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole Management of Mr. EFFIE WILTON.—MONDAY, the 1st, and every Evening during the Week, at Seven, WILDFLOWER. Messrs. Harley, Garden, Charles Mortimer, Ryder, Clarke, Miss Wilton, Miss Garden, Miss Charles Mortimer, and Miss Fitzhenry. At Eight o'clock, THE SPANISH LADY. Messrs. Harley, Garden, Charles Mortimer, Ryder, Clarke, Miss Wilton, Miss Garden, Miss Charles Mortimer, and Miss Fitzhenry. Concluding with THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. Messrs. Harley, Garden, Charles Mortimer, Ryder, Clarke, Miss Wilton, Miss Garden, Miss Charles Mortimer, and Miss Fitzhenry. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Crowded with mirth and fashion. The New Comedy Every Evening.—On MONDAY, Feb. 1, and every Evening during the week, at Seven, a New Comedy, by Mr. Buckingham Esq., entitled THE SILVER LINING, by Mr. Charles Mathews and Miss Fanny Heywood. Mr. Stephens, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Woodyatt, Miss Fanny Heywood, and Miss Wyndham. At Eight, Mr. Charles Mathews. And lastly, on the Boxes-floor of the Pool-house—Mr. J. S. Train. To-night and next Week, Miss Cushman.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Great success of the new Drama.—On MONDAY, Feb. 1, and every Evening during the week, at Seven, the Drama, entitled DIGBY GRAND. Digby Grand, Mr. Webster; Captain Frankland, Mr. Leigh Murray; Lieutenant Hammond, Mr. Addison; Lord Scarsdale, Mr. Billington; Sir Seven Heigh Mere—Mr. J. Clarke and Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

ANNIVERSARY of MENDELSSOHN'S BIRTHDAY. The Directors of the ELIJAH CHORAL SOCIETY beg to announce that the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, will commence on Wednesday, Feb. 3, when Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ELIJAH, will be performed. Principal Vocalists, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Conductor, Mr. Charles Lucas. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—GREAT SUCCESS OF MOZART'S Instrumentalist—Arabella Goddard. Vocalists, Lemmens-Sherrington, Lascelles, Perkins, and Santley. Pianoforte—Florence Lancia and Madame Arabella Goddard. Violin—Herr Ernst.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, the Directors beg to announce that the Madrigalian Society will commence with vocal instruments, for the first time, on TUESDAY NEXT, Feb. 2, at Eight o'clock, with Madrigals, Part-Songs, &c., by Wilbye, Morley, Weelkes, Ward, Purcell, Bishop, Horsley, Hatton, Pearsall, Mendelssohn, Macfarren, Henry Leslie, &c. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Haigh, and Mr. Santley. Violin—Herr Ernst. Pianoforte—Mr. Benedict. Conductor—Mr. Henry Leslie. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s.; Area, 5s.; Gallery, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes of the Society's Choir, Hall, Piccadilly, 28, Chappell, and Austin, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. AND MRS. GEEMAN BEED, WITH MR. JOHN PARRY, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 1, and every Evening during the Entertainment, entitled THE PYRAMID, written by Shirley Brooks, Esq. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Open at Eight.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 1, and every Evening during the week, in the PLAY, on THURSDAY NEXT, and Every Evening during the week, in the Entertainment, entitled THE ROMANCE OF A BONNET SHOP. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office at the Hall will be open on and after Monday, Feb. 1, between the hours of Eleven and Five.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open from Ten till Dusk.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE GREAT FOUNTAINS, THE GREAT FIRE FOUNTAIN, BEAUTIFUL DISSOLVING VIEWS, and the usual Attractions. BEAUTIFUL DISSOLVING VIEWS, and the usual Attractions. On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, a GRAND PLAY; and a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Admission, One Shilling. Children admitted for Sixpence.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

A CURIOUS trial which has recently taken place deserves mention in a journal of which Art is a very prominent feature. The revelations made upon the occasion in question, though they have little value directly for those who are engaged with London life, will probably interest many who have the happiness of living in a purer atmosphere, and yet may be occasionally the dupes of practices from those which were exposed in court. Such cases are not a good many persons who have been in the habit of buying pictures upon the strength of faith in auctioneers, and have complacently transferred names given in catalogues from such lists to the gilt frames of dining-room pictures, have their cosiest cosmic sensory feelings since the case to which we refer came under the notice of a jury.

A young provincial attorney wished to buy some pictures, and if he had not stated that he did not wish to be "humbugged," it would have been no business of ours to speculate upon the object of the purchase. Only, as one usually goes to a lawyer for advice on much more prosaic matters than fine art, and as he is generally thought to be conversant with the distinctions of (and fair copies of) passages from the works of Mrs. Jameson, Dr. Waagen, and others, and taking your instructions to attend an auction, and generally . . . Ha, ha! . . . Ahem! Possible that the attorney was the victim of those gentlemen who are good enough to advance money to other gentlemen: but, being of a considerate and philanthropic nature, and knowing how apt people are to spend money needlessly, may we endeavour to draw a distinction such persons and extravagance the slight obstacle of a picture, which represents not only a pleasing scene, the contemplation of which may elevate the mind, but which represents a thing of value. But we digress. Let him not a picture to do with this part of the business, and we should have had nothing to say to it but for the statement of the solicitor himself.

He comes to London, attends an auction, and becomes the delighted possessor, on behalf of his client, of some pictures, for which he pays between one and two hundred pounds. Some of them bear very good names indeed, and the lawyer may have wondered that the vendor should have allowed him to make such capital bargains. He bears them away in triumph, and doubtless the next entry in the attendance-book had something of a jubilant character. But on consideration, when the first flutter of pleasure had subsided, grave suspicions seem to have arisen, and the works of art were submitted to examinations which had an unpleasant result. Conviction forced itself upon the mind of the purchaser that, however meritorious the works might be, (and probably human nature was strong enough to forbid his thinking that what had pleased his own eye could be bad), they were not from the hands of the artists whose great names they bore. Finally—and this is the point—he brought an action at law against the vender, and declared that deception had been practised.

Into the more sordid details of the trial we have no intention to go. Everybody knows that very queer people get a living in London in very queer ways, and a long chapter might be written upon the secret history of art-manufactures in London and in Paris. While we write we have no doubt that many an inventive brain is busily and prosperously at work at a blush on his dining-room walls, and wishes that the picture-dealer who has undertaken to procure from the Borgia palace or the Orsini Collection the Borgia cabinet that will exactly fill the vacant space would make haste, and that the estimable dealer in question has been round to the artist near Soh's, who is painting the picture, and has urged him to "put on the steam" and finish it as speedily as possible. One hears that many very industrious young ladies get a living by forging eggs—that is to say, by painting easily obtained eggs into the likeness of rare ones—for curious cabinets of collectors. And how autographs are written, stained, dittied, slightly torn, carefully mounted, and well sold, is known to many persons who profited and lost by such little transactions. People *will* live, and it is of no use telling them that you do not see the necessity of their so doing while they have the means of improving the shining hour. There is no imputation of this kind in reference to the purchases by our young friend, though but one curious circumstance came out, which was gratifying inasmuch as it showed how the love of high art has penetrated to the humbler classes. It was shown that auction-rooms, when sales are going on, are attended by great numbers of poor men, who have been so softened and refined by frequent gazing upon beautiful pictures that they will forego the coarsest toil for which they seem suited and will sit hour after hour at a sale, and lose their enthusiasm for fine art carry them to the point of making bids against bidders of more prosperous condition. It is also pleasant to know that auctioneers usually hard, shrewd men of the world, whose only affection for poetry rests in the fact that poetry is fiction—are also so softened, in their degree, by this touching proof of sentiment in humble life as to regard these inferior devotees of art with the liquid most acceptable to them, and to send them home not quite empty-handed—though half a crown is not much, regarded from a worldly point of view—to talk of Raleen and Rembrandt to wife and children. It seems that the interests of art do not suffer by this tender generosity: for wealthy purchasers, in emulation of the enthusiasm of the humble worshippers, are indeed to give far larger sums than the works might seem to be worth, or, indeed, are subsequently found to be worth. But the moral is the same.

But there is another curious phase of art-life. Our indignant legal *virtuoso* was met by a prompt denial that he had been deceived, in regard to the names of artists. It was affirmed, and we may say proved, that a Morland was by a Morland, and another work by an artist of the great name it bore. The ugly truth was brought out that the purchaser had not to be *the* painters, but comparatively unknown ornamentists of our own time. It was not the fault of these gentlemen that they happened to bear the same names (for nearly) as the painters of other days. This part of the defence was as complete as it was ingenious, and we lament that a prosaic box of British lawyers was unable to appreciate the delicate *finesse* of the learned. Not that the jury were to blame for the error of the lawyer. It was shown that some of the pictures he had bought were good ones, or, at all events, that they fetched good prices; but a very large portion of the sum he had paid was considered to be extravagant by him. It is a pity that such cases are so cold-hearted and unimaginative. But what can be done? The Judge by no means summed up dead against the vender: on the contrary, although the Judge is one of whom we are all proud, it did seem as if the impression of the defence somewhat commended itself to the legal mind. But the obstinate jury would not be poetical, and the attorney won the day.

Two considerations present themselves on the mind. One, of course, is that parents who desire to see their sons prosper had better get a list of all the good painters who have lived, and see whether they themselves bear the name of any of these great artists. The next thing is to take care and baptise their sons correctly by the Christian names of the painter who may be selected as the tutelary genius of the family, and by no means to call a little Master Reynolds Peter, or a little Miss Joshua. This preliminary matter arranged, the next thing is to give the fortunate youth an artistic education. There need be no nervousness about it. Supposing a good painter—Landseer, for example. He will be able to paint a Joshua Reynolds or a Peter Lely, and, moreover, with a perfectly good conscience, to swear that it is one. His modest fortune appears to us to be secure. Such a speculation is of a very safe and practical nature that we hardly like to bring it forward, but will do so in the fewest words. It is that people who know nothing about pictures had better know something about the people from whom they buy those articles of furniture.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill, Lady Lyttelton, Miss Phipps, Colonel Steele, Major Teesdale, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, Baron Colonel Stockmar, and Dr. Jenner, drove to Cowes, and Dr. Holemann, left Osborne at ten minutes to ten a.m. to Cowes for Portsmouth, where her Majesty and the Princesses boarded the Saloon of the Royal yacht Fairy, Commander Prince Leiningen, and arrived at Portsmouth by twenty minutes to eleven, where her Majesty immediately proceeded by special train to Windsor, arriving at a quarter past one. The Prince of Wales met the Queen upon her arrival, and drove with her Majesty to Frogmore House. The Queen remained with the Princess of Wales during the afternoon, and left for the castle in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Louis attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. Her Majesty passed the afternoon with the Prince of Wales at Frogmore House.

On Monday the Queen, Princess Louis, and Princess Beatrice drove to Frogmore House, and lunched with the Princess of Wales. At twenty minutes to two o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louis, Princess Beatrice, and attended by her suite, left Frogmore House and drove to the Windsor terminus of the South-Western Railway, where a special train was in readiness to convey the Queen to Gosport, on route to Osborne. Her Majesty was received at the terminus by Mr. Gilbert, Mayor of Windsor, one of the directors, who accompanied the train, and by Mr. Grierson, the superintendent of the Great Western Railway. Lord Alfred Paget also escorted the Queen to the state saloon, and took an affectionate leave of her Majesty and the Princesses. The Queen affectionate leave of her Majesty and the Princesses. The Queen appeared in good health and spirits. The Prince of Wales returned to Frogmore House. The royal train left the station at five minutes to three, and the cheers of those assembled upon the platform arriving to the last moment. The train was under the charge of Mr. Godson, traffic superintendent of the South-Western Railway, and upon reaching the pier at Beaulieu-street it was met by the Queen's state steam-yacht Fairy, and crossed to Osborne, where her Majesty arrived at a quarter past four. Lord Clarence Paget, Admiral Seymour, and Captain Hall, with other officers from Windsor Castle to welcome her Majesty. The Queen was received on board the Royal yacht by the Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Wodehouse and audiences of her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis and Princess Beatrice, drove out, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Colonel H. Ponsonby. Earl and Countess Russell arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen. Earl Russell had an audience of her Majesty.

The Queen, with the Royal family, takes daily walks and drives in the grounds of Osborne.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting on the Hon. Emma Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Lucy Lyttelton as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The convalescence of the Princess of Wales continues to advance most favourably. The infant Prince is in perfect health.

Yesterday evening the Prince of Wales, attended by Captain H. G. Grey and Mr. Fisher, went out hunting with the harriers.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel. His Royal Highness occupied his stall as Knight of the Garter. The Rev. John Gore and the Rev. Mr. Prower were the officiating clergymen.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

Yesterday evening his Royal Highness, attended by Major Cowell, took his departure from Edinburgh en route for Drumlanrig Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Buccleuch. The Prince was met at Leith by the Caledonian Railway in Liverpool station, where carriages were in waiting to convey his Royal Highness to Drumlanrig.

On Saturday the Prince, attended by Major Cowell and accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Queensberry, Lord Scott and Lord Charles Scott, Lord Charles Kerr and Lord Schomberg Kerr, Lord Dunglass, and Colonel Wemyss, enjoyed a day's shooting. The party had excellent sport, killing 600 head of game.

On Sunday his Royal Highness attended Divine service in the parish church of Durrisdeer. The Rev. Henry M. Hamilton, minister of the parish, officiated.

The Prince and Major Cowell left Drumlanrig on Monday for Edinburgh.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, returned to Kew Palace visiting Lord and Lady Derby at Knowsley.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Longley have arrived at Lambeth Palace from Addington Park.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff have arrived at Prussia House from visiting Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., at Strawberry Hill.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer have arrived at Belgrave-square from visiting at Panshanger.

His Excellency the Italian Minister returned to the residence of the Legation in Grosvenor-gate, on Wednesday, from visiting Lord Broughton, at Tetworth Park, Wiltshire.

The Duke of Montrose has left Belgrave-square on a tour of visits.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have left Hatfield House, Herts, for Cranborne Manor.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-street from Portumna Castle.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has left Lansdowne House for Bowood, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and family have arrived to turn from their seat, St. Giles, Dorsetshire.

Earl and Countess Stanhope and Lady Mary Stanhope have arrived at Chevening Park, Sevenoaks, from visiting his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer at Belgrave-square.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have arrived at their residence in South Audley-street, from Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Countess of Jersey has left Osterley Park for Kew on Thursday for their seat, Bokham Hall, Norfolk.

The Countess of Craven and Ladies Craven have left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Wilton, at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, accompanied by Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn, arrived at Cambridge House on Saturday last, from Broadlands, Hants.

Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton have arrived at Melton Mowbray on a tour of visits.

Viscount Canterbury has left town for Paris.

Viscount Powerscourt has left town for his seat, Powerscourt Castle, in the county of Wicklow.

Parliamentary dinners will be given on the 3rd proximo, by Lord Lieutenant Abinger, Hampden House, Kensington; Earl Cawdor, at his mansion in Bruton-street; by the Earl of Derby, at the family mansion in St. James's-square; and by the Right Hon. Benjamin Hall, M.P., at his house, Grosvenor Gate, Park-lane.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Captain Brand, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of the Hon. Henry Brand, M.P., to Victoria, daughter of the late Commander Sir Charles Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, was solemnized on Thursday at night, at Bray Church, near Windsor. The bride was attended many handsome presents, including one from the Queen, containing a miniature of her Majesty, also presents from the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, Mr. Disraeli—the marriage of the Hon. Eleanor Warren, third daughter of Lord De Tabley, to Mr. Balfour Kirkpatrick, eldest son of Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, at Tabley.—The marriage of Viscount Ingestre, eldest son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Miss Talbot, took place on the 26th inst. The marriage of Miss Louisa Meriton, daughter of Mr. William Meriton, of Clytha, with Mr. Walter Smyth, brother of Sir Frederick Smyth, is fixed to take place on the 9th proximo, at Clytha.

"WINTER."

THE sun is sinking in the wintry sky,
And all the landscape lies o'erspread in snow;
The day is dying, and to rest it lie
Some village-maid ago, who weeds the fading glow.

Age looks forth wistfully, and longs to go
There gently, silently, to ponder on the past;
Youth, full of hope, unconscious of life's woe,
Dances in pleasure on the glowing west.

Old age is weary—he has played his part—
Life's setting day is drawing to a close;
But spring is shining in the child's young heart,
Like the twilight gleaming on the waning snows.

The night is coming; but the morn is near,
When light, and life, and hope shall reappear

MR. J. H. Erskine Wemyss, M.P., has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire.

Twenty-five thousand persons are engaged in Paris in obtaining subsistence by supplying the funeral demand.

It appears, from inquiries made by the Swiss authorities, that M. Marchi left Lugano in the beginning of October last, and that the men who have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy with the ex-Emperor Napoleon did not arrive at that place till the month of November.

The Scottish Law Courts, in the Parliament House, are the auspices of the Government, intended to hold a universal exhibition of all horticultural products, and already the list of exhibitors is numerous. From April 14 to May 6, Horticulturists, amateurs, and dealers, artists, and other classes, whether foreigners or Belgians, are invited to contribute their rare and other productions to the exhibition, and it is announced that the cost of carriage to and fro will be charged to the society.

Victor Hugo has a new work in the press upon Shakespeare. It is to appear towards the end of February, on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the great poet's birthday, which it is intended to commemorate. The book is to be dedicated to England, on the country in which the great French exile has established his home for so many years. M. Louis Ulbach, who is also in exile, is translating the work into French, and it is said to be written with respect, with reverence for, but with independence of, the great genius of man.

The work of carrying out the adornment of the Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the decision adopted by Chichester Fortescue, has for some months been in progress. It is estimated that about a million sterling will be required for the work, which, when completed, will render the Palace of Westminster perhaps the most splendid edifice which the world contains. A resolution to this effect was carried at a meeting of the Mansion House on Wednesday, and an influential committee was appointed to carry it out.

A meeting of the judges appointed under the will of the late Dr. Sutton, to award, in concert with the Royal College of Physicians, on every 30th anniversary of Dr. Sutton's death, "a silver goblet of the value of £100, with gold coin in it to the same amount," took place on Wednesday week at the Society of Arts' house. The award was made in favour of Henry Spencer Hulse, D.C.L., late Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, and now member of the Legislative Council of India, for his work on jurisprudence entitled "Ancient Law." The cup has been executed from a design made expressly for the society by Mr. Moulton, R.A.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Portland has contributed £200, and Sir S. Scott and Co. £105, in aid of the funds of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution.

The Board of Works have, by twenty-seven to four votes, raised the salary of their chairman, Mr. Thwaites, from £1000 to £2100 a year, the maximum it has the power to grant.

A servant girl, aged nineteen, lately in service in Hyde Park-gardens, has died, after a four months' illness, occasioned by a fright, a nursery governess having stealthily pressed herself up as a ghost and sprung out upon her on the stairs.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Typographical Widows and Orphans Society was held on Saturday last at Stationers' Hall. The report communicated the members on the steadily increasing prosperity of the institution, and the large amount of good done by it in the past year.

The opposition to the Oxford-street Railway gathers strength, and a meeting was held on Wednesday night at the Pantheon, which, after a long discussion, resolved to petition against the Bill. The meeting was largely attended by the inhabitants of Oxford-street in opposition to the scheme, which they have hitherto supported.

The Midland Railway Company have made an offer to purchase three of the metropolitan workhouses, including the one they officers had endured 210,850 lbs. or nearly 100 tons of meat; an unlimited amount of bread, 2000 tons of potatoes, 1000 tons of coals, 1000 tons of carrots of beef, 2000 joints of meat, besides 22 quarters and hundreds of rations, and 2714 loads of grass and hay. Of this enormous quantity of provisions, only the tenth of it was from animals that had died from accident or disease, and the rest was killed for food. The drink consumed amounted to 1,000,000 gallons of tea, 1,000,000 gallons of coffee, 1,000,000 gallons of cocoa, 200 hogsheads of sherry, 50 pipes of port, and many barrels of ale and porter. The cost of the whole was £1,000,000 sterling.

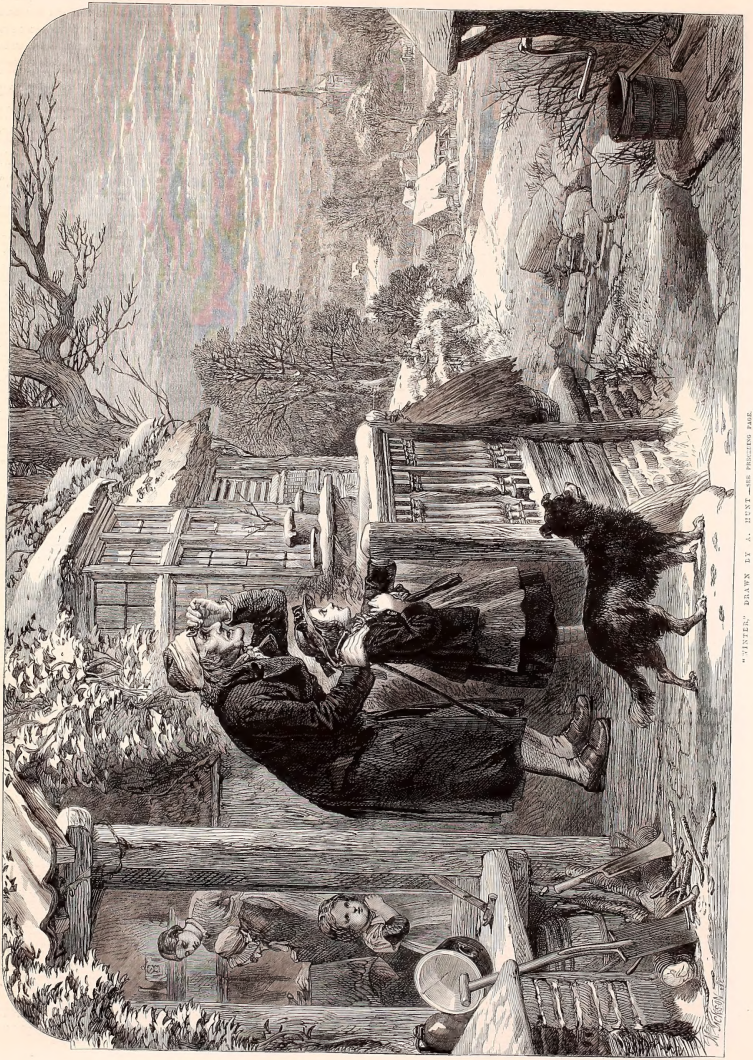
Active measures are being taken for the prosecution of the works of the Thames Embankment on the northern side of the river. A ten years' lease of the Middlesex Hospital has been purchased by the company, and machinery of a very formidable character has been introduced, upon which hundreds of men are employed night and day. The embankment, when completed, will be one spring on immediately behind the Duke of Somerset's house, and will be a magnificent structure. The roadway will be 100 feet wide, and will extend from Westminster Bridge to the point at which the west of Charing-cross Bridge, and preparations have also been made between Charing-cross and Waterloo Bridge, where the roadway will be 80 feet wide. An embankment between Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges, and that will be proceeded with without delay.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, on the recommendation of the Local Act and Sewers Purposes Committee, have resolved to alter the names of some nineteen streets, and to number the houses throughout the whole of the metropolis. The streets to be renamed are Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and re-numbering the houses, among which were the following:—Tidbury-street, the City; Bridge-street, Lambeth; Bridge-street, Westminster; George's-road, Holloway; Canonbury Park North, and Canonbury Park South, Islington; Bridge-street, Battersea; Bridge-street, Chelsea; Bridge-street, Westminster; Willes-road, Kentish-town; Sidney-street, Mile-end Old Town; Bridge-street, Hammersmith; Bridge-street, Southwark; Bridge-street, Mile-end Old Town; Barnsbury-road, Islington; Maltby-street, Bermondsey; Bridge-road, Battersea; Bridge-street, Lambeth; and Bridge-street, Islington. The applications from the vestry of Camberwell as to re-naming and re-numbering the streets in that district, and from the commissioners of the Sewers of Essex, &c., in Kensington-road, were refused.

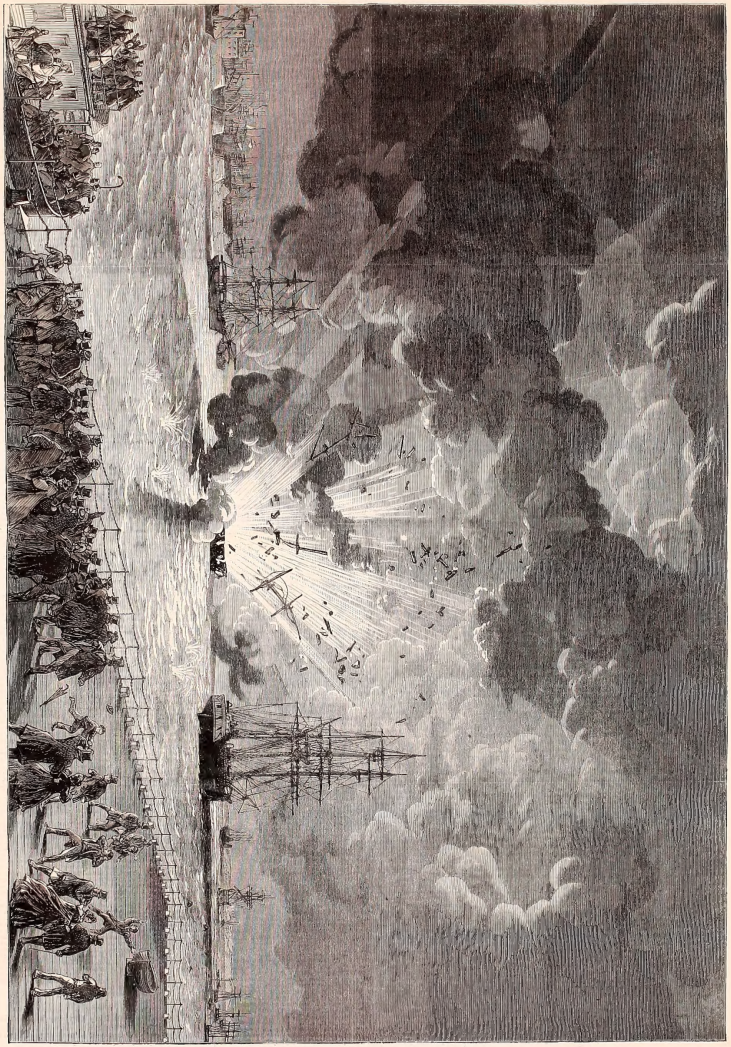
Three of the metropolitan members addressed their constituents On Monday evening Lord Ernest Bruce and Mr. Harvey Lewis met a large audience at the Paddington Vestry-hall, and the former, during the paper was listened to with marked attention. Its interest was enhanced by the fact of a recent visit to the Federal States, and the noble lord's observations on the war, who came to the conclusion that the North would be victorious in the end, but himself made to the same distress as long ago as 1857. After describing the extent of the North, and the resources of the South, with the cotton and other timber, it was mined of Mr. Harper whether on the west coast there were any harbours by which the Southern cotton could be shipped, and he believed there would be most valuable in Australia. Mr. Harper replied in the negative, and added that all the harbours on the west coast were in the possession of commissioners between New Zealand and the Australian colonies. A communication from Dr. Hume, chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and deputy-chairman of Lunacy, brought the proceedings of the evening to a termination.

Last week 1,172 persons died in London, of whom 559 were and 1018 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number was 1,108, ranging from 1,172 to 1,044. The mortality of London last week was considerably higher than is usual at this period of the year, and was a remarkable contrast to the state of health of the previous week. The deaths registered in the last three weeks were 1798, 1617, and 1,169. In the same three weeks in 1863 they were 1,169, 1,109, and 1,044. The deaths was 1169, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1124—being 44 above the average number in the corresponding week of 10 years. The deaths referred to pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 214, the corrected average number in the corresponding week of 10 years being 208. The deaths referred to diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses (exclusive of pneumonia are 148, whilst the average is 111. Phthisis, or consumption, carried off 127 persons, the average is 114. There were 99 deaths from diseases of the heart, including 86 from cephalitis, 72 from scarlatina, 77 from whooping-cough, 15 from typhus, 14 from erysipelas, 13 from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and 100 from diseases of the heart. 277 persons died from accidents or violence, 12 by suicide, 4 from poisoning, and 670 at sixty years and upwards. The deaths of eighteen nonagenarians are recorded, the oldest being 94.

LAW AND POLICE.—A singular case of sequestration of a benefice was heard before the Vice-Chancellor on Wednesday. The Rev. Mr. Gregory, Vicar of Corley, in the diocese of Worcester, became an inmate of a lunatic asylum in Warwickshire, and died there in August, on the same day. The insolvency process was completed a few hours earlier than the lunatic's decease. The Rev. Mr. Gregory's son now petitioned the sequestration of the living ought to be in favour of the plaintiff, who was the son of the late incumbent, and who had been curate of the parish for many years. The Vice-Chancellor said that he could not but have some doubt as to the propriety of the course which the petitioner had taken, but he thought that



"WINTER." DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE DANOISE LOUISE SIEBEL, LADEN WITH GUNPOWDER, IN THE MERSEY, AS SEEN FROM THE CHESHIRE SIDE.—SEE PAGE 102.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"WHAT a large volume of adventures may be grasped within the little span of life by him who interests his heart in everything, and who, having eyes to see what Time and Chance are perpetually holding out to him, misses nothing that he can fairly lay his hands on. Thus far the pleasant and observant Mr. Yorick, the first of all sentimental travellers; and what he says is true. Of course the present is a dull week; there is nothing stirring, the jolly old M.P.'s wax refuse their experiences in the bee-window of Mudie's house (although at the Reg and Fanuli even the inexhaustible Lilley can't waning; and at the Gardens the theme of the new clubhouse and that of the Shakspeare Committee are worn positively threadbare—so bare, indeed, that both warp and woof are to be seen. Art is prospering; Artemus—not Ward—was staid to rest in Kensal Green; Punch emptied the pockets of the retail booksellers and left them as flaccid as those of his readers when he has done with it; the Pantomimes are rarer—literature, we may say, is almost prostrate. Society after its Christmas saturnalia, feels somewhat like a man who ought to be supposed to have felt after having swallowed its blanket. Digestion is one thing, but indigestion is another; and the former is perhaps quite accomplished, as the pantomimes still linger amongst us, we must not be surprised if, as they vanish, they leave a plaintive, "Oh, would 'twere!"

Nevertheless, there are signs of stirring. My Lord Palmerston has summoned his Parliamentary retainers, and will soon warn them not to eat of their duties but all to eat of the many luxuries of the session. As is usual, Rapet is fertile to her portrait as having a hundred tongues, has given a hundred different versions of the matters about to be "come off." The members of Lord Russell's spoken of as a certainty. A hundred members of the clubs declare that he has been hoodwinked, and that the Government declares that his policy is in effect German and not British; that he was "never so much deceived in his life," and that he is "positively shaken to irresolve as now"; in short, that old character given him ten years ago by one best brilliant of the Conservative writers, that he is quite true, when representing him as a page, "a boy in buttons," who replies for a minister, Mr. Disraeli, "I am not quite certain, but I am obliged to answer." I am afraid, John, you are much too small for the place." John, however, has been in office, and has shown himself equal to everything, carrying out the witty sort of the Reverend Canon of St. Paul's in the latter. In the latter, in the Germany, Sweden and Norway, France, and Great Britain, are in a kind of "dead lock." Russia, too, seeming mischief from all sides of it, in vain "essays" to enlist the sympathies of her cousins in the coming row; for we must remember that, pleading the reasonableness of the Duchies of the Duke of Augustenburg, it is clear that Russia, in the event of the further renunciation of the King of Denmark, claims for the Government of the Czar the Duchies, as Kiel and Altona would be prizes indeed to the great northern Power; and that Prince would pave an easy way to the Russian Crown, and such a preponderance in European affairs, that the balance of power would incline to its overweight. Then, too, Austria, Czernstien—he who remarked, by-the-way, on the very small portion of wisdom which was required to govern men, because they knew how certainly in what state they were in when they went into war, but none of them could know how they should come out. Cannot Dr. Bentone be consulted with what they are to come out of? Also determined to provoke another seven years' war? These are questions which cannot but be answered—perhaps—during the Session of next week, so new are we to the brink of the political precipice, may be heard there of the Government measures for the defence of the wrought-steel gun. The sympathy of the English seems fairly to be on the side of the gallant little Danes, who have fought their way with such good grace, and which has stood, with a very noble bearing, a considerable deal of battering.

It is not in human nature, at least not in that part of it which resides between Temple Bar and Bow Bells, to remain quiet for a week or so, or very nearly so, in great matters, we are engaged in a great many little rows at home. The great scandal case—not to refer to the violets here that—is not yet settled, and the Law Courts are full, and it must be said that the more explanations Sir George Grey offers the worse his case appears. Lopez's case is not yet proved, but abundantly proved, that if the brains and skill of certain legal gentlemen had not been purchased for the occasion—is not yet settled, and we may now have been an inmate of the not unpleasant asylum at Bethlehem where we have to perfectly understand the use of the Italian language. The man was educated, and a fair scholar, of a brutal revenge-full temper; his friends had to pay for a certain article, Bethlehem a proper appeal in a proper quarter, and escaped the gallows. Therefore three of us are fair for the Queen's Bench yet, as, awkward phrase and a good cry to go to the country with. Let this but be insisted on—as we have no doubt we shall—and there will be no blame—and more danger will be done to the country, in moving discord and hatred between class and class, than could be repaired by the best of Acts of Parliament. Mr. Bright is wise in his day, seeming he in reality possesses a homicidal mania, and is sane just before he rises to address his fellow-citizens at Birmingham or Rochdale. One of our cleverest doctors the other day suggested that men with homicidal mania are the very ones to be left at large, as the only maniac may slay one of his keepers before breakfast. "Ah!" cry those good people who do not understand the subject, "good suggestions, but consider the poor creature's family." We only wish, Mesdames and Messieurs, that he would consider the family of his victim, of whom some heartless photographer is advertising a cadte de visite as exposing the latest murderer's features. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum*: Money, and money in any way, is the motto of such people.

According to many, Bishop Colenso—that arithmetical commentator—is a Bishop, a Bishop, indeed, in Africa, and has found him guilty of heresy on six counts. But to Mother Church Colenso answers that the servant of his Lord, Bishop Gray, has misjudged, told him "that if he (the Dean) did not know whom to had a good servant, I knew when he had a good master," and that he should refused to depart. So it is with Colenso, and, in all human probability he will be the stronger. The Bishop of Natal is not the first one only in name, and, it will be found, has little or no power over his recalcitrant priest.

The Conservatives are up and doing. Not only have they put forward some new names, but, as it will be seen by the division of the quiet souls who do not love noise, are about to start a new "organ." Luckily, the organ is not to be musical, unless it possesses the music of sweet words. The new organ, it is believed, will be not a daily newspaper, under the imposing title of *The Rentals*, which will be somewhat after the fashion of *Punch*, and somewhat in the proportion of being loaded with a *mélange* of short, pungent articles by non-professional writers, that is, Spiritual Peers, Lords, Honourables, Squires and noble Lords—some of the "mob of gentlemen who," according to Sir Walter Scott, "write with ease," and who, after a resting one writing too often—shall we say always?—is, can only pity her future editor, Mr. Copyer. It will be edited by one of the great cause with juniors just admitted, or drive the Oxford coach with a team of handsome colts, as just about to be admitted to the fashion. How curious it is that, from the time of Jonathan Swift and Joseph Addison to the days of the Editor's Room and Mr. Magins, and onwards to our own, the Tory party has never known how to run a one-sheet or one-penny weekly paper! It is a disposability of getting a number of men with brains—and these without are unique but salaciously—to write and to write well, and to write for hire are incredulous. Certainly, in our experience, the most "gentlemanlike days" of writers, as learned counsel, and the best articles and letters has known are precisely those who have asked the largest price for their copyright. The fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight pounds which Lord Byron received from John Murray for his copyright is not a bad example of the figure at which "noble Lords" rate their service when in the livery of the Muses.

We hear that in Germany the Tercentenary of Shakspeare will be worthily celebrated; and that in France, or rather for Frenchmen, M. Victor Hugo will publish, towards the end of February, a new work upon Shakspeare. This commemoration book is, we are told, "a profound and exhaustive study of one of the greatest of men, made with respect, with reverent fear, but with independence." It will be affectionately dedicated to England, the home, for so many years, of an exile of European genius.

The pretty little quarrel between Mr. Bright and the editor of the *Times* has degenerated into petty personality, notwithstanding the proud eloquence of one and the undoubted power of the other. Here, then, is a caution for gentlemen not to quarrel; the bystander does see the fun—the word-combatants get the worst of it. Of what interest can it be to us but the scandalous gossip of Mr. Bright's and Delane spends his "leisure hours in town" in haunting "the drawing-rooms of the great," or he listens to the many recriminations on the part of the editor that the Quaker statesman "devotes his hours of relaxation to the smoking-room of the House of Commons or the billiard-room of the Reform Club"? Who cares for such encounters, whether do we hasten? No wonder a prize has been offered for the best recipe for curing the bore! The Duke of Argyll is to be the judge. Will anybody write a very interesting but very cal book or paper on the bore? Perhaps Mr. Dickens will do it, for he says that "there lies all that he had written of his latest and last story . . . the report of something to be done, something to be undertaken, and a certain loving picturesqueness blending the whole. I believe I am right in saying that I have in my hands the last words of a writer which must have cost him extreme distress, and which is a master-piece." Between the two lights I touched with a pencil as lovingly and as tender as ever a father caressed his child with. There is something very touching in the "last words" of a writer. Thackeray, it appears, had carried the MSS. about, and often taken them out to look at them, and to add a touch or two. The last words he corrected in print were, "All my heart throbbed with an exquisite pain." Mr. Dickens's last words, "I am," and then he said "that on that Christmas Eve when he laid his head back on his pillow and there was no scene, no love, no friendship, no kindness, no unselfconsciousness of duty done, and Christian hope throughout life humbly cherished, may have caused his own heart so to throb when he passed away to the immortal shore." Let us hope it may. Perhaps when a cynical people talk, as they often do, of the quarrels of authors, of their eager bickerings, and their envy of each other, they will remember some of the sweet words uttered and good service done by the contemporaries of the dead, and will be more charitable and less successful brothers of the pen. If ever such a chronicle should adorn the pages of a book, it will be that which will tell of the last days of Charles Dickens will shine brightly by the side of Swift, writing to Stella, and Addison to Lady Warwick, and Sir Walter to Lady Scott, sending a Grub-street bard; and of badly Samuel Johnson, with his fifty prefaces, written to advance the fortunes of his weaker contemporaries in the great battle of the books.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.—Mercury (in the morning) is in conjunction with the ascending star throughout the month, and is stationary on the 5th at 8h. 30m. p.m. Venus (in Sagittarius) is in conjunction with the descending star throughout the month. Mars (in Libra) is in conjunction with the descending star on the 14th at 10h. 30m. p.m. The latter (in Sagittarius) passes the meridian on the 15th at 9h. 29m. a.m. Jupiter (in Taurus) is in conjunction with the ascending star on the 1st at 1h. 40m. a.m.; and on the 27th at 6h. 11m. a.m. He will be in quadrature with the Sun on the 15th at 8h. 30m. p.m. Saturn (in Virgo) passes the meridian on the 15th at 3h. 32m. a.m.; and Uranus (in Taurus) passes the meridian on the 1st at 1h. 40m. a.m., and on the 27th at 6h. 11m. a.m. and 6h. 10m. a.m. The constellations Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo will be on the meridian at 10 p.m. on the 15th of this month.

PHOTOSCULPTURE.—The last number of *Les Mondes* contains an account of a process by which, it is said, we may be able to obtain by shedding statues and statuettes mechanically. The person to be copied has his head surrounded by a number of cameras, and photographic impressions are made for the instantaneous production of twenty-four photographs, which are afterwards used for the production of the statuette required.

THALLIUM.—In analysing the mineral waters of Nauheim Professor Lamont has discovered the existence of lithia, rubidia, caesia and potassium, accompanied by a certain quantity of chloride of sodium and traces of bromine, iodine, fluorine, boracic acid, and silica. To obtain the last, a solution of the substances freed from the mother liquor a quantity of chloride of platinum sufficient to precipitate the potassium. A yellow salt was thus obtained, which, after having been boiled three or four times in water, was decomposed by a current of sulphuretted hydrogen. The sulphuret of platinum thus obtained was dissolved in aqua regia, and evaporated. M. Reitzer thinks that thallium ought to be ranged with the alkaline metal and not with aluminium and the earthy metals. In 1861, when he discovered the existence of thallium, he proved that the metal may often be found in the materials or products of the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Professor Lamont, of the Royal Institution on the 22nd inst., Mr. Crookes exhibited an ingot of thallium obtained from the flue-dust of sulphuric acid.

THE ENVELOPES OF THE SUN AND HIS SPOTS were the subject of a lecture by Mr. Proctor at the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society. The mottled surface of the sun can be seen with a low power. The spots are depressions, and the mottling is due to flames in many ways; but he stated that he had not been able to verify the appearance of the "willow leaves" described by Mr. Nasmyth. He had, however, found, from Herschel's words, "the surface is like some fleecelent chemical precipitate on a quiescent fluid," that it is not a fluid, but consists of solid matter. When Mr. Dawes used a very small perforation, with an eyepiece of high power, he found that the sun's surface was composed of granules, and in the vicinity of the spots it was seen that these granules were arranged in curves, and that the surface at the margin resembled small bits of straw floating in water. Mr. Proctor explained that the spots are formed by cooling, the black centres distinction ought to be made between the umbra and the penumbra, and that the penumbra is the result of the cooling action which determines the origin of the spots. An account of the interesting discussion which followed the reading of the paper will be found in the forthcoming *Monthly Register* for January.

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE SLAKING OF QUICKLIME has been proposed by Dr. John Davy (brother of Sir Humphry) in the paper read by him before the Royal Institution on the 15th inst. The steam of hot water is added to and absorbed by well burnt lime fresh from the kiln as powder, with the production of much heat and steam. This does not take place with lime which has been exposed to the air for a day, or two or three days; during which the lime gradually absorbs a little water. With the view of applying the expansive power of steam, Dr. Davy made experiments, which showed the explosive power of the lime when placed in a close vessel, and water added to it in a small quantity at a time. In one of these experiments, a cylinder of lime was made to open the safety valve loaded with 40 lbs. to the square inch. Dr. Davy suggested the application of the explosive force of lime to the blasting of rocks in mining operations. He found that a small hole bored in the rock, and boring was made in a block of sandstone about fifteen inches deep and two inches in diameter, filled with lime, and water poured upon it, and the hole was closed by a plug of wood. No rending ensued, although the hybrid was left for a day. Other experiments were made with iron vessels, and the steam was condensed. A second experiment was made, substituting for the lime a mixture of lime and sawdust, and the effect was found to be greatly increased. Dr. Davy suggested that the lime should be ground down finely by a cotta. After about fifteen minutes an explosion took place, with the bursting of the vessel. Dr. Davy thinks that the explosive force of boring was made in a block of sandstone about fifteen inches deep and two and three-quarter inches in diameter, filled with lime, and water poured on, and the hole was closed by a plug of wood. No rending ensued, although the hybrid was left for a day. Other experiments were made with iron vessels, and the steam was condensed. A second experiment was made, substituting for the lime a mixture of lime and sawdust, and the effect was found to be greatly increased. Dr. Davy suggested that the lime should be ground down finely by a cotta. After about fifteen minutes an explosion took place, with the bursting of the vessel. Dr. Davy thinks that the explosive force of some of them were projected many yards from the spot. Now, as coal is not always procurable in mountainous districts, Dr. Davy expresses the hope that the experiment may be repeated in a colliery. If it succeed, it will be a great saving of gunpowder, and much less danger; and, should it be successful, it may conduce to the saving of many human lives.

THE REPLACEMENT OF SPECIES in the colonies and elsewhere by species introduced from Europe is the subject of the 4th of the *Natural History Review*. We learn that in Australia and New Zealand the many train of English emigration is not more surely doing its work than the stealthy tide of English weeds, which are creeping over the waste and cultivated ground. Of the 54 species of flowering plants found in a garden in Auckland, 32 are exotic. Cow-grass, dock, sow-thistle, watercress, &c., grow everywhere, while young native vegetation appears to shrink from competition with the vigorous intruders. The rapid propagation of European animals is no less remarkable. Mr. J. Hunt, the Government geologist at Canterbury, in New Zealand, has written to Mr. Darwin as follows:—"The native (Maori) saying is, 'as the white man's rat has driven away the native rat, so the European fly drives away our own, and the clover plant drives away the native vegetable before the white man himself.' It is wonderful to unfold the botanical and zoological changes which have taken place since Captain Cook set foot in New Zealand. Some pigs, which we had other and better ones left with the natives, have increased and run wild in the bush to such a way that is dangerous to keep them. There are large tracts of country where they reign supreme. The wild dogs are also very numerous. Some harrowing. Some Kaiun-holders of 100,000 acres have had to cede contracts for killing them at sixpence per tail, and as many as 2,000 tails have been sent in. Seven killed adventurers parties without any diminution being discernible. Not only are they obnoxious by corrupting the ground which they have in fastest herds for the kids, but also hamstringing fellow the ewes when hunting, and devour the poor lambs as soon as they make their appearance. They are met on the western side of the Alps, and also on the lower grounds on the eastern side, where more seldom fails, so that the explorer has to be constantly on the watch against them. Sometimes they are met in packs of from seven to twenty very large, covered by long, black bristles, and have enormous tusks, and are very fierce. They are also very cunning, and will occasionally escape and return to the attack. More interesting fact is the appearance of the Norwegian rat. It has thoroughly extirpated the native rat, and is being forced even into the mountains by the black rat, which is a large size. The European mouse follows it closely, and, what is more surprising, the Norwegian rat has even exacted to colonise the Australian Bush. Hedgehogs, too, have emigrated with other quadrupeds, cattle, dogs, and cats are found in a wild state, living entirely on the flesh of animals. Of birds the same observation. When it arrives it regards the thrushes of New Zealand, which seem to share the fate of the native rat. The European bird also appears to have taken to the Australian Bush. Hooky the utility, have carried it to seize and bonitos to their own island station.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL commenced a course on "On Experimental Optics" was given on Thursday, the 21st inst. After a few introductory remarks on the wave theory of light, he proceeded to explain the method by which this could be illustrated by Fresnel, the Professor, by means of models, explained the method by which Fresnel was led to conclude that to calculate the wavelength of any light traces through space (33,300 miles per second) from observation of the interference of two pencils of the same light. The Professor then proceeded to observe the interference of the latter, and by means of a delicate micrometer, which was shown to the audience, measured the wavelength of the light. He also calculated that of light to be 18,777 miles per second. The main answer of the lecture was the reflection of light—a subject of which Mr. Wren is now from the electric lamp was thrown upon a disk with a rough, unpolished surface, and was then reflected from a plane surface (being received on a disk, when the ray was directed on a mirror, the ray was regularly reflected. It was shown that the angle of incidence was equal to the angle of reflection. It was shown that when a ray of light was obliquely inverted; and, when two mirrors are so placed as to inclose an angle, the number of images formed by the reflection of a single luminous point between them is 360 divided by the angle. Brewster, about 1817, a definite number of images is produced, symmetrically arranged, the number depending on the angle at which the mirrors are placed. By means of a large concave mirror and the electric lamp, the point to which the rays of light converge after reflection (the principal focus) was shown to be beautifully shown; and it was also demonstrated, that when an object is placed between the principal focus and the mirror, a magnified image of the object formed in front of the mirror is inverted and magnified.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Lecture on Friday evening.—The Professor commenced his lecture by referring to the three conditions of water—as a solid, liquid, and vapour—and explained the method by which these conditions could be illustrated. He showed that water, when converted into vapour, he expressed his own conviction, founded on experiments, that water could be made to exist in the form of vapour without the presence of air. Another bubble of a gas always remaining behind. After showing, by means of the electric lamp, the formation of a transparent bubble of steam in the act of the rising of the bubble of air from the bottom—he expressed his opinion that water could be made to exist in the form of steam presented by the experiments made in relation to those of Donny, who had shown that in proportion as water was deprived of air it was capable of bearing a greater temperature without the vapour was formed. He then exhibited water, while between each layer the water another a temperature of 300 degrees, and showed that it was not until the necessary 212 degrees was reached that a narrow column of steam, with a vapour issued. If the water were boiled in an open vessel it re-absorbed air, and boiled in the usual way at 212 degrees. The Professor then illustrated water in entirely expelling air or gas from water by boiling is under oil in a tube. Another tube was shown in the possession of the water and the upper a column of oil, becoming smaller and smaller during its ascent, but it never completely disappeared. The Professor then proceeded to show the effects of nitrogen. With the view of testing the peculiarity of converting an absolutely dry gas into a moist one, he had previously presented to the audience by instance that a certain quantity of oxygen occupied the space above the liquid in a tube, and that when a drop of water was introduced into the tube the gas was found to occupy a greater space than before. He then proceeded to explain the relation to the decomposition of water by heat not the made of action in the laboratory. He showed that hitherto chemists had believed that when the fumes of a liquid being expanded into vapour by heat, without being decomposed or broken up into its constituent elements. On the contrary, He stated that close investigation into these interesting phenomena would probably lead to the discovery of new facts. He expressed his regret that he was unable to spare to continue his researches. He concluded with a strong protest against the practice of using the Royal Institution for the purposes of advertising. The illustrative experiments were prepared and performed by Professor Tyndall, Mr. Wren, Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Hetherington.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Lecture on Friday last before "Iron Man" on Saturday last the 23rd inst.). He dwelt prehistoric archæology into Europe during the Stone and Bronze periods. He first initial process our giving more than a recapitulation of Mr. Lubbock's copious discoveries. He then proceeded to show that the knowledge of the discovery of iron was not when mankind, in Europe and in Central America, used arms and implements of stone (as also mentioned in the Book of Genesis), and the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Hindoo, confirmed by the Old Testament. These will show that bronze (in the Bible "brass") was known and used before iron. Bronze matters stated to have been more than 3000 years ago, and was being gradually replaced by iron. Mr. Lubbock referred to the presence of bronze articles in the Swiss lake-dwellings, and to the discovery of a bronze celt in a gravel-pit which was brought from Cornwall; and, at the same time, he justified the veracity of the Phœnician voyages Hanno and Himilco, which appear to have visited Britain from the expeditions of Sir G. Cornewall Lewis. He also adverted to the great antiquity of the Egyptian monuments, the pyramids having been 400 B.C.; Karnak, 800 B.C.; and Usirtu, 1100 B.C. He stated that iron was probably introduced into Egypt about 1000 B.C., and that hundred years before the Christian era, because the same commercial organisation which carried Cornish tin to the Phœnicians, also brought the metallurgical skill exhibited by the Britons. Strabo, also, describes the metallurgical skill exhibited by the Britons. Mr. Pengelly then described the Kent's Cavern, and the discovery of certain names, such as the Baltic, the Bolt, &c., as traces of an ancient connection between Britain and the Mediterranean countries. He did not think necessary any iron antiquities had been found which could be referred to anterior to the Roman period. He thought that the form of the knives and instruments seems to indicate that the knowledge of bronze spread from a single centre, which was probably Egypt, and that the Celts of Britain were not autochthonous. The presence of metals and minor differences were adduced as evidence that the bronze implements was carried on the continent to the various countries, when the horse, ox, sow, goat, sheep, pig, and dog were domesticated. He also referred to the existence of the bear, wolf, and wild boar in Britain during the Stone period, and to the extinction of the great wolf and wisdom stuff. After death the body was usually burned, the ashes placed in a cist, and a mound of earth and stones thrown over them. Mr. Lubbock gave reasons for thinking that Stonehenge and Avebury both belong to the bronze age. The latter was probably constructed by the Britons. Some of the mounds were not mere ravages; the Romans, whishing the strength of all their enemies, were able to overcome the south of Britain, and after everything tends to show that our island had a long, eventful history before any history was written, and that archæology rests on no baseless hypothesis, but upon strict scientific reasoning. The lecture was copiously illustrated by specimens from Mr. Lubbock's museum.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Lecture on Tuesday.—On Experimental Optics" was given on Tuesday last, the 26th inst., when he concluded his illustrated course of lectures on the wave theory of light, and on the reflection of light. He showed, by experiment, that the rays of a luminous point placed at the principal focus of a concave mirror, after reflection, is parallel, and that no image; but that, if the luminous point be placed beyond the principal focus, in the case of a concave mirror, a luminous image is formed in front of the mirror, which point is called the real focus. When the point was placed between the principal focus and the mirror, the rays, after reflection, were found to diverge as if they came from behind the mirror, but were not divergent. The focus thus formed behind the mirror, and having no real existence in it, was termed a virtual focus. He also showed, by the same means, that the rays were not all collected to a point, but were crowded on the surface of a caustic curve, which was formed by the rays after reflection. The reflection of the light from a concave mirror was also shown by the electric lamp. The Professor next explained the phenomena of "refraction." When a ray of light was made to pass from one medium to another of different density, it was bent through them; but when the ray struck the surface obliquely, it was bent, and the amount of bending was found to vary. The bending of the ray in passing from one medium to another is termed "refraction." The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the illustration of the foregoing principles and the examination of various kinds of lenses; and their use being especially shown in the camera obscura and the microscope.

MR. J. A. PROCTOR will give the Friday evening discourse ("On the Science of Colour") on Feb. 5.

The Western French Railway Company has introduced reserved third-class carriages for females.

The New South Wales post offices are transmitting to England at the rate of nearly £20,000 a year in money orders.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE "great expectations" which racing men usually entertained from the opening of the year to the publication of the weights for the Chester Cup could hardly be said to have been indulged in on this last occasion. Even the acceptances have, up to the present, failed to provoke speculation, backers being afraid to make a start. A handicap is, upon the whole, a very fair specimen of Mr. Topham's ability as a handicapper, and will be, when a second trial takes place, productive of extensive betting.

The Spring handicaps (with the exception of the Great Northern Handicap and Somersetshire Stakes, have now been issued; and as soon as the results are declared betting commences, and backers will be in the full swing of business.

The *Flit* grows a bit at 283 lbs. Mr. Merry's colt, by Voltaire from Thecla (175 gs.) was the highest-priced yearling. The sale realised over 6000 gs., a considerably better figure for the year. The first Thormanby foal has arrived in the shape of a chestnut filly by Mr. Drake's Forger—Oak Nut, the dam of Lord Clifden's Queen.

Among the recent deaths of turf and stud celebrities we have now to reckon Ben-Voirlich by Farnerley from Blink Bonny's dam. He was the property of Mr. Ulrey, and was considered somewhat of a popular cleak of the course at Kelso, who won its Hunter's Plate on him four times. "Ben" was also a great favourite with steeplechase spectators in his temper on the turf, especially if he was pulled out twice in one day.

A correspondent of the *Field* thus writes his experience of iron fencing, which, after four running on the Hampton Court Station and coming on":—I have fixed wire fencing to a considerable extent, and much prefer that I ever used it. Iron fencing is objectionable from being against it, and handing and breaking the upright, and stretching the wire very much, unless it be done with iron posts (which are an expensive process), or with iron sales well rammed in solid ground, the stability of the fence can never be relied upon. Iron is, moreover, also an annual cost of paint or varnish. That for hurdles, though more expensive, are very preferable to iron fencing."

The Derwin had all the best of the betting on the three principal stakes at the Ameicale Club. Scorpion and Locusa Tevera, the winner and runner-up in the Ameicale Stakes, were both by Mr. Ten Broeck out of Bluff King Hal and Salisbury, the winners of the Hendley Stakes and the Veteran Cup. In the latter race Mr. Ten Broeck won in two courses, and 3 to 1 was laid on her before she was beaten by Lady. The Waterloo Cup entries comprise a number of fresh candidates from Scotland, and seven from Ireland. Mr. Westropp's debut as judge at the Ladies' Kennel Club meeting at the Agricultural Hall.

The Duke of Cleveland's death has left no blank in the M. F. H. list, as he had resigned in 1861, just previous to completing the forty-first year to both the Harworth and the Durham county packs, which divided his country. His father's taste for racing had not descended to him, but "Harry" was the last black sheep of the family that established in the present Duke's hands, and since Hapsburg's day they have never had a winner to victory by a long way. Lord Derby's friend Lord Spencer's retirement from the mastership of the Pytchley is announced, but may, we trust, not prove final. Lord Spencer's name is talked of as yet to Mr. Tailby in Top Lecestershire. Earl Stanhoid has again appeared at the covert side with the Quorn, and has been heartily greeted. It is said that the forthcoming steeplechases at Melton will be on an unusually great scale, and that the Duke of Prince of Wales's name is foremost among the subscribers to the great race.

Devonshire and Cornwall have united to present Mr. Tedaway with a cup, and his name is to be given to the Cup Race, in accordance with the style in which he has hunted his country at his own expense for the last twenty years. "The fox-famine" in Ayrshire is a source of great annoyance to Lord Eglinton, and to the other masters of hounds. The nature of the country is sadly against the sport, as the foxes make off to the mountains when they are found, and are rarely to be seen of them. Captain Thomson, of the Fife, who has been laid up at Atherstone with the small-bone of his leg broken for the past few weeks, was out with his hounds again for the first time on Monday, but intends to rest a few days longer before he rides to cover again.

The Marylebone Club has already arranged twenty-three matches, and the Surrey twenty-four matches. The Gentlemen of the South of England Elevens meet at Lord's on May 16, and Surrey has matched itself against England, and against the North of England, and will play a home-and-home match with Nottinghamshire. A Middlesex County Club is being enrolled, as well as a County Club at Manchester.

John Linnell, Esq., R.A., the landscape painter, has transferred to the National Life-boat Institution a donation of £50.

The annual examination of, and distribution of prizes to, the children of the Stepney Union Schools took place on Tuesday, at the children's establishment, Old Church-lane, Limehouse, in the presence of a very large number of the neighbouring clergy, ratepayers, and friends of education. At the request of the guardians G. F. Young, Esq., one of the Poor Law Board's chairmen to the schools, addressed the visitors. A large Christmas tree, from which every child at the school received a present, was in the centre of the room.

Letters have been received from the Universities Mission to Central Africa to the effect that the little colony was in a most prosperous and in good health. The Bishop had removed the mission to the Murumba Mountain, about 100 miles from the coast, and was about to visit the head of the Zambesi. With the exception of the boys, he had not thought it expedient to take with him any of the natives who had been converted by the late missionary, Mr. Waller had resigned his post of lay superintendent of the mission, but remained in the country. Mr. Scudamore had returned to England, and Mr. Rowley has returned to England, and Mr. Procter to the Cape, both on account of ill health.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Warren Hastings, 1000 tons, Mr. Archibald Campbell, commander, for Q. and W. Straits, London, for the conveyance of emigrants to Brisbane, Queensland; and the Lightning, 1000 tons, Mr. Thomas Brassey, commander, for Port Phillip, Melbourne. The Lightning is the fastest ship that ever sailed the line of July here, with 480 emigrants, arrived at Timaru, in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, on September 30, 1863, without having had a single death, however, principally of young children, from scarlatina, measles, and whooping-cough, had occurred on board. Mr. Rowley, the agent for the Victoria Emigration Society have received upon paying half the passage cost, or about £15 to £16, of Lady Bateman, Lady Talbot de Malahide, and each, from Lancashire and Cheshire, and of fifty families from other parts of the United Kingdom. The nominal list of single women now amounts to the total of 431 per head to single men from the two counties desirous of emigrating to Victoria, on the part of the Lord Bishop of Manchester and the Bishop of Chester. Henry Moore and Co., Liverpool, sailed from the Mersey on the 20th inst. with the Lightning, 1000 tons, Mr. Thomas Brassey, commander, for Melbourne, with 377 emigrants, 177 single men, 127 single women, and 73 children of ages between the ages of one and twelve, and 8 infants.

SAVINGS BANKS.—A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the number of Savings Banks in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland for the year ending 20th November, 1863, with the population of the United Kingdom (1861) as 29,031,276; the number of banks, 672; offices, 640 paid, 1784 unpaid; amount of security given by the unpaid officers, £369,170; by the paid officers, £309,976; salaries and allowances of the paid officers, £39,791; annual expenses of management, including all payments and salaries for the year, £137,631; number of accounts remaining open, 1,858,191; total amount owing to depositors, £40,561,139; total amounts invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including the surplus fund, £40,416,206; balance in the hand of the treasurer (20th of November, 1863), £393,209; rate of interest paid to depositors £2 10s. per cent. The following are the total amounts of the funds of the six metropolitan banks, £937,119. The following are the total amounts and amount of annuities granted from the commencement—viz., life, immediate, 18,859—amount, £292,627; deferred, 1845—amount, £31,195; term of years, immediate, 291—amount, £911; deferred, 17—amount, £276.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Major-General Sir Campbell Lumley, K.T.S., formerly in the Portuguese service, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army, retired, was proved in the London Court by the executors, Richard Oakley, Esq., of Wandsworth, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell Oakley, late Hon. R.H.C., of Grosvenor House, Southsea. The personalty sworn under £5000. This gallant officer was the son of the late W. Campbell, Esq., Commissioner of the Navy, by Elizabeth, sister to the first Viscount Lumley, Earl of Scarborough. He entered the Army 1804, and served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Sir John was twice married, first to Miss Caroline Maria Brigade de Tail, a Lucerne, who died in 1843, Harriet Maria, eldest of General Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B. The testator died in December, 1863, at his residence, Lisbon, Portugal, aged seventy-seven. By a codicil of 1862 he bequeathed his property, personal and real, to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Edmund S. P. Calvert, Esq., of Hunsdon, Herts.

The will of the Reverend Francis Minden Knollys, D.D., formerly Rector of Hitcham, Bucks, who died, aged eighty-two, at Ewell, in Dunstable Chaplain to Lord Ribblesdale, was proved in London by the executors, the Rev. Francis Knollys, M.A., Vicar of Ewell, and Mr. Knollys, to whom he leaves a legacy of £700. There are liberal legacies left to servants and the following charitable bequests:—To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Christ," £50; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £50; to the Church Missionary Society, £50. He also appointed his brother, James Edward Knollys, Esq., residuary legatee.

The will of the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A., Secretary of St. Paul's (1844), Professor of Divinity, King's College, and Rector (1849) of Watton, Herts, who died on the 19th ult., was proved on the 20th inst. under £16,000 by his sons, the Rev. Alexander Israel M'Neil, M.A., Divinity Lecturer at Wells Cathedral, and Mr. Robert Bickersteth, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law. The testator, by his acting executors. The will was executed in November, 1851, and a codicil in December, 1863. The personal estate is sworn under £16,000. The testator died on the 19th ult., aged seventy-six.

The will of Thomas Bramley-Moore, Esq., Parliamentary solicitor, Abingdon-street, Westminster, was proved in the London Court under £15,000 personalty.

The annual statement of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom with foreign and British possessions for the year 1862 has been issued. The total value of the imports during the year 1862 amounted to £356,103,134, and the total of merchandise imported was £221,000,000. The corresponding amounts of exports during the year, and that of the year 1861, and the imports an increase of eight millions and a half, and for the year 1863 the exports were £139,742,279, and the imports, £164,763,952.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the demand for bullion for export purposes has been much less active during the week, the supply has been so limited that the quotations have undergone no alteration. Home Securities have ruled heavy, and prices have continued to give way. The Bank of England has received £100,000 in gold from Australia, and £50,000 from the Continent. The Bank of France has increased its specie during the week £1,200,000, and the value of coast Stocks, which have been for some numerous and extensive than usual. The Bank of Hamburg has increased its specie £1,000,000, and the Bank of Holland £1,000,000. The Bank of Portugal has increased its specie £1,000,000.

Thirty-four bills ... 77 per cent. | Four months' bills ... 81 per cent.
Three months' bills ... 77 per cent. | Bank Post Bills ... 81 per cent.
Three months' bills ... 77 per cent.

The Bank of France has made clear the stock of bullion—which in the early part of the week had fallen to £1,000,000—to £1,200,000, and the Bank of Hamburg has also received. On other parts of the Continent capital is commanding very full prices. Terms for the week ending Jan. 29:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½	Amsterdam	3	2½
Vienna	6	5	Berlin	5	4
Trieste	6	5	Hamburg	5	4
Madrid	5	4½	Frankfort	5	4
Cadiz	5	4½	Petersburg	6	5

The dividend of the Consolidated Bank is at the rate of 7½ per cent. The dividend of the Bank of Australasia is at the rate of 10 per cent. The dividend of the London and Provincial Bank, £ of the National Bank, is at the rate of 10 per cent. The dividend of the Union Bank of London is at the rate of 10 per cent. The dividend of the Union Bank of Australia is at the rate of 10 per cent.

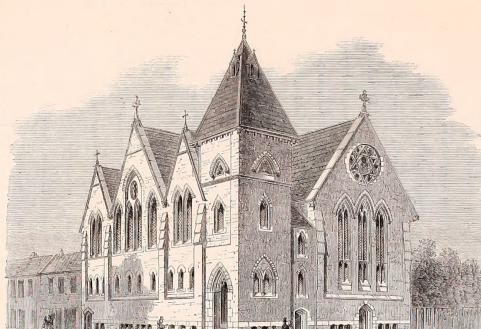
About £200,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, and the clearance for the week was £27,307,000 in bullion.

The Bank of France has applied to the Imperial Bank of America for a loan of £100,000 in gold. The Bank of Portugal has increased its specie £1,000,000. The Bank of Hamburg has increased its specie £1,000,000.

On Monday, Home Stocks were heavy and drooping.—Consols, for Money, closed at 90½ to ½; and for the Account, 90½ to ½. Bank Stock, 7½ to ½. India Stock, 257 to 259. Exchequer Bills, 1863, 1s. to 2s. pm. India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. pm. Long Annuities, 1885, 3½ to ½. Consols for Account, Rebated and Not Three per Cents, 87½ to ½. Three per Cents, 1863, 1s. to 2s. pm. Three per Cents, 1853-5, 87½ to ½. Three per Cents, 1853-5, 87½ to ½. Three per Cents, 1853-5, 87½ to ½

short, endangering their own people more than those in the steamer. Again the same gun fired, and with similar effect, the langridge knocking up the water, but nearer to the pits than to the steamer. The gun at the landing belched out again, and a jet of water spouted up alongside the gun-boat. She was at last hit. A broken rocket-tube fell on board, but without any injury resulting. The natives heard evidently dug up this projectile and used it as a charge of langridge. At half-past two the gun-boat had anchored, and the Maoris commenced the cannonade. The side of the steamer was in a moment enveloped in white smoke, and a shower of the fragments of a shell tore up the earth about the rifle-pits at the landing; another followed, and another, while not a movement was made nor a creature stirred in the native position. Now a sharp crack was heard in another direction, followed by a sustained hissing sound—the 40-pounder Armstrong gun had sent its shell from Wharegamarino, and it burst over the long line of rifle-pits on the hill-top. The steamer again fired and shelled alternately from the 40-pounders, the missiles bursting over every part of the position. The time fuse appeared rather short for the 40-pounder range, and the shells burst in the air, but its concussion fuse exploded the shell as it struck the ground, and a shower of earth rent into the air indicated the spot where it fell. All this time the natives appeared paralysed—they made no reply whatever from their guns. At length, from a point near the water, where a palisade had been erected to arrest the march of any troops that might attack the place from the Whangamarino side, a sharp volley of musketry rattled out, succeeded by another, and then came a general dropping fire from the whole extent of rifle-pits. The balls pinged on the steamer and pattered on the iron plating, one occasionally going through an opening, or glancing sharply off the cupola. No one was struck, save perhaps some man in his coat skirt or the brim of his hat. The appearance of the steamer—as she lay for half an hour quietly reconnoitring the position, without deigning to fire a shot or to return the Maori cannonade—was grand, and suggestive of the idea of the overpowering strength of science when in contact with barbarism. General Cameron and his Staff had now made themselves acquainted with the nature of the position; at each loophole a sketch was being made, while the natives expended their ammunition in vain. At last, to show apparently that it was not silenced, the gun in the upper line of pits opened out again; but its charge, as usual, fell miserably short. The steamer's head now payed off slowly with the current, and after a reconnaissance carried on within about 300 yards, for more than two hours, she left Meremere and its guns and rifle-pits.

General Cameron, pursuing his course up the river, on the 31st of October, saw that it would be practicable to land a body of troops on the right bank above Meremere, and push them on to a hill commanding the undefended rear of Meremere. Without losing a moment, he caused a force of 663 men to embark the same night in the Pioneer and Avon, and four iron-sheathed cargo-barges converted into gun-boats. This force steamed up the river, covered by the darkness. Not a shot was fired; the Maoris were completely outwitted. The soldiers landed at six in the morning, and in a short time were posted on a high ridge a quarter of a mile from the river. The position at Meremere was thus turned. There were no defences on that side. The troops, under Colonel Mould, C.B., were instructed to throw up a temporary breastwork to secure them against a surprise; and General Cameron determined to carry up an additional force on the 1st of November, so as to render the capture of Meremere certain. But the Maoris felt all the weight of the General's new method. They knew the weakness of the ground on the southern side, ground which they had neglected to intrench, and they showed their consternation, first, by refraining from an attack upon the isolated body under Colonel Mould, and next by a hurried retreat from Meremere. The waters were out, the rivers had overflowed their banks, and, taking to their canoes, the Maoris rowed away in the direction of Ante, and the Waikatos are the most powerful and numerous of the New Zealand tribes.



ST. PAUL'S WORKING MEN'S CHURCH, BIRKENHEAD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE



CHURCH MISSIONARY STATION ON THE WAIKATO RIVER, NEW ZEALAND.

the Thames. Hearing a report of this movement in the afternoon, General Cameron embarked 250 men in the Pioneer, and hurried to Meremere. He found that the enemy had departed, and at once occupied the position.

THE QUEEN'S REDOUBT.

General Cameron's head-quarters are established at a redoubt about thirty-six miles from Auckland, called the Queen's Redoubt, and which will form his depôt for provisions and basis of operations when he advances into the rebel country of the Waikato. This redoubt is situated about one mile and a half from a river called the Mangatawarri, on the bank of which the party of seamen of the Harrier, under Commander Sullivan, who have been working the boats, have formed their camp.

The General has established strongly-entrenched posts on the opposite bank of the river, on the heights of Tauranoa, and an advanced post on a creek about three miles from Koheroa heights, called the Whangamarino Redoubt, about 2000 yards from Meremere, and commanding a good view of it.

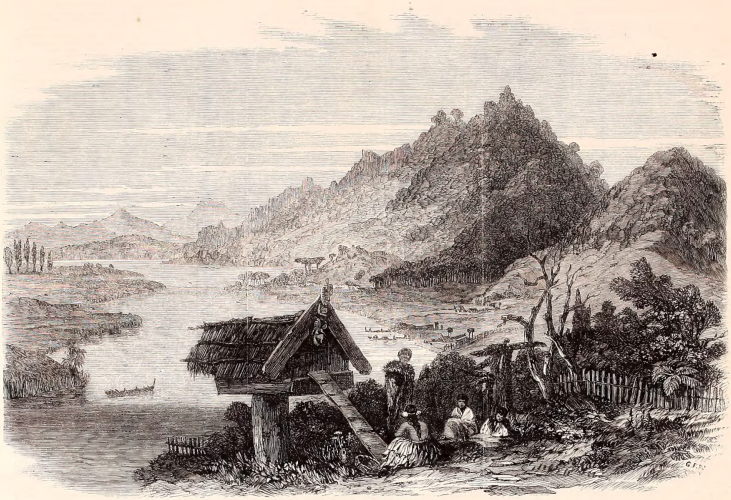
CHURCH MISSIONARY STATION ON THE WAIKATO RIVER.

The mission-house of Peppe is one of the most picturesque spots on the River Waikato. It is situated on a rocky knoll, overhanging the broad river, not far from its junction with the Waipa, and is surrounded by green, mossy slopes, and glens of tree ferns, while dark and sombre forests clothe the steep sides of the adjoining hills. At some little distance, near the neighbouring native village, is the church, and farther on down the river is the pah of the renowned chief and Maori King, Te Whero-whero. All the banks of the Waikato are thickly peopled with the native inhabitants.

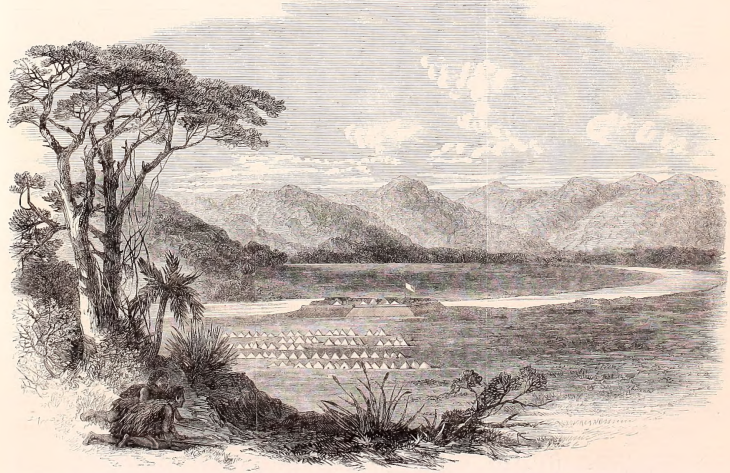
SCENE ON THE WAIKATO RIVER.

The accompanying Engraving, from a drawing made on the spot by Mr. G. F. Angas, represents the picturesque scenery on the Waikato, near its junction with the Waipa River. The Waikato here is broad and deep, and flows majestically along between alluvial plains of the richest soil, which are bounded on the right by the high range of Taupiri. In the distance are seen the mountains of Perongia, near Kawhia, on the west coast. The village on the river bank is called Waikanapa, and the district around has long been famous for its plantations of the "kumera," or sweet potato, the choicest vegetable of the New Zealander. In the foreground is a "patoka," or storehouse, in which maize, seeds, &c., are kept in security from the rain. Not far from this spot are the principal strongholds and settlements of the powerful Waikato tribes, who are the foremost in opposing British rule in New Zealand, and are at this moment carrying on their unequal warfare with a valour and determination worthy of a better cause.

SKETCHES FROM NEW ZEALAND.



SCENE ON THE WAIKATO, NEAR ITS JUNCTION WITH THE WAIPA RIVER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE QUEEN'S REDOUBT, ON THE WAIKATO, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CAMERON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

**** The charge for the insertion of *Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Hollybrook, Shibberon, Ireland-Lacy Family Tucker, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire, Lady Elizabeth Duffie Davis, of a son.

On the 19th inst., the Hon. Lady Procter Beauchamp, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Westhampnett Villa, Wickham-road, Lewisham-high-road, the wife of Mr. F. W. Nash, of a son.

On the 25th inst., at 15, Agar-street, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Samuel Reid, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 3, The Hard, Portsea, Mrs. Emanuel Emanuel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at St. Mark's Church, Reigate, by the Rev. J. C. Haden (uncle to the bride), assisted by the Rev. A. Carpenter, Rector of Bletchingley, Edward Mark Beaufoy, Esq., of Nonsuch Park, Surrey, to Mary Augusta, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Haden, Rector of Reigate.

On the 21st inst., at the parish church, Clapham, by the Rev. G. J. Cullimore, Rector thereof, Mr. Samuel Champion, John Henry Elvery, Esq., of Natal, S. Africa, eldest son of the late John Champion, Esq., of St. Wood-street, E.C., and Clapham Park, to Henrietta Frances, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Champion, of 18, Coleman-street, E.C., and Clapham Park. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at the British Consulate, St. Petersburg, after three days' suffering, the intelligent and dearly-loved Charles Llewelyn de Meuleis, aged 24 years and 4 months, the eldest child and only beloved son of C. Eastlake de Meuleis, M.D. M.R.C.S. Oxford in that capital.

On the 24th inst., at Glossop-street, Grosvenor-square, the Dowager Lady Morpeth, relict of the late Sir Joshua Edmund Walsh, Bart., of Ballykilcavan.

On the 14th of November, at Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Frederick Hall, Esq., late of Bengal cavalry, aged 47, eldest son of the late Major Frederick Hall, of Bath.

On the 23rd inst., at Middle Deal, Kent, Admiral George Tenchwick Hall, aged 78.

On the 27th inst., in the 74th year of his age, William Hales, Esq., of Cranley Hall, Surrey, formerly Major of the 2nd and 11th Lesse, Allermanbury. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

NATIONAL SHAKESPEARE COMMITTEE.—On 23rd inst., the COMMITTEE MET on the 5th of FEBRUARY (the day after the Birthday Festival), at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the Report previous sent out was read, and the Committee was re-elected. The Secretaries, 220, Fall-mall, London.

STEPHEN DUNN, Hon. Sec.

JUNIOR ATHENÆUM CLUB.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, Members of the Universities, Members of the Learned Societies, and others desiring membership are invited to Rest-days Club on the basis of the existing Athenæum, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, pro tem., at the temporary Committee-room, No. 3, Pall-mall East.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Moore's Gymnasium Stables, 178, Piccadilly, corner of Albemarle-street, West End.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97S, Quadrant, Regent-st. (entrance in Swallow-st.).—Removed from 59, Cornhill. Mr. SMART'S system of writing has been long and deservedly practised by the nobility and the principal merchants of London. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in Eight Lessons. Twelve Easy Lessons for Ladies, on which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. Pupils can commence at any time. Prospectuses forwarded.

FRAMES FOR "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."—Rosewood Maple and Gilt Frame, 21s.; with beautiful Large Coloured Picture given with this Frame, 42s. Sent Free to any Railway Station for 2s. CULLETON'S, 26, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-sq.

FRAMES FOR "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."—Rosewood Maple and Gilt Frame, 21s., with glass and Large Coloured Picture given with this Frame. Sent Free to any Railway Station for 2s. CULLETON'S, 26, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, and 73, Cheapside (corner of St. Martin's-le-Grand), E.C.

CREST DIES CUT, 6s.; Crest Engraved on Seven Steel Dies, 5s.; Crest on Wafers and Rings, 1s. 6d.; Arms, Pedigree, and Genealogy, Established upwards of Fifty Years. Hints on Heraldry, 1s. 6d. Instructions for Cutting Crests, &c., 1s. 6d. Arms Painted on Vellum, 5s. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, and 73, Cheapside (corner of St. Martin's-le-Grand), E.C. Seals and Dies for Stamping Envelopes, 5s. Monograms Designed and Illuminated. Arms Painted for Servants' Liveries, 10s. 6d. Solid Gold Wedding Rings, 2s. per dwt. Arms Painted and Quartered for Carriages, 2l. 2s. Steel Pens, 1s. per gross. Illustrated Price-list Free. Steel Stamping Dies, 5s. Crest on Seals and Rings, 1s. 6d. Crest and Address Dies, 7s. 6d. Crest and Monogram Dies, 10s. 6d. Arms Painted in Proper Colours, 5s. Arms Painted on Carriages, 2l. 2s. Arms Engraved on Seals, Rings, or Dies, 5s. Arms Quartered, 7s. 6d. Arms Emblazoned for Painting on Carriages, 2l. 2s. Arms Painted on Vellum, 5s. Arms Painted and Quartered, 7s. 6d

NEW MUSIC.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES and the ROYAL INFANT.—The new National Song, "God Bless the Royal Infant," the words by Mrs. Hemans, and the additional verse in honour of the Infant Prince, 2s. net.

A CHRISTMAS SONG. By HORACE DE VERE, sung by the same Composer, TRUST IN ME WHEN GLOOMY SHINE. 2s. Remember.

The melody is touching and graceful, and the song replete with those delicate touches which mark the true composer."—*Morning Post.*

A LIBRARY OF LOVE. 12s. Separately-Nos. 1 and 2 (Balfe), 3 (Benedict), and 4 (Loder), 2s. each. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, 201, Regent-street; and Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

MUSICAL BOX DEPÔT for the Sale of Musical Boxes, Repairs, Exchanges, and Lessons. Terms: from 5s to 21 and 10 Guineas. A large assortment of all sizes and prices, with new tunes. Lists and testimonials free and gratis.—

MUSICAL BOXES, by Nicole Freres, Mayer, Keith, Prowse, and Co., direct importers, offer an entire stock at very low rates. Several Boxes with Bells and Drums, 40 tunes, from 30 Guineas, with all the recently introduced improvements. Nicole Freres' Musical Box Depôt, 56, Cheapside.

TO LOVERS OF MUSIC.—Come and hear NICHOLSON'S MUSICAL HOUSE, 41 (not 48), Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, where you can have a Piano for 2 Guineas per quarter, Harmoniums from 4 Guineas per quarter, and Pianos from 2 Guineas per month.

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Dominoes, 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 31s. 6d., 42s., 52s. 6d., 63s., 84s., 105s., 126s., 147s., 168s., 210s., 252s., 315s., 420s., 525s., 630s., 735s., 840s., 1050s., 1260s., 1470s., 1680s., 2100s., 2520s., 3150s., 4200s., 5250s., 6300s., 7350s., 8400s., 10500s., 12600s., 14700s., 16800s., 21000s., 25200s., 31500s., 42000s., 52500s., 63000s., 73500s., 84000s., 105000s., 126000s., 147000s., 168000s., 210000s., 252000s., 315000s., 420000s., 525000s., 630000s., 735000s., 840000s., 1050000s., 1260000s., 1470000s., 1680000s., 2100000s., 2520000s., 3150000s., 4200000s., 5250000s., 6300000s., 7350000s., 8400000s., 10500000s., 12600000s., 14700000s., 16800000s., 21000000s., 25200000s., 31500000s., 42000000s., 52500000s., 63000000s., 73500000s., 84000000s., 105000000s., 126000000s., 147000000s., 168000000s., 210000000s., 252000000s., 315000000s., 420000000s., 525000000s., 630000000s., 735000000s., 840000000s., 1050000000s., 1260000000s., 1470000000s., 1680000000s., 2100000000s., 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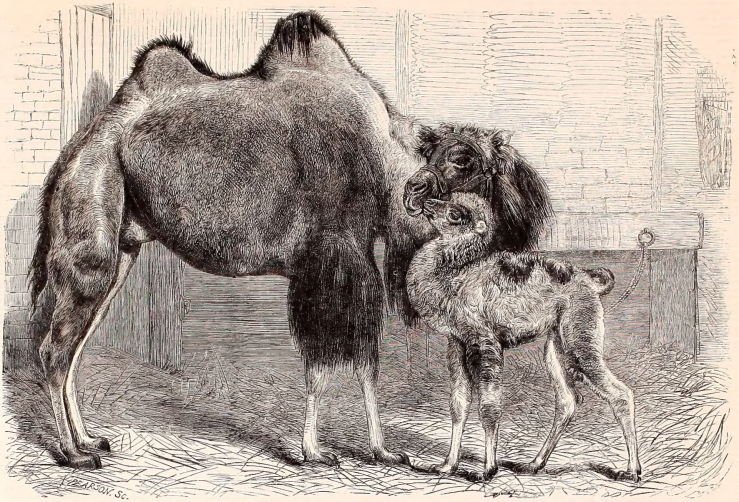
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CAMEL AND YOUNG.

THE baby-camel which is part of the subject of the accompanying Engraving was born about a fortnight ago at Mr. Connor's Prince of Wales livery stables, Hackney. Its mother was housed there at night with the other camels, forming part of Mr. James Edmonds' (late Wombwell's) collection, then exhibiting in the neighbourhood, and has been kept there since in consequence of the young one's arrival. As soon as the latter is strong enough they will join the menagerie. It is believed that this is the first two-humped, or Bactrian, camel born in England. This variety as a beast of burden bears the same relation in pace and power to the one-humped camel, or dromedary, that the cart-horse bears to the other breeds of horses. Dromedaries have occasionally been bred in



WINTER IN HOLLAND: THE EMPEROR'S CANAL, AMSTERDAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

England. It is interesting to watch the fondness of the mother for her little one. She calls it with a soft coaxing tone, to which the young one replies. In its gambols the latter often reminds one, by its smooth short turns and long legs, of birds of the ostrich tribe. The future humps, though shaped in line and fringed exactly like the mother's, appear at present as little lappets over each side of the mother spots like a lama when her suspicions are aroused by any undue interference with her baby, and would savagely punish any stranger intruder by seizing him with her large teeth and shaking him violently. When angry they both exhibit the toothless grin of the upper jaw. The children are very bold and adventurous at striking with hind and forelegs. When the mother is lying down it tries to jump over her and plays about in the cow shippon or on the adjoining heath-clad moor, or occasionally giving it an affectionate nibble. The young one is very fond of rubbing its head on any object near, and will bite at anything soft. It came frequently to our Artist to bite at his pages which he was taking down sketch, or to endeavour to use its teeth in certainty of tongue characteristic of its tribe, it would occasionally repay curiosity by a kick or an endeavour to use its teeth. When sketched it was only a few days old.

WINTER IN HOLLAND.

THOSE who have never travelled through Holland can scarcely form a conception of the peculiarities and characteristics of a severe winter in that country of artificial country. Artificial, because the entire land is intersected by rivers and canals, which form the high road for the thousands of passenger and intercommunication goods and produce by numerous cities and villages. In winter all these "water-roads," as the Dutch appropriately call them, are rendered impassable for the thousands of craft which, in spring, summer, and autumn, bear over their bosom the numerous cargoes with which the industrious and Dutch and German merchants. Then King Frost chains these water-roads as his own domain and territory, and throws over their surface a fascinating coat of mail, which lures to its glassy surface every man, woman, boys and girls, of all stations and all ranks—give themselves up to the winter sport peculiar and indigenous to Holland. From north to south—over every ditch and pond, over every rivulet and canal—skaters and sledges may be seen skimming with the velocity of over 150 miles. In the larger towns such fairs and promenades, skating and sledge races take place, such as that the Kattenburg, the Amstel, the Plain and the Y-sel, the Vye and the Vecht, are crowded with throngs of winter pleasure-seekers, on sledge and skates. Then it is that the rich and the rich in warm fun, the poor in improvised clothing of every description, are basking in the cool sunshine of a winter's day, which gives them. Many a bonnie lassie, hitherto left "to think unseen," then makes a conquest, and listens for the first time to "the old, old tale;" for no one would allow a pretty girl to skate alone, or not to skate alone while its own hand was free to help her on her slippery path, to fasten her skates or refresh her with wine.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

THE condition of the cotton-manufacturing districts grows worse week by week. We learn from the monthly report of the Executive Relief Committee that, from the end of October to the end of December, the total sum of presses relieved by the boards of guardians and the local committees had increased from 48,000 to 60,000. At the end of December the number relieved in the month of January was stated to be 70,000, and it is likely to be considerably in the ensuing month. Mr. Farnell's weekly return shows a further increase of between 1000 and 2000 persons relieved in the second week of the month. It is deeply to be regretted that up to the 16th inst. not more than 2201 cotton operatives had found employment on public works. The sum of £90,175 had been received, and the balance in the bank was £205,172; two bales of clothing and bales of flannel had been sent. The following is a statement and balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure from the commencement of the Relief Fund, June 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863, which, though not audited, was laid before the committee. The total amount received was £1,000,000. Of this sum £1,000 was given by the Queen, £2,000 by the Prince of Wales, £1,000 by the Duke of Devonshire, £1,000 by Mr. Mudie, and £1,000 by Mr. Peabody. The sum of £1,000 was received, £1,000 by Mr. Mudie, and distributed in that form through the various local committees. The expenses of management, as shown in the balance-sheet, are £10,000, although it is said that is included the expenses of deputations, which had invariably been returned as charged by those members of the Relief Committee who had received them, and £445 for advertising. The interest allowed by the bankers was £17,000, leaving about £990,000 for distribution. Of this £90,000 and more were made—Hirst, £100; Charlton and Hardwick, £200; Holme, £300; Rimmer Brothers, £1000; Leyland, £1000; Ashton-under-Lyne, £1000; Preston, £800; Blackburn, £1000; Preston, £800; and some smaller sums to other places. The total sum distributed in Lancashire was £800,000, and in Cheshire £90,000. The sum collected in Coventry was £3000, and £2000 of that had been remitted to the distressed districts. The sum received during the last fortnight was £17,000. Of this £1000 was from Australia, £1000 from Paris, £1000 remitted by the committee was £3850—of which Ashton-under-Lyne had £1000 Glossop, £400; Hyde, £300; Stockport, £300; Bolton, £200; Oldham, £200; Bacup, £150; Blackburn, £200.

According to the last advices from New York, the report of the Commission appointed by the Navy Department to examine the plan of engineer, who have made careful experiments for five months, showing its practicability in using petroleum as fuel, and that the cost of steam generating steam, has been tested, and proves satisfactory. It is alleged that the use of petroleum as fuel will enable the Federal Government to keep up a naval steamer can keep the sea under steam three times as long with less labour and greater economy as compared with an equal coal-burning vessel.

M. Paul Maigron, a member of the French Agricultural Society, has just arrived in Paris, after a journey through various regions. Having carefully visited the southern province of China, and penetrated as far as Wu-chau-fou (the most northerly point reached by Europeans), Hankow and St. Petersburg, following the road taken two years since by M. de Bourboulon, the French Ambassador to China. The "Mandarin" oranges, silkworms' seed required in France is not to be found in the province of Tchekiang, as generally supposed, but in the mountainous districts on the frontiers of Thibet, rather, even, than in Japan. Nothing daunted by the failure of his first attempt, M. Maigron is at this moment preparing to start again with a view to obtaining the desired articles. The energetic Imperial Steam Navigation Company have resolved to the cost necessary to send their ships for the purpose to Shanghai, Galle, Aden, and Suez.

In the sitting of the Spanish Cortes, on the 12th inst., Signor Cartagena brought in a bill for the construction of a railway from Pamplona to Tudela, and another for the construction of a railway from Madrid to Cuenca. Signor Salaverria stated that the Government intended to lay before the Cortes, and that there were no extraordinary engineering difficulties in the way of its construction. He also laid a statement before the Cortes of the state of the part of the Government, but only an ordinary concession. The proposition was referred to a committee, and it should be added, to a favourable one. This newly-projected railway, it may be interesting to state, is to pass over the celebrated height of Roncesvalles, where the unfortunate rear-guard of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was defeated and destroyed in 778. From there to a station in the valley of Ibaneta, where, in the midst of the knight of oil agree, will at last receive a monument in the shape of a marble archer's club.

THACKERAY'S LAST WORK.—Charles Dickens, writing about Mr. Thackeray, in the February number of *Cornhill Magazine*, says: "On the table before me there lies all that he had written of his latest and last work. It fills a drawer, and he put it there as it was completed, as he wrote—in its evidences of matured designs never to be accomplished, of abandoned purposes, of old beginnings thrown away, of fragments of new preparation for new trials—made of shaded lines and broken words, of the closing grain that he was never to reach, will be readily believed. The pain, however, that I have felt in opening it, is not to be described, in the conviction that he was in the healthiest vigour of his powers when he wrought on this last basis of his fame. There is no abatement of his sterling purpose, character, incident, and a certain loving picturesqueness showing the whole, I have felt as sure as I ever felt of anything, that he fully meant it to be so, that he had become strongly attached to it, and that he was pursuing it con amore. There is no sign in it of haste, or of any other picture which could have been sent him would have been in better time than mine. There are two children in it, touched with a hand as loving and tender as the father showed to his little child in death. They are as pure, as true, as precious, and natural, and pretty as the truth. And it is very remarkable that, by reason of the simple construction of the story, the two main incident usually belonging to the end of such a fiction is anticipated in the beginning; and then there is an approach to completeness in the fragment, as to the satisfaction of the reader's mind concerning the most interesting persons, which could hardly have been better attained if the writer's breaking-off had been foreseen. The last line he wrote but one, and the last he corrected for the press, are in the sixth number, and in so correctly made my way. The condition of the little pages of manuscript, where death stopped his hand, shows that he had carried them about, and often taken them out of his pocket here and there for patient revision and later invention. The last words he corrected in print were 'And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss.' God grant that on that solemn night when he laid his head back on his pillow and threw up his arms, as he had been wont to do when very weary, some consciousness of the love and gratitude here throughout life humbly cherished, may have caused his own heart so to throb when he passed away to his Redeemer's rest."

THE MODES OF DEALING WITH LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH I have said in a previous Impression that Lancashire will make no further appeal to the country for help, it must not be supposed that there is no want. Want there is, and, as an instance of it, I was told the other day that the Mayor of Preston, Lord Mayor's Christmas dinner in 1862 and last Christmas Day not a bit of fresh meat had passed his lips. What time is he hops in a renewed supply of cotton helps to free him from the door the wolf, which is ever ready to leap in. The Preston Guardians, the Committee of the guardians and the Central Executive Relief Committee, and their perfect organisation of both for the bestowal of relief.

As I am under no necessity to plead the cause of the distressed, I shall not waste time, perhaps, if I say a few words about the admirable mechanism which has been devised for dealing with the Lancashire distress.

The fund which a million workpeople were suddenly thrown out of employment, deprived of earning the means of livelihood, and cast for relief upon the charitable public of the country, and the number of parties who had to contend with it so ill prepared as was our Government when pressed by the Crimean war. The "machinery" running the blockade," as it was termed, occurred. Local committees, general, executive, and sub-committees, were formed, and subscriptions of landed proprietors, large employers of labour, ministers of all denominations—were established for the administration of the relief fund, the distribution of the clothing which poured in, and the superintendence of labour, &c. During last winter, when 48,953 persons were relieved in the week ending Dec. 19, relief was confined to factory operatives, but was extended to many who were the victims of the cotton famine. Before long, however, their local organisation is perfected, chronic cases of indigence, cases where the recipients of relief were found to be living in a state of habitually deserted, are relieved from the rates. The relief, both by the guardians and the committees, is given in money. In the first case, either from a general store or by tickets on shopkeepers. A third of the relief is generally given in money. The scale of relief which has been adopted is one which provides, on an average, 2s. per head for the whole mass of recipients; 3s. per head for adults, and 1s. per head for children. The clothing, if the family have been long out of work. The poor are allowed to purchase it at cost price, and Yorkshire cloth. Such a family receives 3s. per week. In these scales all members of the family are included. Single persons, if relieved, are relieved as separate cases, or allowed to receive extra payment for attending the sewing or other schools. Single men, as a rule, receive 3s. per week, as they usually referred to boards of guardians, and single young women are included in the same category as men.

The relation of the local relief committees to boards of guardians is simple enough of explanation. The latter are required by the custom for the committees to supplement the relief given by the guardians, trusting to the discrimination of their already appointed officers. The committees, however, are empowered to grant any relief they could cope with, and the consequence was a great amount of inquiry. Each case was visited by the relief committee, sometimes by each party. The practice is now gaining ground with the committees to order relief in kind—provisions, fuel, &c. The machinery connected with factory work or its immediately dependent occupations, such as the making of machinery, is supplied with relief in kind with by the guardians. The Central Executive advises that no supplementary relief be given to those who are employed, except for the strictest investigation and the clearest necessity. The visitors were at first voluntary, but now they are paid. The pay is given by them, nor is it left to their discretion to say what shall be given. Every visitor has a printed scale of instructions, and checked in various ways. Relief is usually granted for a month, but if in that period work is obtained, the recipient is bound, under penalty of losing his relief, to give notice. The organisation that has occurred in his circumstance. Schedules filled up by employers, presented to the relief committee, establish that the family that have full information of the income of the family from earnings. Each application for relief is filled up with the history of each member of the family, trade, present employer, late employer, total present earnings, and the cause of distress. The total average weekly total income from all sources, under a penalty of prosecution for false statements. The Poor Law returns of pauperism and crime in labour, is the basis upon which the committees grant relief. In all cases where it has been possible, it has been considered expedient, on consideration of health and morality, to find work for the wife for the relief given. With this view were established the sewing-schools, superintended by ladies, where the wives of the relief recipient for paid superintendents and attended by ladies of education and refinement, who have given their services gratuitously from benevolent motives. The women and girls here employed five days a week have been paid at the rate of 2s. per day, or 10s. per week. This is, and have usually been set to make garments to be distributed from the clothing depots. Many of the women employed have been educated in schools and taught; and in many cases the committees have paid a week for the school belonging to families in receipt of relief sent to school by their order.

A grave difficulty has presented itself to the relief committees in the matter of rents and house accommodation. It is not within their province to enter into contracts for work. In the dispensation of public charity, the duty of the poor devolves on the maintenance of health only. It has, however, been possible to adjust a scheme of labour by which the rent of cottages is saved for the tenant, by paying for work done by the hour at the usual rate, and not requiring more labour—work than will enable the tenant to pay his rent, and that of his family equal, at that rate per hour, to the scale of relief allowed to the family. Thus, if a man, his wife, and child go to the sewing-school, of any youth in the school, of any able-bodied man at ordinary work, the family receives 10s. per week for pay per hour, and no more hours' work has been required than was in the expenses of the family, for whom no labour could be found, the Public Works Act was passed. This act empowers the boards to employ labour on works of public utility. The wages earned by men put to work under this act are 2s. per day, or 12s. per week. The rent allowance. An piecework they can earn 12s. a week, sometimes much more. In such cases the committees refuse to allow any further supplementary grant, except during *the first six weeks*, or the period of training. The rent of the cottages, which, previously to the cotton famine, was £3 per week, is now £2 10s. per week. The rent of the cottages, which, previously to the cotton famine, was £3 per week, is now £2 10s. per week. The rent of the cottages, which, previously to the cotton famine, was £3 per week, is now £2 10s. per week.

FINE ARTS.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.

REPORTS of the resignation of several masters of the Schools of Design in various parts of the kingdom must have come under the notice of persons even slightly interested in art-education. The cause of the discontent which has doubtless existed in many quarters is the alteration of the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education. The aim of the old system was to award prizes or classes for drawing, painting, modelling, and so forth; and the master received premiums when his pupils gained such distinctions. But by the new regulations this is swept away, and a uniform "fee" of ten guineas a year is to be granted for the report upon the school, whatever number of grades the master may possess. The "free students" are also to be done away with by the Government in the same way as they are setting aside the pupil-teachers in a great many of our national schools. At the same time the English system of art-education is distinctly encouraged—a "payment by results," according to the number and proficiency of the pupils, is promised to the masters. There can be little difference in saying that in a great majority of cases this principle will be found not advantageous to the pupils, and in many instances unfavourable. At the moment, however, the masters naturally feel aggrieved that they are suddenly deprived of support through the particular channel from which they were led by Government to expect it; and in some schools, where the masters command sufficient space or scope to attain the counterbalancing "results," they will suffer a pecuniary loss. The change, it will be seen, are analogous to those taking place in the national schools, which, however, certainly like the new system for making the attentions besides the growing necessity for economy. It acted upon, it is an incontrovertible fact should only moderate to supply elementary education of any kind. It also felt the necessity of assimilating the schools of the Department of Science and Art with those under the Committee on General Education (in which so much has been done) in order to avoid unnecessary confusion from the latter. The change was, we believe, both desirable and necessary; but during at least a year or two it entails a hardworking and severe set of men most inevitably suffer.

The new regulations of the Committee of Council have, as might be expected, attracted public attention to what has been done by the Schools of Design all over the country during the twenty-two years of their existence. Before we enter on the details of the new scheme, it would appear that there has been a certain reaction against the system of general art-education. The Schools of Design we have sometimes been free in our criticism on the department of art, it therefore seems to us an unjustifiable severity in a popular current to try to ascertain whether wind and tide are likely to carry us into a port of safety. Mr. Cowper, First, then, we refer to a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote at Exeter the other day and reported in the *Times*. Sir Stafford's views, however, contain very interesting statistics. Sir Stafford found that our general exports had increased in twenty years 80 per cent, while our exports at the end of the same period of those articles susceptible of greater attractiveness from improved taste had increased from £2,700,000 to £8,000,000, or more than 200 per cent in less than 20 years. We cannot wonder that, impressed with these figures, Sir Stafford should look to any means for the increase of the wealth of a country as commensated take root and flourish in the west of England, although there formerly existed a well-established Devonshire school, become a "black country." famous for its pottery.

Perhaps the most remarkable proofs of the nation's great advance in taste as applied to manufactures are afforded where, according to Sir Stafford, it is least expected. We allude to—namely, in the French reports and criticisms on our International Exhibition of 1862, and on the Paris Exhibition. Again in the Palais de l'Industrie at Paris, in the French official report on the Exhibition of 1862, our Gallic competitors acknowledged with evidently great surprise that in the year 1851, equalled, if not surpassed and surpassed them in some branches of artistic manufactures in which we had previously held a superior position. An article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on the Paris Industrial Exhibition, is still more remarkable. "Let us," says the French writer, "at least taught us one important fact, which is that England has organised had surpassed us in application of art to industry." This result is attributed entirely to the establishment of schools of industrial design. "England," continues this critic, "possesses at the present moment 700 schools of design, and she has set it to propagate the love for art and taste. These societies number 200,000 members, which in their turn encourage the establishment of more than 2000 industrial schools. Museums of all kinds have been created for each industry, with public instruction and special lectures for the different kinds of manufactures. By this means England has been able to create her books, drawings, and engravings, which may serve as models and examples. This result is obtained with it a considerable amount of funds, and a body of intelligent men devoted to art and attached firmly to their country, ready for a proper remuneration." We are in 1862, in London, several specimens of the works of these new industrial schools of art, and we must acknowledge that if the statement was not so clever (?) as those of our schools, they arrive, thanks to the happy choice of subjects, at a more satisfactory result. Although these people commonly do in England, facility of invention and unfailing taste are rather exceptional qualities. It is not a little curious to find the French critic complaining that his compatriots are compared with the English, immediately declining, through the influence of the conception and the neglect of their elementary instruction. But it is not still more enigmatical that even some of those who should be the best informed on the subject are ready to express their fear, while claiming that France keeps ahead of us in every branch of art; that if we will continue to send our products to Paris, and to Manchester abroad for it; that our schools of art have done nothing, and have no actual result to show after twenty years' spending a large sum annually? drawings. Let us not sanction a lavish and unproductive public expenditure, but let us open our eyes to the fact that our effect blindness to the strongest presumptive evidence. We will not say dogmatically that the Government Schools of Design in which we have so alarmed our French critics is attributable to our schools of design. But this we will say, that it would be impossible to explain the processes and stages of fructification which the instruction (elementary as it is for the most part) of those schools has undoubtedly given to the human mind on the land. But if we cannot say these schools bear produced all the results of which we at home seem so ignorant, they have produced *some*, and *a lot*? The result is here, and we can point to only one visible agency. The harvest of wholesome views of art-manufacture, and we know that something resembling corn seeds has been sown. Our conclusion is that we had better be cautious in the condemnation of the vessel which may only prove to be a petty eddy of popular prejudice.

It is proposed to open an exhibition of works by the late Mr. Mulready, at the South Kensington Museum, on the 15th of March. The works are to be lent by the trustees of the deceased painter are advertised to be sold at Christie's, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of April.

Baron Marochetti is to execute a statue of the Queen, to be placed beside that of the Prince Consort, in the mausoleum being erected at Frogmore.

The subject of one of Mr. Millais's intended contributions to the next Royal Academy exhibition is said to be "Adam and Eve leaving the Hands of Moses during the Battle between the Israelites and Amalekites in the Wilderness."

M. Gérome has been commissioned by the Emperor Napoleon to paint the scene in the Hall of Ambassadors in the Alhambra at the Sisanes Ambassadors, when three viceregal processages were seen crawling towards the throne on their hands and knees, their faces to the earth.

Two handsome altar-tomb monuments, with recumbent effigies—the one to the late Lord Herbert of Lea, the other to his mother, the Countess of Pembroke, have lately been placed in the parish church of Wilton.

The election of new members (Associates) of the Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place on Monday, the 8th of February next. Works by artists offering themselves as candidates for election are to be sent, by the 1st of February, to the gallery of the Society.

The King of Portugal has just sent to the Duke de Morny the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword.

The last South Australian overland mail for England consisted of 9124 letters, 793 newspapers, and 205 registered letters.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne. Edited from the papers at Kimbolton by the Duke of Manchester. (2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) Whoever contributes a fair share to the information already possess concerning the political, courtly, and social condition of previous generations, that we may be the better enabled to judge what progress or retrogression we have made, is entitled to the thanks of the community. These thanks have now been earned by the Duke of Manchester, who has rummaged diligently amongst the papers at Kimbolton and extracted from them an acceptable contribution to historical literature. There is certainly some reason for the hope which he expresses in his preface that "the reader will find what object he may have in view more than realised on the titlepage;" forasmuch as ten chapters, and two hundred and eighty pages, must be perused (or skipped) before one arrives at even the birth of the Virgin Queen. This long preamble is manifestly due to the unexpected success of the memorial illustration which the Spanish archives yielded to the explorer sent out by our Government." The consequence of the successful exploitation is, that Gondomar is by a high sheriff's warrant to be arrested, the editor would have been justified in saying a very ample) portrait of Catherine of Aragon, "Dona Catalina, Princesa de Gales, (so called (no doubt on good authority), would be a worthy theme for a biographical pen were the known only as having introduced into that country farthingales, the prototypes of crinoline. But she is further remarkable, in a social point of view, as having "brought out tested into fashion"—a fashion, however, which, if we may judge from the homely vegetable to which they are compared, certainly does not stands little chance of such a revival as we witness daily in the case of the farthingale. Moreover, the genius of Shakespeare and Bacon has impressed indelibly upon our minds the sadder fragments of her eventful life. When, therefore, the great archives of Simancas have been opened, and discovered Catherine writing her own strange story with the frankness of a woman who believed she was talking in secret with her mother, Isabella, the Duke of Manchester, to whose suave invaded, as it were, the privacy of the dead for the instruction and enjoyment of the living by the publication of letters and such imagines who required to be appeared as well as the sheer ignorant, who required to be instructed. Mary, Queen of Scots, and Elizabeth (to a great extent) account of the feelings which swayed and the trials which characterised them before she became the victim of a heavier bribe was the spot where an army halted; whose nursery was the camp; whose lullaby was the thundering roar of the guns; and whose yet scarce two years old, was put up for sale in her mother's room, where any respectable bid for her was sure to be successful. Successive Princess of Wales, a Queen of England, and a divorced wife, she was born unitary of Henry VIII., and died untimely at Kimbolton. A Duke can do a great deal for a family, but he can even secure the services of gentlemen so well known in literature as Mr. Heywood Sumner, Mr. Walter Crane, and Mr. Lucas, without the thanks for assistance which go expressly increases the interest of these volumes. The Duke of Manchester has a quarter of a million of his ancestors or namesakes appear to be, in some few instances, a little dull. Its readers must be prepared to encounter articles

THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER

ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D.D., the new Dean of Westminster, is the second son of Edward Stanley, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, a distinguished naturalist, by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, Rector of Stoke, Shropshire. Arthur Stanley was born about 1815. He was educated at Rugby, and was the favourite pupil of the illustrious Arnold, his friendship with whom was only terminated by Arnold's death, in 1842. Stanley obtained a Balliol scholarship, got the Newdigate Poem in 1837 ("The Gypsies"—the best Newdigate it is said, since Heber's "Palestine"), the Ireland in the same year, took a first class in 1838, and obtained in 1839 the Latin essay, and in 1840 the English essay, and also the Ellerton theological prize, he being by this time fellow of University College. After this Mr. Stanley became known for many years in Oxford as one of the most able of the tutors, and as one of the pioneers of "Liberal opinions" in Oxford. On his father's death, in 1850, he refused the deanery of Carlisle, tendered to him by Lord John Russell as a mark of respect to his father's merits as a Liberal Bishop; but, having been secretary of the Oxford University Commission and one of its guiding spirits, he was rewarded, in 1851, with a canonry at Canterbury. He returned to Oxford, in 1858, as Canon of Christ Church, the stall attached to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, which he held, having fallen in. He had been select preacher before the University in 1845-6. His subsequent career at Oxford, as the leader of the Liberal party, is matter of recent notoriety. He was elected a member of the Hebdomadal Council in 1860. He was for many years Chaplain to the Prince Consort, and on the Prince of Wales forming his establishment he became Chaplain to his Royal Highness. He accompanied the Prince to the East, and has published a volume of sermons preached in the Holy Land, with some interesting notes of the tour. He is also examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and published last year a pamphlet in favour of relaxing subscription to the Articles, which he dedicated to his Lordship. Dr. Stanley has a high reputation as an author. His "Life of Arnold" (1844) is one of the best biographies ever written. His lectures on the Eastern and the Jewish Church, his loving memoir of his father, his sermons on the Apostolical age, his lectures on the Corinthians, &c., all show an eloquent style, a loving heart, and a candid mind.



THE VERY REV. ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D.D., THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

The installation of Dr. Stanley as Dean of Westminster took place on the 9th inst. in Westminster Abbey, and on Sunday, the 10th, he preached his first sermon in the abbey to a large congregation.

On Monday and Wednesday, last week, Dr. Stanley gave two lectures on the "Hebrew Monarchy under Solomon" before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE MERSEY.

We give on page 101 an Engraving (from a sketch taken by Mr. Wood, of Queen's-road, Liverpool) of the terrible scene in the Mersey, on Friday evening, the 15th inst., when the Lottie Sleigh, with 11½ tons of gunpowder on board, blew up; and below is depicted (from a sketch by Mr. John N. F. Macbride) a portion of the hull of the vessel as it lies, keel uppermost, on a mud-bank at New Ferry Birkenhead, whither it drifted after the explosion. The deck and stern are blown out, and the timbers in that quarter are much shattered and splintered. The vessel has opened outwards from the line where the deck was, the cutwater being partly smashed and quite parted from the timbers of the bows. In other respects the hull, broadside view, does not look so bad, as the leading lines, larboard and starboard, are intact, or nearly so. Looking into the hull at the bows, nothing is seen but a broken mass of charred beams and timber, crossing and recrossing each other in all directions.

This vessel, which belonged to Messrs. Hatton and Cookson, and was bound for Africa, was taking in powder from the magazine-boats off Tranmere, and had stowed away eleven tons, when, about six p.m., as the steward was engaged in the cabin trimming the lamps with paraffin oil, some of it exploded and ignited the captain's bed-curtains. Prompt measures were taken to suppress the flames, but they had already obtained the mastery. The knowledge that so much gunpowder was on board doubtless, to some extent, paralyzed the exertions of the crew. At length, despairing of success, they gathered together whatever they could lay their hands on, and were taken off by the passing Rock Ferry-boat Wasp and landed at the small stage. The magazine-boat also cleared off. By this time the flames had spread all over the vessel, and the news was circulated on the pier-heads that the vessel would soon blow up. Hundreds of persons awaited the explosion. When the explosion took place the spectators were panic-stricken, and rushed frantically off the stage and pier-heads. The spectacle which the event, not, however, without much trepidation.



WRECK OF THE LOTTIE SLEIGH ON THE BEACH AT NEW FERRY, BIRKENHEAD.

burning vessel presented at the moment of the explosion was one of the grandest, yet most fearful, that could be witnessed. The flames had enwrapped the whole of the lower portion of the vessel, but had not caught the rigging. Suddenly a deafening sound burst upon the ear, and the black hull belched forth a volume of flames, which illumined the heavens, and cast its lurid light over both sides of the Mersey. The masts and yards were pitched high in the air, and, after a few fantastic evolutions, fell hissing into the water. Immediately the smoke had cleared away portions of the burning



CLARET-JUG PRESENTED TO S. R. GRAVES, ESQ., LATE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL, BY THE SEAMEN OF H.M.S. DEFENCE.

mass was seen floating down with the ebb tide. Of these at one time nearly as many as a hundred were seen. They were traced for a considerable distance, but eventually the lights were extinguished by the water dashing over them, and no mischief was occasioned by the burning pieces. A portion of the hull floated past the Woodside ferry-boat, that vessel being compelled to shut off steam to avoid coming in collision with it.

The shock at Liverpool and Birkenhead, and for nearly five miles round, was severely felt, and created indescribable terror. The moment it took place the earth trembled as though convulsed by an earthquake—the most solid blocks of warehouses, offices, and private dwellings were shaken to their base—doors, locked and bolted, were thrown wide open; and thousands of squares of glass, both in Liverpool and Cheshire townships, were smashed; while the lamps



TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL GORE BROWNE, LATE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

through the greater portion of the streets were extinguished, rendering it difficult to pass from place to place, and jeopardising the safety of those who rushed about to ascertain the cause of the consternation. Total darkness existed on all sides, and the noise and tumult on every hand increased the horror of the moment. No loss of life has been reported, although there were several narrow escapes



THE ST. CLEMENT DANES RIFLE CHALLENGE CUP, WON BY CAPTAIN SCRIVENER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

from the bolts, which were thrown a considerable distance. Both in Liverpool and Birkenhead the streets near the river looked as though they had been sacked by an invading army.

CLARET-JUG PRESENTED TO MR. S. R. GRAVES.

We give an Engraving of the exquisitely-chased claret-jug in silver, presented to Mr. S. R. Graves, late Mayor of Liverpool, and Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, by the petty officers and seamen of her Majesty's ship Defence, as a token of their gratitude and affection for his kindness to them during their stay in the Mersey last autumn.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PLATE PRESENTED TO COLONEL GORE BROWNE, LATE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

The gallantry of our troops, aided by colonial volunteers who have shown equal bravery and the determined and well-organized resistance of the Maori chieftains, have drawn upon our antipodes, New Zealand, the attention of the world. It is, therefore, with reasonable pretext that we engrave a portion of a magnificent service of plate which has been prepared for presentation to the late Governor of New Zealand, Colonel Gore Browne.

The career of Colonel Browne has been a very active, indeed, almost a romantic one; and a slight sketch of it will show in how many regions our hard-working soldiers are to be found at their post. Entering the Army at sixteen, Colonel Browne served many years with the 28th Regiment; and whilst Lord Viscount Combermere was High Commissioner of the Ionian islands Captain Browne acted as his Aide-de-Camp, and for some time as Colonial Secretary. In 1836 Major Gore Browne exchanged into the 41st Regiment, and served during the occupation of Affghanistan. He was present at the storming of the Khoord Kabul Pass, the 41st joined General England and advanced to the rescue of General Nott and his troops. During the whole of this arduous campaign Major Gore Browne remained with the 41st, and also commanded the reserve at the disastrous battle of Ferozshuhr, and, for nearly the whole war, the van of the army had been broken, was enabled to repulse the enemy and to cover the retreat. Colonel Browne received of his regiment at his battles of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber Pass, where he commanded the rear, and was engaged in constant skirmishing from the storming of the Hill Fort at Islaleff, the most daring action during the war. Major Gore Browne's especial gallantry and humanity were praised in the General's despatches, which were quoted in both Houses of Parliament, and he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the Commander-in-Chief, and a brevet-majority, and was made a C.B.

On his return with his regiment from India the Colonel exchanged into the 12th, and he could be considered as the resident Governor of St. Helena, in 1851. From St. Helena he went, in 1855, to New Zealand, where he was at the first unfavourable stage of the Maori war. On the breaking out of the Maori war, in the last year of his government, Colonel Gore Browne was made Major-General, and was honored by some persons, but which experience has shown to be the one thing needful, with the command. He was the right military gentleman, and was essential in resisting the land league and the Maori land movement. The Colonial Secretary of the present ministry has some of office, was succeeded in the government of New Zealand by Sir George Grey, and he himself returned to England as Governor of Tasmania.

The testimonial, which is very handsome, consists of a centre epergne and two candelabra, appropriately embellished with birds, animals, and plants peculiar to the country. It is of frosted silver, polished, and of the most elaborate design. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.

THE ST. CLEMENT DANES CHALLENGE CUP.

The prizes to the Westminster Rifles (the Queen's) were presented on the 9th inst. by Lady Constance Grosvenor, in Wodsmister Hall. Among the competitors were the St. Clement Danes Rifles, numbering, a large and beautiful vase, of the value of 60 gs., which we engrave. It was manufactured for the corps by Messrs. Elkington, Danes, and was won, together with a gold pin (the portcullis) and a marble clock-case, by the St. Clement Danes Rifles (commanded by Sir St. Clement Danes) company. On receiving the articles from Lady Constance Grosvenor, the corps was loudly cheered, and, at the call of Captain Scrivener, and a rifle telescope and £3, were won by Private F. S. Vincent, of this company.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

JANUARY'S feasts have been conspicuous this year in the *monde Parisien*, for the costly dresses worn at balls. At the Opera Ball, the boxes and soirees at the nobility's houses have been more than ever remarkable for the ravishing effects of the costumes and the richness of the materials. The luxury of some of the ladies' dresses is perfectly astounding: on entering a ball-room one would be led to suppose that the wearer of rushed talle or gauffred ribbon was placed so artistically that none but the initiated could detect the slight appearance of disorder. This style of coiffure is especially suitable for dinner parties and soirees theatrical *en suite*.

Without the slightest desire to announce the prospective defeat of the fashionable velvet, it is unquestionable that the introduction of the colour blue has become a serious rival to the tartan plaids. A sort of competition is consequently effected in the manufacture of the new *cosacks* trimmings on robes of blue silk, and the combination is not at all disagreeable; but the rich and costly velvet is the first favourite, and the favour which the above colour finds in the eyes of the Empress will in all probability lead to the velvet robe being adopted for many months has stood its ground against all comers. *Sic transit gloria Scotiæ*, for the moment at least.

On the subject of costumes we have only to call the attention of our fair readers to the latest style of feather trimming, fully shown in our first fashion plate which we have this week published, consisting ornamented with jet, are extremely fashionable at the present moment.

The general shape and trimming of ladies' ordinary dresses remains the same. In silk, as only mentioned above, the fashionable cracked robes are frequently worn for ceremonial occasions, when a profusion of jewellery and diamonds decorates the fair wearer, and the passementeries is without importance, and may be confidently left to the taste of the lady herself, as the present fashion allows of the selection of every description of dress ornament, which thus runs no risk of being disapproved as ridiculous.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Dark brown silk robe, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with a wide band of velvet, headed and finished off by a torsade of chenille and a narrow lace ruching. At an equal distance from the lower edge of the velvet band the trimming of the skirt is completed by a full ruching of the same lace, which, further up, is ornamented to match. Black velvet bonnet, enlivened on one side with velvet feathers, and in the interior ornamented with white flowers.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—The robe is in gros de Tours, of a white ground, with broad horizontal brocaded stripes. The flounces are trimmed with a gauze ruching, edged with narrow black lace. Each of the flounces has a similar ruching placed at the top, headed with a large bow. The berthe on the corsage is provided with a corresponding trimming, and completed likewise with a bow. Head-dress composed of pouff of mother-of-pearl flowers and a white rose.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Black satin robe, trimmed on the skirt by a narrow flounce, composed of violet guipure and rucked ribbon. The corsage is plain, high-necked, and fastened with buttons. From the narrow waistband depend two wide streamers in the dress material, bordered with guipure. The coiffure consists of a cataqua of violet ribbon and black lace, ornamented with a bird of paradise.

The millinery subject represents a cap composed in one of the best Parisian styles. It is a graceful combination of lace, flowers, and ribbon, violet being the preponderating colour.

A tattooed New Zealander, working as a gold-miner at the Bendigo diggings, found a nugget, in November last, weighing 14lb., and worth £600.

A bronze statue of Rossini, by Baron Marochetti, has been presented to the town of Pesaro, in Italy, the composer's birthplace, by the Marquis de la Salsmanca and M. de la Hante, directors of the Rouen railway.

A bill has passed the Legislative Assembly of South Australia authorizing the payment to the Imperial Government of £6000 a year for the use of the Imperial troops in that colony.

Notice has been given by the British Government that the old copper money of Sardinia is to be withdrawn from circulation in the kingdom of Italy at the end of February, and to be replaced by a bronze coinage of one, two, five, and ten centimes.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLE.

His Grace Sir George Augustus Frederick John Murray, K.T., sixth Duke of Athole, Marquis of Tullibardine and Atholo; Earl of Tullibardine, Athole, Strathtay, and Strathar; Viscount Balquhidder, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon; Baron Murray of Tullibardine, Gask, Charlton, Oak, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Strange of Knockyn, in the Peerage of England, Earl Strange and Baron Murray, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and Baron Murray, in the county of Perth, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Forces, Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Honorary Colonel of the Perthshire Rifle Corps, and Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire, and Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire, and Major-General Lord Glenlyon, died on the 14th inst., at his residence, Dunkeld House, Perthshire, in the 74th year of his age.



His Grace was born on the 24th of April, 1787, the eldest son of Lady Emily Frances, second daughter of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, and George Augustus, fourth Duke of Athole. He was born Sept. 26, 1814, and was educated at Eton. He was, in his earlier years, in the Army, and obtained various commissions in the Guards; but he retired from military life altogether in 1839. He, on the death of his father, the first Lord Glenlyon, in October, 1837, inherited that title, and succeeded to the dukedom of Athole and the other family honours the 4th of September, 1846, on the death of his uncle, John, the fifth Duke of Athole, who died without issue. The Duke of Athole, while Lord Glenlyon, sat in the Parliament of Scotland, which post he held since the resignation of the late General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, M.P. for Dundalk, the Royal representative of the Parliament took part with the brotherhood on several memorable occasions at Edinburgh, more especially on the laying of the foundation-stone of the Scotch National Gallery. In 1853 he was made a Knight of the Thistle. While Lord Glenlyon, the late Duke was a Lieutenant in the Royal Perthshire Militia, a calvalric pageant in August, 1839, known as the Eglinton Tournament, where he was Knight of Beauty. The tournament took place on the 28th of August, and one hundred armed Achilles men from his family home in Perthshire, a number of his friends and tenantry, were present at the festivities. The Duke's health was the seat of chivalry, and also the stalwart Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Anford, the Hon. Captain Gage, and other noble and spirited Knights, as well as the Duke of Athole, have passed away. The Duke of Athole among the few Knights now alive who participated in that romantic fete. The Right Honourable Ill. le also a cadet member of the Perthshire Militia. A natial tournament, having previously started on the Boulogne expedition. The Duke of Athole, while Lord Glenlyon, was Colonel of the militia of Tullibardine, his seventh Duke of Athole, who was born on the 6th of August, 1840, and succeeded his father in 1846, is the first representative of his house within the last few months returned home from service with his battalion in the Mediterranean. The Duke of Athole married, first, Lady Amelia Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Hay, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, and by her Lady Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas Robert, present Earl of Elmsley. The Duke of Athole married, secondly, Lady Jane Anne Agnes Graham, Flowergame Murray, Knight of the Medjidie, and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, is now heir-presumptive to the Dukedom of Athole. The late Duke of Athole was interred on the 21st inst. in a vault at the old Kirk of Blair, Athole, in the presence of a large number of the Duke's tenantry, yet the numbers who were present—the relatives and friends, the clergy of all the parishes in the district, the officers of the militia and artillery tenantry, the deputations from the Masonic lodges and from other public bodies—were not so numerous as they would have been had the funeral of the noble public personage taken place in the winter season. The procession, as started, its entombed the remains of a hero—Graham of Claverhouse, the Grahame Bayard. He was slain fighting for his country on the 27th of July, 1689, at the pass of Killiecrankie, where the Athole men, fighting in the front, bore commandment the standing of the Duke of Athole, and of the De Moravia, Moray, or Murray, Duke of Athole, is of ancient Flemish origin; and the Murrays have been distinguished in the annals of Scotland for centuries. It has held the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, and can show descent from the Royal Stuarts, and has been allied with the Royal House of Scotland, Stuart, and Bourbon, and with the very highest nobleme of England, Sir Isaac, and Sandys.

THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

His Grace Sir Henry Vane, K.G., second Duke and Marquis of Cleveland and Baron Raby, of Raby Castle, in the county of Durham, Hereditary Sheriff and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham, Viscount and Baron Barnard, of Barnard Castle, in the Peerage of England, and Baronet, son of William Henry, third Earl of Darlington and first Duke of Cleveland, by Lady Katherine Powlett, eldest daughter of Harry, sixth and last Duke of Bolton, died at Raby Castle, on the 16th inst., in the 79th year of his age.



The deceased nobleman was born on the 15th of March, 1788, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He, while Lord Barnard, represented in Parliament the county of Durham from 1812 to 1813; Totnes, from 1826 to 1830; Saltash, also, in 1830; and South Salop from 1831 to 1841. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1827, and was Master of the Buckhounds from 1827 to 1830. He was created Baron Raby, of Raby Castle, in the county of Durham, and strongly opposed the passing of the Reform Bill. He had been in that year, 1832, created Viscount Barnard, and he was also for many years Colonel of the Durham Militia. In 1842 he was made a Knight of the Garter. He married, first, on the 13th of May, 1813, Lady Grace John, fourth Earl Poulett, by whom (who died June 9, 1859) he had no issue. His Grace was, on the 15th inst., at his residence, Raby Castle, Darlington, in the county of Durham. He is succeeded by his next brother, Lord William Henry Vane, who is now Duke of Cleveland. He married, first, Miss Elizabeth Vane, and who is now third Duke of Cleveland. He was born on the 3rd of July, 1792, and married, on the 15th of April, 1824, Lady Harriet Anne Fane, fourth daughter of William, first Earl of Westmorland, by Lady Harriet Townshend, eldest daughter of George, first Marquis of Townshend, M.P. for Hastings, becomes Duke of Cleveland, Marquis of Cleveland, Earl of Darlington, Viscount Barnard, and the immediate ancestor of the late and present Duke of Cleveland.

SIR WILLIAM ATHERTON.

Sir William Atherton, Her Majesty's counsel and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and recently Attorney-General to the late Prince Consort, died on the 15th inst., at his residence, in Eaton-place, with Margaret, daughter of Hollis Atherton, of Morpeth, and by her (who survives him) had issue. He was born in Glasgow, in 1806, and was educated in this country, and, adopting the law as his profession, was called to the bar in 1833. After keeping his terms, he practised successfully as a special pleader from 1832 to 1859, in the latter year he was appointed Attorney-General to the late Prince Consort Albert. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 22, 1839, and went the Northern circuit, where he soon obtained a considerable practice; and in 1852 he became a Queen's Counsel. He was the same year returned to Parliament in the Whig interest for Great Marlow, which he represented in the House of Commons, when, in December, 1859, he was appointed Solicitor-General to the late Prince Consort, and Attorney-General in July, 1861. He had before also refused the office of a judgeship. He, in the autumn of last year, relinquished the attorney-generalship in consequence of ill health, from which he never recovered. Sir William married, in 1840, Agnes Mary, second daughter of Thomas James Hall, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, by whom he had issue. Sir William, to the regret of many friends, died suddenly. He was a man of a high and independent character, and of a most enlightened mind, and a most amiable disposition. He was universally esteemed in public and private, and his gentle nature had won him the affections of his professional brethren. Sir William, to the regret of many friends, and friends, died on the 22nd inst., at his town house, 19, Westbourne-terrace.

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the period which has elapsed since the beginning of the Session to legal institutions in the personnel of Parliament have been above the average. In the Peerage death has been busy—five Dukes, three Marquises, four Earls, two Viscounts, and five Barons having gone the way of all flesh. The demise of the Duke of Athole, though expected for some time, has only recently occurred. His Grace was the son of a brother of the fifth Duke, who was created Lord Glenlyon, and he bore that title for some time before his accession to the dukedom on the death of his uncle. The only special political act which one remembers the late Duke of Athole to have performed was in 1846, when he moved the address to Lords in the House of Lords during the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, when the Duke of Wellington had retired. The demise of the Duke of Cleveland, which took place a short time ago, was somewhat sudden. His Grace was the second Duke in the direct line of gunity to his father dating only from 1833. In early life the Duke was known as Lord Barnard, and was appointed to an Earl of Darlington as a Peer he was a regular attendant on the sittings of the House of Lords, though he took no active part in the debates; and he was observable for his stalwart form, in which was set off his fashionable green coat with brass buttons and a peculiarly-shaped hat were conspicuous. The death of the Duke of Hamilton was premature, having been caused by an accident. Holding the rank of premier Duke of Scotland, he was also Duke of Brandon in the Peerage of England, by which title he sat in the House of Lords. His connection by marriage with the Bonaparte family of the French empire, he was a member of the innermost circle in the Imperial family. The Duke of Grafton has also died at an advanced age.

The Marquises who have passed away in the last year comprise the names of Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Marquis of Lansdowne; the late Marquis of Normanby, who, beginning political life as a Whig Radical, died a Conservative and something more; and Marquis Townshend, who, a remarkable principle by his sympathy with the Poles. All these peers have left successors to their titles.

The necrology of Earls includes the names of the late Lord Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Clare, Earl Charlemont, and Earl Beauchamp.

The two Viscounts are Lord Hardinge and Goldstone and Lord Massereene and Ferrard—the latter an Irish Viscount, but sitting in the House of Lords by courtesy.

The five Barons whose deaths have to be recorded are Lord Seaton, one of the last of the Peninsular and Waterloo Lieutenants, the late Duke once said that he was the only General who could get the command men out of a difficulty in military principles; Lord Ashburton, created by reason of Lord Lyndhurst and of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, as amongst those who have distinguished us the world, and to add to the number of Lord Hatherton, well known as Mr. Littleton in the days of old Whig ascendancy; and of Lord Chesham, a member of the Buckinghamshire family and a recruit to complete the mortuary role of the House of Peers.

The earliest change in the House of Commons last year was caused by the retirement of Sir M. Seymour from Devonport. He has been succeeded by Mr. Morrison, the Conservative Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant of the Inverness Militia. Mr. Francis Powell has succeeded Sir A. Stuart as member for Portarlington; Mr. W. H. Gregory has replaced Mr. Moody as member for West Somerset; and Cambridge-shire has lost Mr. Eliot Yorke, who has been succeeded by Conservative Dissenter, on whose retirement Lord George Manners was elected. The death of Captain Gladstone, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has left a vacancy in the representation of Devizes, which has been filled by Mr. W. Addington. Mr. Bernal Osborne succeeded the late Colonel Perceval for Rye. Mr. Bandon; Mr. Berner has taken Mr. Richarton's place at Lisburn; Mr. Freeland succeeded Mr. Hutchinson for Dover; and Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. John Abel Smith, back to the house; the succession of Lord Palmerston to the dukedom of Athole has given Lord Chelsea a seat for Thetford; and the accession of General Upton to the Irish peerage has left a vacancy for Carlow, which Mr. Bruen has filled up the place of the late lamented Sir George Lewis as Radnor has been filled by Mr. Walter, who previously has exchanged with Mr. C. H. Hamilton for Mr. J. T. Hamilton, father and son; and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, brother of the late Daniel O'Connell, succeeded Mr. Bright's brough of Truro available for the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. O'Hagan.

The city of London, on the death of Mr. Western Wood, chose Mr. E. I. Gordon as its member. At Kinsale, Sir G. Colthurst has succeeded Sir J. Arnott. Lord Clifford succeeded Lord Arundel as Lord Clifford, and Mr. Cotterell succeeded Mr. Cotterell. Mr. Potts, member for Barnstaple, having died, has been succeeded by Mr. Lloyd; while Mr. Hutchinson, son of Mr. Serjeant Hutchinson, has been succeeded by Mr. Leicester, a nephew of the late Speaker of the House, a seat for Reading. Mr. Cubitt, the late Speaker of Lord Lonsdale, and Mr. Cubitt, the late member for Bridport, and Mr. Hanbury, London, have caused vacancies for Windsor, Oxford, and Andover, which have been supplied by Colonel Grey, Mr. Neate, and Colonel Humphery. The Hon. W. Cavendish having become Lord Chesham, has left in the room of his father, which has been filled by the Liberals, has been lost by that party by the election of a Conservative, Mr. Harvey.

With the mention that a vacancy has occurred for the city of Durham by the death of Mr. Hutt, the late Liberal member (and that Mr. Conglan, one of the members for Brighton; and Sir James Emerson Tennent, for Belfast, are also dead), we finish this somewhat lengthy record of the changes in Parliament during the last twelve months.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE following circular has been issued by the Premier to the supporters of the Government for the meeting of Parliament:—"Downing-street, Jan. 23, 1861. Government is desirous that Parliament having been further prorogued to Thursday, the 31st inst., for the despatch of business, the public business of importance to Parliament should be brought forward as early as may be after that day. I am charged with your convenience to attend at the House of Commons at the usual hour. Your obedient servant, PALMERSTON." To Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, PALMERSTON."

The following circular has been addressed by Mr. Disraeli to the members who usually act with him in the House of Commons:—"Grosvenor-gate, Jan. 23. Parliament having been further prorogued to Thursday, the 31st of February, and I would express my hope that your attendance may be early on the first day of meeting. Your obedient servant, B. DISRAELI. Hughenden Manor, Jan. 24."

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union, of which Lord Brougham is president, has received support on provisions of a considerable enforcement. The system of instituting clubs for working men has been found to be of great benefit to its extension, by the aid of a central establishment, is obviously desirable. Since this union has been in existence—that is to say, within the space of little more than a year—upwards of forty clubs have been formed under its auspices. Lord Lyttelton, one of the vice-presidents, in pointing out the several claims of the society, took occasion to show that the small existing prejudice against any such body is founded in a misapprehension of its objects, and that it is not a political movement. He recommended coalescence for the promotion of objects which most of the members proposed have been familiar to the mind of this country. We need not dwell upon the value of mechanics' institutes, but the establishment of agricultural and manufacturing improvement; of the amelioration of the dwellings of the poor, and the promotion of sanitary reform, are matters which come under the same conditions, and there are obvious special grounds on which its utility may be asserted.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

A very old bookseller, we believe the oldest in the metropolis, has just passed away. We read in the *Times* obituary of last week:—

On the 18th inst., at Charterhouse, in his ninety-first year, Mr. Rowland Hunter, formerly of St. Paul's-churchyard, with his uncle, Mr. J. Johnson, the well-known bookseller, whom he succeeded.

Uncle and nephew kept shop on the north side of St. Paul's-churchyard: it was not, like Lackington's, a "Temple of the Muses," but plain and unadorned, befitting the quarters of the bookselling of Protestant Dissent. Johnson's family were Baptists. After he was burnt out from the premises—in, I think, 1810—Rowland Hunter took him up in St. Paul's-churchyard; there he published for William Cowper, John Home Tooke, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Geddes, Dr. Disney, Dr. Enfield, Mr. Fuseli, Mr. Bonnycastle, Mrs. Barbauld, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Miss Edgeworth. In 1788, Johnson began here *The Analytical Review*.

But his greatest hit was the publication of "Cowper's Poems," of which we have heard on the authority of a contemporary of Johnson's that the MS. poems was offered to him by publication by a relative of Cowper's, who had received them from the poet's own hand, and whose object therefore was to have Cowper come to his friend. Johnson declined the publication of them, and published them; but the reviewers condemned them to the trunkmakers, and Johnson's publishing offices in the churchyard and Fleet-street's shop smaldered for a long time. At length, Cowper's relations called again upon Johnson and requested him to print off a few copies of the poems, and accepted upon the same terms as before; they contained "The Task," and were no sooner published than the reviewers hailed Cowper as the first poet of the age, and this success set the first published poems in motion. Johnson reaped the harvest of his misjudgment, and, in 1811, "Cowper's Poems, only two years' copyright, produced the sum of £6700.

Johnson had a large country-residence at Walton, to which fine business succeeded his nephew, Rowland Hunter, as bustling and obliging a bookseller as client or bookworm could desire to meet with. His worldly success does not, however, appear to have kept pace with his years.

Curious things turn up occasionally. Why should anybody go find an old joke in monastic manuscripts? in one of which, relating to Meaux Abbey, we read:—"A certain lay brother, a shoemaker, had a cesspool on his Sabbath day, and would not allow himself to be taken out from beneath the hole, that he might not violate sanctum. But Clare, Earl of Gloucester, would not permit him to be dragged forth on the following day, being Sunday, out of reverence to his Sabbath, and to the law that there." A similar story is told of Saint Stephen, who died four years after the foundation of the abbey, "a certain soldier from Conway, Gwynedd, who was a worshipper of St. Patrick's purgatory, and, upon his return, he gave an account of the keys and pass which he had received there." The Abbey of Meaux, Kent, six days before Easter Sunday, there occurred an earthquake throughout the whole of England, so great that the monks of Meaux, while at vespers, on arriving at the verse 'He hath put down the mighty,' in the Litany hymn, they saw many monasteries thrown down so violently from their stalls that they all lay prostrate on the ground." These amusing things are printed for the new Number of *the Journal of the British Archæological Association*.

Although the Decoration Gate of the Quadrangle of St. Giles-in-the-Fields has not yet been removed, in the general as well as the artistic sense, our contemporaries are busy with the history of the curious work of art which is now doomed to the hammer. Nothing, be as well to make our contribution, without waiting for the Churchwardens' assistance of the gate. In most modern inscription was "The Day of Judgment," in alto-relief, which filled the lunette over the Long-acre, and eastern-gate, originally over the west gate of the old church in 1687. Mr. George Scharf, jun., in his artistic paper read to the Society of Archæologists, 1850, upon "Representations of the Last Judgment," has well described this example :—

The figures in this work are very well proportioned to the semicircular lunette they occupy. The tiers of the Blessed, surrounded by rays, holding the banner of redemption, and with a joyful hand pointing upwards. Angels playing musical instruments, and tumultuously expressing the joys of heaven, conspicuously among them, is Orpheus the Thracian, who is known to be seen in order. The penitential attitudes of the rising dead, and of the condemned, being marshalled by infernal fiends, and driven to the left hand directly and ignominiously cupid from his sublime conception. This side-relievo is executed in a bolder style than the other, and the whole composition is carefully drawn and polished. The date over all of the words, "Remember all the soul passes after death. These are few or no perfect copies of a papyrus. That at present in the Soane Museum is a very fine one, and when published will, it is expected, be very complete.

Photography has been of unbounded service to the instant illustration of archæology. The photographs exhibited by Mr. Lawrence of the Roman remains discovered on his estates at Wycombe, in Gloucestershire, and partly engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, evidence. Still more important are the large photographs of the Roman remains found at Chester, and exhibited by Mr. Wright at the last meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries. The minuteness of the Corinthian capitals is very extraordinary, and the *restorations* complete the illustrations of these very interesting remains, now swept away. It is to be remembered that they were discovered in this class that Daguerre pointed upon his discovery in 1838.

At this festive season *surprises* are in order. Pretty bottles have long been famous items of domestic archæology. Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., lately exhibited four samples to the Society of Antiquaries, one of these bottles being of very large size, in fine condition, and capable of holding three quarts of liquor. Respecting leather bottles Mr. Reed has lately found no reference in Shakespeare, whereas King Henry, on the field, says of the shepherd—

His words sleep under the fresh tree's shade,
And all his woolly sheep graze on the mountain,

and some incidental allusions by early writers to "leathern bottles" along on the highway. Could we obtain a more satisfactory account as to their make and use than was to be found in an old song of the year 1600 in refrain of certain lines being—

So I with him joy where'er he dwell
That first found out the leathern bottel.

Eulogising the "bottel," because the "cans of wood" broke when they fell! because there was plenty of room for the pleasant "pipe and tabor fine" and "black pots," which man and wife might "pull asunder" in domestic strife, while the liquor was the song concludes—

And when the bottel at last grows old,
And with cold liquor no longer bold,
Out of the side you may cut a clout
And mend your mate when he's worn out;
Or take and hang it upon a pin
Until you've got liquor in and things in.

Two of the specimens exhibited had large holes cut open for the sake of a label, and were undoubtedly of the description of the ecptacle for odds and ends. The ballad which Mr. Reed has quoted was originally printed in D'Urfey's "Pills to purge Melancholy," and was communicated by Mr. Albert Smith to the *Mirror*, vol. xxxvii., 1841, with a woodcut of a leather bottle, which Albert met with among the treasures left by an elderly cousin. "The Golden Bottle" was the sign of James Hoe, in Cheapside, in 1657; and of Mr. Richard Hoare, goldsmith, in Fleet-street, in 1693; and when the banking-house was rebuilt the old sign, a gilt leather bottle, was replaced over the entrance, where it may now be seen. Hone, in connection with the Great Fire of London, in 1666, a tradition explaining the choice of this sign by the bankers. We remember to have seen a sign of a public-house sign of the Leather Bottle, at Leversdock-green, Herts.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DR. F.—Your letter gives his opponent the odds of the Queen is not debarred from the privilege of and using a Queen for every Pawn which he advances to its 8th square.

L. L.—We do not see all the newspapers published in America which give a chess column; but we have seen the New York Tribune, and believe its literary and sterling, as the best conducted paper in the United States.

J. B., Birmingham.—One of the positions to which you refer has been in type, we find, for some time, and will appear in a few days. The other is under consideration.

J. H. Lowe.—Your old friend, the problem, is not without influence of interest.

T. SMITH.—As we have before had occasion to remark, the Chess Column of a paper could not be considered a great deal of needless trouble on your part to submit every one of your problems to the scrutiny of the accomplished young one mentioned before sending it to us.

W. H. K.—Your letter is received. We are glad to hear of the progress of the club of which you are the secretary. In reply to your question, we are of the most judicious compositions in the world" when assistance; must be endowed with any qualification, at least, of mediocrity, to be considered worthy of publication. We think that the solution in question is not perfect, but we will look at it carefully before we decide.

CORRECTED.—We have not seen the new chess work by Messrs. Anderssen and Dufresne, and therefore cannot say whether the following variation of the Evans Gambit, which a number of especially associated games, is doubtful, by Mr. Anderssen, on several of the occasions when he has played it in his recent match with Mr. Dufresne, is to be found in the following collection of many fine positions could not be suggested to Mr. Staunton's mind.

Should it be still defective, we fear, dear White, at his second move, may spoil it, and, as he is a "Knight of the Rueful Countenance," be defeated.

TURLETTON.—There is a Chess Club at Reigate, as they play; but we are not acquainted with the names of members.

A. K. Edmonton.—What is the object of sending the problem? Do you require the solution?

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1069, by Mr. Kemp, Cantlowes, Camden Road, by Messrs. J. G., T. K., W. W., Sigma, Hillingdon, J. M. W., Perry, Quilstone, Central, M. E., Falcon, Quarry, Vienna, de Jaucourt, E. B., F. F., W. J. C., Beta, Phillips, Ajax, Alpha, Rex, Lacy, L. E., Wood, Dorset, Ajax, Rex, Alpha, Beta, F. F., W. J. C., Sigma, Wood, Phillips, Perry, Lacy, L. E., Wood, Dorset, Quarry, Central, Quilstone, J. M. W., Falcon, Vienna, de Jaucourt, E. B., Hillingdon, Rhea, Tyro, Suffolk, Rook, John Purcell, Cambridge, Rook, Tyro, Rhea, Suffolk, John Purcell, Cambridge, Rook, Tyro, Rhea, Suffolk, John Purcell, Cambridge, W. M. C., Orlestad, Kenny, R. S. W., Kemp, Gold Ink, Cantlowes, and correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1070 by D. B., R. B., H. Carrick, J. Kemp, T. C., D. H., Turner, F. F., M., J. M. W., Sigma, Wood, Phillips, Perry, Lacy, L. E., Wood, Dorset, Quarry, Central, R. A. S., Perpetual Log, Old Ink, Beta, Quilstone, J. G., Hillingdon, Rhea, Tyro, Suffolk, Rook, John Purcell, Cambridge, Rook, Tyro, Rhea, Suffolk, John Purcell, Cambridge, W. M. C., Orlestad, Kenny, R. S. W., Kemp, Gold Ink, Cantlowes, and correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1071, by Messrs. J. G., T. K., W. W., Sigma, Hillingdon, J. M. W., Perry, Quilstone, Central, M. E., Falcon, Quarry, Vienna, de Jaucourt, E. B., F. F., W. J. C., Beta, Phillips, Ajax, Alpha, Rex, Lacy, L. E., Wood, Dorset, Ajax, Rex, Alpha, Beta, F. F., W. J. C., Sigma, Wood, Phillips, Perry, Lacy, L. E., Wood, Dorset, Quarry, Central, Quilstone, J. M. W., Falcon, Vienna, de Jaucourt, E. B., Hillingdon, Rhea, Tyro, Suffolk, Rook, John Purcell, Cambridge, Rook, Tyro, Rhea, Suffolk, John Purcell, Cambridge, W. M. C., Orlestad, Kenny, R. S. W., Kemp, Gold Ink, Cantlowes, and correct. All others are wrong.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to R 4th	R to Q Kt 3rd (best)
2. Q to Q R 4	K to Q Kt 2nd
3. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
4. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Q R 3rd. Mate

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS No. 1371 and 1372 (The Dusseldorf Prize Problems).

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th	Any move
(Black has a variety of moves, but in all other cases the issue is very obvious.)	2. Mates.

No. 1372.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 8th	P takes B or (c)
2. Q to Q 5th	If Takes R (mate)
3. Kt to K 2nd	K to Q 4th (best)

WHITE.	BLACK.
4. Q to Q 4th	K takes Q or moves.
5. R or Q mates.	

(c) I. Q takes Kt

If Kt to Q 8th, or, if R to Kt 8th, still Q to Q 4th

If Tk.

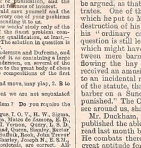
(If K to Q 4th, Kt to K 2nd mate.)

2. Q to Kt 8th (ch) K moves

3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1040.
By Mr. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE EDINBURGH AND DUNDEE CLUBS.

The contest between the above-mentioned Chess Clubs has just terminated in favour of the Dundee, the numbers being, Dundee, 2; Edinburgh, 1.

The deciding game, which we append, was not begun before October 1st last, and, as will be seen, the moves, from the time it occupied in playing and in the number of its moves, of any game of chess ever played through the post-office.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE. (Edinburgh.)	BLACK. (Dundee.)	WHITE. (Edinburgh.)	BLACK. (Dundee.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	(Very well played: Interesting, if Edinburgh had taken the Rook, they would have won.)	
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th
4. K Kt to B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	19. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes Q Kt 4th (ch)
5. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	20. K to R 2nd	B takes Kt
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	21. P to Q 5th	P to Q 5th
(The usual play here is to take the K B Pawn with the Kt: but the Kt has already moved to Castle, as in the last, with perfect safety.)		22. P takes P	P takes P
7. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	(Black has taken the Bishop Black would have secured still, if Q takes Kt, winning easily.)	
8. Castles on Q R	Castles on Q R		
(Black has no great choice of moves; but, in a game of correspondence, he should never be content to defend for attacks, they might, we think, have found something better to do than this.)		23. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 3rd
9. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	24. P to K B 5th	Q to K R 3rd
		25. P to K 6th	P takes K B P
		26. Kt takes K B P	P to K 4th
		(And White resigned.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1375.—An actual Red Game.

White: K at K R 8th, R at K 4th, B at Q Kt 3rd, Pd at B 5th and Q R 7th.
Black: K at K R 3rd, R at K Kt 8th, B at K B 8th, P at K R 7th.

White, having to play, gives mate in five moves.

No. 1376.—By Mr. A. KEMPE.*

White: K at K R 6th, Q at Q Kt 8th, R at Q B 4th and K R 7th, B at K Kt 8th, and K Kt 4th, Kt at K B 2nd, P at K R 3rd, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q B 6th, Q at Q 4th, R at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at Q B 5th, Pd at Q Kt 3rd and Q B 3rd.

White, playing first, mates in two moves.

* This very clever little stratagem was one of the remarkable problems in the Belfast Chess Problem Tourney, and has since been published in many of the newspapers devoted to chess, which certainly have never seen the prize for "two moves."

THE FARM.

The conviction in the Leigh harmaking case has been unanimously quashed by the Court of Queen's Bench, who decided that a small farmer who works on his farm is not "a labourer," and, in fact, does not come within the provisions of the statute, (the 20th of Charles II.) for the effective observance of the Sabbath. The question as to whether the saving of the hay we or was not a work of necessity could not be argued, as that was a matter of fact for the decision of the magistrates. One of the Judges seemed rather to incline to the view which he put to Mr. Mellish, that if a farmer apprehends wet and the destruction of his hay, he might not be held to be in the position of his "ordinary calling" if he seemed in saving it. However, that question is not before us. We have only to deal with the circumstances which might have been introduced in arguing it, the difference between men borrowing, exchanging, and a house on fire overflowing the hay meadows. The barristers "boarded as the pard" received an additional fee, and the public were left to form their opinion as to an incidental remark by Mr. Justice Crompton, on the construction of the statute, that a man who worked hard if a man was found to a barber on a Sunday should escape scot free, while the barber was punished. The Judge remarked that "judging from what we latterly see around us, shaving is not a matter of necessity."

The Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Retford Bird-book," has just published the able and exhaustive lecture on Hereford cattle which we read last month before the members of the Royal Agricultural College. He combats therein the general notion that Hereford cows have no great aptitude for milk, and quotes as one of his authorities in their favour Mr. Stewart, of Tillichewan, who says, "I have had one of his cows, Patience, has given as much as 14 lb. of butter per week last spring without any extra food. In twenty-two months she made, at 2½ lb. of butter, per day. Mr. Duckham maintains that "the quality of the Herefords is not inferior to that of other breeds," and we find that the great London butchers and salesmen indorse this opinion. The Hereford cow of Mr. Thomas John Powell was the first sold at Brampton Madley on the 2nd proximo. The whole of the herd are described from the pen of Mr. Coleman, by Leicester, as the winner of the first prize in his class at the first meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, held at Oxford. The produce has been crossed principally with Mr. Hewer's bulls.

Mr. Mark Stewart has recently sold his Framed fed by Second Cherry Duke of Northumberland, for 1000 guineas. The former cross has lost his Venus de Medicis, which was originally purchased at a long price by the late Duke of Northumberland. The cow was a very perfect animal, standing on perhaps the most beautiful leg we ever remember to have seen in any of the Shorthorn stall. Mr. Mark Stewart Pirnie is now at Southwicke, where the Cherry tribe is still carried on by Cherry Duke, Cherry Duchess, Cherry Countess, Cherry Lord Duke, and Cherry Flower by Red Rates.

The Shorthorn Bull Association admitted at the recent half-yearly general meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society was 110, which is considered a large number of a Shorthorn Association. The Royal Highness Prince Alfred was present, and the Prince of Wales was unanimously elected a member, on the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch, seconded by the Marquis of Huntingdon. Among the new members is the Rev. John Constable, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and Mr. Malcolm, of Poltalloch, Perthshire. Premiums were awarded to reports on Phosphatic and Ammoniacal Manures, on Sales of Stock, Steaming Food, and on Guano. Antonia Maxuring. Foot Rot in Sheep, Mixed Plantations and the Breeding of Roadsters and Hackneys. A resolution of sympathy with the part of the meeting was conveyed to the Dowager Duchess of Athole, expressing the regret felt at the loss which she had sustained by the death of his Grace, who was buried in the old churchyard of Blair Athole on Friday.

The forthcoming exhibition of paintings at Edinburgh will be enriched by contributions from Her Majesty, Scotland Society's winners, from Hamilton Palace, one of them Sir Colin Campbell, the first prize Ayrshire bull, and the other Sir Walter Scott, the first prize Clydesdale stallion, and many others. They will also include the head of Mr. Gourlay Steele, of Edinburgh, who at present engaged on the "Return from Waterloo," a picture of which is likely to be the old Castle of Dunbrean, in Argyleshire, and represents Mr. Maxwell, of Poltalloch, Mr. Campbell, Kilmichael, and Mr. Hammond both, and Steele is about to commence his figure picture of the meeting of the Highland Society in Edinburgh, which will include not far short of 150 portraits of distinguished Scottish and English agriculturists, and will occupy the whole space of all the walls in the arrangement of the society's prize list.

A cold day has been fixed £7 and costs for bringing to Worcester market two cows suffering from foot and mouth disease. It was proved that the symptoms were so slight as to have been by any possibility overlooked by him, although the cows were among a lot of from twenty to thirty. The invalids were ordered to be detained for the adversary's cattle, and not to be given to the owner till the costs of their care and maintenance have been paid by the defendant.

The Duke of Leeds, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Du Cane, &c., have secured Christmas addit, might be framed and glazed with advantage in every landlord's house throughout the land. The Duke remarked that he was glad to find that the permission he gave some years since to his tenantry to kill the rabbits on their respective farms had answered very well in every respect. He regretted, however, to find that the arrangements made in a spirit of kindness and generosity to his tenants had not succeeded so well as he had wished, and he now proposed to them a plan of destroying rabbits which was in such a manner could enable every tenant to enjoy three days coursing, placing each district under the control of two of the principal tenants residing in it. In allusion also to the recent destruction of game by the frosty fog he damage done by game, he remarked that it had never been his wish, as they all knew, that any tenant should be a loser by game on his occupation. Those tenants who had been so damaged had for several years received compensation, and he thought they would admit that he had always endeavoured to meet them fairly in the matter. It was not easy always to estimate the amount of damage done by game, but he would be believed the amount of compensate he had paid was assessed by gentlemen who were perfectly disinterested as regarded game, and he trusted they were satisfied, and he hoped by the coursing arrangements proposed to afford sport to many of the tenants themselves and their friends, but by reducing the number of hares reduce at the same time the complaints of damage."

On the 1st of February, and thenceforward, money orders can be issued at the Post-office in the United Kingdom on the island of Trinidad at the same rates of charge and under the same regulations as those already in force for the issue of money orders for other colonies business is transacted.

HORSE-RACING IN EGYPT.—The Cairo races, established by the present Viceroy (says the Alexandrian correspondent of the *Times*) were run for the first time on the 1st inst., and attracted a great deal of interest about three miles from the city. The course was an oval of two miles in length by half a mile in breadth. The ground was laid out neatly with pebbles, and was broken by transverse ruts formed by the rain—on the whole, tolerable ground, and not too deep in sand. The course, for lack of sufficient weight, was five miles, for £300 and £100 to the second. Four English horses ran, the property of Egyptian grandees, by the permission of the Oheyun bread, who, however, lost the race by his rider dismounting at the third mile, and then remounted and came in third. The winner was the property of Osman recovering the money from the English horse, which was the property of Mr. Cooper, who, it is said, has hitherto won all his races, did not run, as he was considered certain to win without our precedence. The race was run in fifteen minutes. Altogether it was a great success. Besides the Viceroy's stables, there were fifteen other entrances; the arrangements excellent. A book was erected for the Viceroy, and a grand stand for the ladies of the harem, who were provided with carriages, each of six covers, besides the private table for his Highness and his guests, all at the Viceroy's expense. At the conclusion of the day's sport, the Viceroy ran for by the Bashi Bazouk cavalry, who darted off in a body at full speed, and were followed by a number of Arabs on foot. The Viceroy's guests were Count Sponeck, Austrian Minister at War; Sir Charles Macarthy, Governor of Ceylon; Count Sartiranski, Count Nobili, and several of the Consuls-General. It is to be hoped that the English will endeavour to retrieve their name at the next meeting, to be held in May, at Alexandria, for it cannot be denied that a good English horse will have no difficulty in beating Arabs at any distance. The horses which ran on the 5th were Blackaway, Young Spatax, Xalexter, and Engineer's Horse, the latter of which was the winner. It was observed at the same time unexpected by the Viceroy himself, to see the interest displayed in the race by the ladies of the harem. It was thought that the Arab horses, and more of the high officers, no one but the Europeans would have cared for them.

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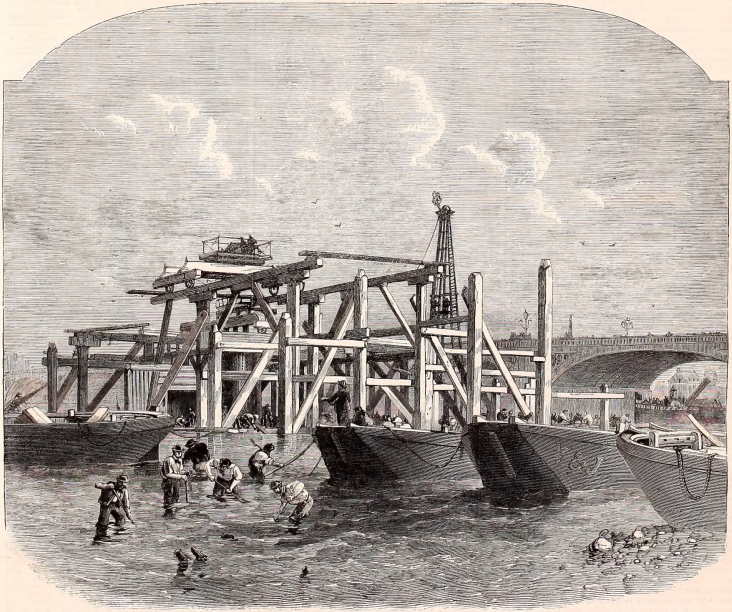
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1244.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SESSION.

ALTHOUGH shorn of the Regal pomp and circumstance which accompany the opening of our great legislative council, the present Session commences with a moral solemnity and a suggestiveness of important coming events such as have not characterised the inauguration of Parliament for several years. We have been accustomed of late to look forward to the Speech from the Throne as a document which has puzzled its concoctors, inasmuch as it has been their task to endeavour to say something when, in fact, they had nothing to say. If Ministers were able to announce formally the advent of a single measure, the paragraph which contained that statement has assumed an aspect almost ludicrous, and political critics have sneered at the hand-to-mouth policy of a Government which appeared to trust to the chapter of accidents, and to wait for something to turn up to enable them decently to occupy the time of the Legislature from February to the end of July. In the present instance, it has needed no specific mention in the Queen's Speech to indicate what must be the chief care and the principal matter for discussion in the coming Session. Unless a diplomatic miracle occur, our Parliament this year will have to consider the question of war in all its melancholy bearings, and with all its anxious and distressing consequences, as the first and main object connected with the national weal. It is true that a subject so important, and on the face of it so engrossing, will probably not entirely interfere with the conduct of domestic legislation; but in such a case it is inevitable that, even if the Government had projected measures involving changes of moment and principles of weight, they must sink and disappear before the absorbing interest and necessity of a war policy. Earl Russell cannot have forgotten the painful and lamentable collapse of his efforts to pass a Reform Bill even of the mildest kind, nor can Mr. Gladstone fail to remember how he was baffled in his gallant attempts at introducing a peace Budget and to bring the expenditure on abnormal fleets and armies within the ordinary revenue of the year, while the war



COMMENCEMENT OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT WORKS NEAR WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 131.

in the Crimea was raging. If we are involved in hostilities with the German Powers on the Schleswig-Holstein question, all Parliamentary doings this year which do not relate to that matter will be reduced to comparative peddling.

In dwelling on the prospects of the Session of 1864, therefore, we are naturally compelled to accept the war question as the first consideration. Indeed, the commencement of hostilities between the Austrian and Prussian and the Danish troops has brought matters to such a crisis that the part to be taken by England must already be decided. There is something in the feverish haste with which the two leading German Powers have precipitated events for which it is difficult to account. No doubt it may be assumed that the federal action against Denmark is the result of a concession to popular feeling in Germany. But, whatever may have been the liberalising tendencies of the Government of Austria of late, it can hardly be supposed that it has become so far unmindful with unconscious Constitutionalism as to go to war merely for the sake of complying with an expressed sentiment of the Austrian people; while, as far as Prussia is concerned, the relations between the King and the people have not been such as to bring about so suddenly a sympathy between them, founded, on the part of the Monarch, on pure personal disinterestedness. If, as may be assumed, the action of Austria and Prussia is severally dictated by a secret ambition to obtain the lead and to be acknowledged as the head of Germany, the race between them is a close one; but at least this idea gives a clue to the rash policy by which they are dragging all Europe into war.

If, as seems inevitable, England is drawn into this war, there would seem on the face of it some justification for the theories of a certain class of politicians, who would be content, the action this country should be one of isolation from that of Continental Europe. Much may be, and probably will be, said of the complications caused by our Royal intermarriages with members of Europe's chief reigning families, and of the extent to which matrimonial alliance with the King of Denmark will be cited as the motive cause for our espousing his quarrel against the German Powers. In the present instance, however, it happens that our Royal intermarriages have been of a kind which may be called personal relations to some of the most important parties engaged in this Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. With the Royal family of Prussia our own Monarch has nearly if not quite as direct relations as with that of Denmark; for, besides the fact that the Princess Royal of England is the wife of the Crown Prince of Prussia (who, by-the-by, is in person taking the command of a corps which is pressing on to Schleswig), the mother of Prince Frederick of Prussia, who is a Princess of Prussia; and his brother is an officer in the Prussian army. More curious still is the circumstance that the claimant of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, is connected, and closely, too, with the Queen of England; for he is married to the Princess Adelaide Victoria of Hohenlohe, daughter of the Princess Anne Feodorowna of Leiningen, sister of the late Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, Prince Charles of Leiningen. This Princess, therefore, is half sister to her Majesty, and, by consequence, the Prince of Augustenburg is nephew, by marriage, to the Queen of England. If, then, it should be the policy of this country to interfere actively on behalf of Denmark, it will be a fair answer to say taunt that our policy is influenced by motives arising out of near family alliance, to point to the blood relationships which exist more remotely on the part of both sides; and to affirm that, in the midst of the complications which arose out of these circumstances, England took the part of those to whom, on a careful weighing of its merits, the justice and the right of the case belonged.

While, then, in the ensuing Session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is mourning over his vanished surplus with the agonised groans which may be expected on the occasion of his reimposing the full duties on tea and sugar, and adding penny after penny in the pound to the income tax; while the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty are presenting their estimates for augmented Army and Navy; while the militia is being called out, and the patriotism of the volunteers put to the crucial test of active service as a force for home defence, it may be possible, and probably will be, for the Queen's Government to occupy the spare time of Parliament by amending the law of bankruptcy; to reorganise the London fire brigade; to interpose in the proposed siege of this great city by metropolitan railway companies a counter-, but not to settle, the question of convict punishment; and to deal with any of those minor measures which, in every Session, spring up with the rapidity and the fecundity of mushrooms, and which hide the scarce a flower in the orders of the day and to prolong the sittings of the House of Commons to one and two o'clock in the morning. It is quite within the province of expectation that the Conservatives will hold high political festivals at the Wednesday morning sittings, and that they will exhibit their strength by defeating any bill which may be introduced for the abolition of rotten boroughs, or any other or other ways vindicate their opinions against what they call dissenting encroachment. No doubt the question of the ballot will occupy an hour and a half one day before dinner; the subject of the Maynooth Grant to Monday evening, for the sake of laughter, jest, and impatience; and, in short, all the hobbies of individual members will be ridden through their course, as usual. But it is much to be doubted whether the hit-by-hit Parliamentary reformers will find the time this year more encouraging for bringing forward their measures. Again, this year, if all that portends come to pass, Mr. Locke King will have to be silent about a £10 franchise in counties; and Mr. Baines will not be heard to advocate a £5 qualification in boroughs. It is not very likely, either, that in the face of a European war party warfare will be roused. The Conservative body may and do boast that they hold the fate of her Majesty's Ministers in their hands; but it may fairly be questioned whether even the chivalrous courage of Lord Derby, or the self-confidence of Mr. Disraeli, will induce them to endeavour to wrest power from Lord Palmerston at a time when power means responsibility of the gravest kind and implies the skilful conduct of vast European complications. Whatever may betide, whatever of the fortunes of England may be impending, it is, we think, certain, that the helm of the State must continue to be guided by the experienced and still able hand of Lord Palmerston. It is possible that there may be changes in the Ministry and modifications of the existing Cabinet; but if we are to come within the influence of a political storm, be it slight or mighty in its extent and pressure, it is to that statesman that we shall have to look, as the pilot who is to enable us to weather it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The debate on the address in the Corps Législatif, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, closed yesterday week, after a discussion which occupied the Chamber three weeks. The entire draught of the address was adopted by 241 to 32.

On Monday the Emperor received, in the Throne-room of the Tuileries, the deputation of the Legislative Body chosen to present the address. The President and the members of the bureau of the Legislative Body headed the deputation. His Majesty was surrounded by the great officers of the Crown and by several distinguished military officers and officials. On his Majesty's right hand stood Prince Napoleon, and on his left Prince Lucien Murat. In reply, his Majesty remarked on the prolonged debates on the address, and declared that he was glad that the time had been taken to reduce to nothing the accusations which had been skilfully spread. His Majesty remarked that he was not the chief Minister, but only the government, pointed out the ill effects of restlessness and constant change in the system of administration, remarked that he was awaiting, from agreement and from time, such ameliorations as are possible, and warned them against compromising the present good by the desire to have the impossible.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Legislative Body an Imperial decree was read proroguing the Session until the 25th inst.

The Emperor has conferred upon the Comte de Flahault, lately Ambassador at Vienna, the dignity of Grand Cross of the Légion d'honneur, of the Légion of Honour.

The Bill which has been posted in Paris announcing the sale of the palace of the "permanent" exhibition at Auteuil. The upset price is fixed at 2,250,000f. The sale will probably be found to be wound up.

One of the most useful works in progress of extinction in Paris is the railway which is to connect the various stations of the great lines with each other. The bridge over the Seine at the Point du Jour is 480 yards long, and is to be constructed of iron, and borne by 4 viaduct 2140 yards long. Three more viaducts are to be constructed between the Seine and the Marne. The first viaduct, 1,000 metres on the left bank of the Seine, 1530 yards long; another crossing the valley of Bercy, 1,000 metres, or 1,530 yards; and 1,127 yards long, from the high road to the Grand Junction. The line between Auteuil and Bercy is 4,000 metres, or 6,120 yards in length, one of which is to be on the right bank of the Seine. The first station will be that of Point du Jour, 1,000 yards from the Champ de Mars. The station of Vaugirard, which comes next, is 2000 yards from the first, and 1220 yards from the fortifications. The station of Mont-rouge, on the road of Montrouge, which is 1660 yards from the preceding. The station is situated between the Orleans railway and the road to Choisy le Roi. The Orleans station, which comes last, will serve as a transit for the goods coming from the line of Sceaux.

From Mexico we hear that the troops under Juarez had been routed at San Luis Potosi, and that the Generals Doblado, Parrier Marquez and Mejia. Juarez is said to have narrowly escaped capture.

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis is at an end. The King applied to the heads of the various parties to undertake the task of constructing an Administration, but failed. The Cabinet, with the exception of M. Van Hoorebeke, remains in office.

PORTUGAL.

The project of law abolishing the tobacco contract has been presented in the Cortes. The duty proposed to be levied is 1200 reis per kilogramme on manufactured tobacco and 2000 reis on cigars.

The stormy debates respecting the late loan continue. The Opposition is severe in its censure on the conduct of the Minister of Finance with respect to the loan. The Minister made a long and able defence, but the bad impression has not been removed.

Yesterday the Duke Bandiera and Senhor Anselmo Braancamp have left the Ministry in consequence of the bad reception by the Cortes of the proposed reforms in the loan.

ITALY.

The Senate has been discussing the bill for the suppression of brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces. The Minister of the Interior reported favourably regarding the decrease of the brigand bands, and the improved state of public order and condition of the Southern provinces. The Minister for War stated that in case of any emergency he could, without difficulty, concentrate 20,000 men in the entire safety, withdraw a portion of the troops at present stationed in the south, and, if necessary, recall them.

Garibaldi has been proposed by the Neapolitans as their Parliamentary candidate. Signor Colonna withdraws from the candidature in respect for that great name. The Neapolitans, it is said, are most enthusiastic in favour of Garibaldi.

The result of the elections is favourable to the moderate party.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, in full sittings last week, discussed the report of their "Committee of Ways and Means" upon the request of the Government for a loan of 10,000,000 florins. The motion of the sum by one half recommended by the Committee was adopted; but the Government declared that it would not assume the responsibility of the Government with regard to Denmark was rejected by 165 to 66 votes.

Advices from Vienna report that the Emperor gave on Saturday last his full consent to the acceptance by the Archduke Maximilian of the Imperial Crown of Mexico. The Archduke has but consented on no way engages the Austrian Empire.

The Fleet under Admiral Tegethoff is gathering large armaments on the Mincio, as if in expectation of some sudden movement from the Italian side.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

War has begun in Schleswig-Holstein. On receiving the German Commander-in-Chief summoned the Danish General to evacuate Schleswig, giving him till five o'clock in the evening to reply. The Danish General replied that "he had orders to defend Schleswig." At midnight the general alarm was beaten at the head-quarters of the Prussians, then at Kiel, and the army marched northwards, crossing the frontier between Holstein and Schleswig, and proceeding to Gottorf. Thence they pushed on rapidly to Eckernförde, off which place were lying two Danish men-of-war. A few cannon shots were exchanged, and then the ships of war steamed away, and Prussians took possession of the town. The Danish troops who were in the place retired.

Meanwhile the Austrians, forming the left of the invading army,

crossed during the night at Rendsburg, and fortified town on the Eider which has been so frequently mentioned of late. A handful of Danes fired a few shots from the Kronewerk, or principal redoubt, and then retreated, with the rest of their troops, over the River Sorg, and on Sorge, three miles north of Rendsburg, destroying the bridge or bridges as they retired. A slight skirmish occurred between the outposts, in which the first blood was shed, the Danes losing one non-commissioned officer killed, and two privates wounded. The Austrians were taken prisoners.

A sharp engagement at Missunde, on the Schlei, has taught Marshal Wrangel by experience that he will encounter a stubborn resistance on the line of the Danewerk. The Prussian, under Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, advanced from Eckernförde on Tuesday and on the Danish outposts at the bridge and the works which form the tête-de-pont of Missunde, on the southern shore of the Schlei. They then opened a heavy fire over of the fire of twenty-four field-guns, to storm some of the Danish works, but were repulsed after a considerable loss of killed and wounded. The Danish outposts were again thrown out. In this action the Prussian loss was considerable. Fifty men were among the wounded, and one company had 130 men killed or wounded. No estimate of the Danish loss has been made, but it is said that no account was made in order, if possible, to flank the Danewerk, and thus to catch the Danes in a sort of trap. The Prussians appear determined to continue their advance towards Schleswig. A point of great importance, as it is at the very narrowest part of the Schlei. On Wednesday they were bringing their artillery up to the front and making other preparations for a renewed attempt.

While the Prussians were maintaining this repulse, there was likewise an unimportant skirmish at Brecknndorf between the head of the advancing Austrian columns and the Danish outposts.

A despatch from Schleswig, on Wednesday evening, gives the following account of an attack on that day by the Austrians:—"From half-past three this afternoon the Austrians attacked the position of the Danewerk at Schaferhaus. Artillery and columns of infantry marched against Hadebly. Towards dark the enemy withdrew, leaving a few prisoners in our hands. Later in the evening firing recommenced, but ceased for a time. At 10 o'clock one of the Ministers, Bang and the President of the Council, inspected the works at Missunde in the forenoon. They then went to Eckernförde, had the firing at Missunde, and witnessed the retreat of the enemy from the extreme point of the Busterf works." A telegram from Munich, on Thursday, gives the advantage to the Austrians. It states:—"In the attack upon the Danewerk yesterday the Austrians stormed the redoubts of Busterf and Wedelgrang, but have still one work before them. Cannonading continues to-day."

The position of the opposing armies in this campaign is soon described. The Danes occupy a line south of the Schlei, from Eckernförde on the Baltic to Missunde, and its strongholds, while extending from the bay of Eckernförde nearly to the Schlei. Their main force appears to be at Schleswig, where they hold the bridge on the Danewerk—their whole force, of which very different estimates are given, being probably about the large line of 40,000 men.

King Christian left his capital on Sunday night, amid the acclamations of the people, to join the army. He was accompanied by the Crown Prince and the Premier, Bishop Monrad, reached Fredericia at noon on Monday, and immediately went to inspect the fortifications of the Danewerk.

A provincial law has been issued at Copenhagen for enabling an accelerated election of the Landsthing.

General Wrangel has issued a proclamation to the Schleswigers explaining the future arrangements of the civil commissioners of Austria and Prussia will be confined to Schleswig.

In the case of the Duchies of Holstein, if not in their presence, at Gottorf and Eckernförde, Duke Frederick of Augustenburg has been proclaimed sovereign of Holstein.

"The strength of the hostile armies is estimated as follows by the Hamburg correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated the 31st ult.:—"According to information on which I have reason to rely, the combined Austrian and Prussian forces, including the corps of Hanoverians and Saxons and Hanoverians; but it is, of course, a question how far their co-operation is to be relied upon. The Austrian army alone is superabundantly strong in cavalry, which may be said to diminish their apparent strength, since in an attack on the Danewerk it will be of little service. The Austrians have 72 guns being for infantry and artillery. As regards the strength of the Danish army in Southern Schleswig, it may be stated at about 40,000 to 45,000 men outside. The whole Danish army is not more than 60,000, and we must allow for troops in garrison at Rendsburg, Schleswig and the remainder of Holsteiners and Schleswigers, which have been weakened by desertions or which it is not considered safe to trust in the field. Some Schleswigers are quartered in the island of Alsen—not alone, but mingled with troops on whom greater reliance can be placed. In the town of Schleswig, according to very recent intelligence, there were 1600 men. The great bulk of the Schleswig-Holstein army will be also scattered with it, renders a large force necessary for its defence."

It is stated that Russia has protested at Vienna and Berlin against the decision of the two great German Powers to occupy Schleswig.

The Bavarian Government is taking steps to call together a conference of the German States favourable to its own views, in order to come to some decision as to the course which they should follow in the Schleswig-Holstein movement.

AMERICA.

There is not any intelligence of military interest from America. The main bodies of the opposing armies were motionless, and the only activity displayed was by the raids of light cavalry. The weather was severe, and the movement movement was likely for the present, but both sides were making the most extensive preparations for the spring campaign. It is stated that the Federals intend to make a double movement on Richmond. The Federals bombarded Charleston from the land side on the 16th inst. On the 18th a sortie was going on when the last reports left. Much mischief to property and casualties, both in men and life, has fallen on the people preparing to meet the anticipated attack by the Confederate ironclads. On the other hand, Charleston is the key to the defence of the advantage of the Confederates, who are believed to be well fortified and in strong force there. The Federals are reported to have landed a force at Morehead City, North Carolina. The journals of that State continue to urge peace with the North, and there is, beyond doubt, a strong Union feeling existing there.

A volume of diplomatic correspondence has been laid before Congress, containing a list of communications between the British and the Federal Governments. In one letter Secretary Seward declared that the Federal Government persist in maintaining that England is responsible for the losses sustained by American citizens from the depredations committed by the Alabama, and demands claims for compensation. In complaining of the outfit of iron-clad rams in English harbours, he declared that the same must be done by the usual some of the great American ports, and that the Navy Department had not a moment to lose in making preparations to protect them. In the event of such an attack, a retaliatory war would be inevitable. Earl Russell replied that such a threat was not looked upon, but he After Earl Russell's despatch Secretary Seward directed Mr. Adams to inform the English Cabinet that the United Government would be compelled to withdraw its own minister from London. In order to endeavour to conduct its intercourse with England on the most friendly terms, when compelled to resort to neither side any permanent cause for discontent.

The correspondence between the British and the American Governments, the main subject of which is the Alexandra and her sister ships, has been published. Mr. Seward complains of Chief Baron Pollock's decision in the Alexandra case, and intimates that, if that be English Law, not only does it require amendment, but America will have to take unusual steps to protect herself against it. The American Secretary continues, that America is sufficiently chastened by the civil war to make any concession compatible with the interests of the national life and honour, but she cannot stand the fitting-out of Alabamas and Alexandras, and the responsibility for the consequences will not be with the United States. Lord Lyons, in reply, points out the unlimited loan in this country, Mr. Seward says, prompted the Government to abandon its neutrality. Lord Lyons puts an end to all concessions for mitigating the rigour of the

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blockade in regard to the shipment of tobacco and cotton. To a complaint of the enlistment of British subjects in the Federal service, Mr. Bennett responds that it should not be repeated unless all British subjects are discharged from the Federal service, and ordered given out to enlist any more. In respect to compensation for the depredations of the Alabama, the noble Earl says they cannot be recognised by the British Government, as they are not founded on grounds of law and justice.

With regard to France, M. Drouyn de Lhuys had urged the recognition of Mexico as a monarchy by the Washington Government. Mr. Seward had flatly declined; and, while avowing that the United States would adhere to a policy of non-intervention, he expressed a belief that the establishment of a monarchical government in Mexico found neither desirable nor easy.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill imposing a duty of two cents on tobacco, and an additional duty of 40 cents per gallon on imported spirits.

General Banks has been appointed to command the district of Missouri.

General Dix has issued a proclamation declaring that more than one tenth of the population of Louisiana desired to return to the Union, whereupon the State laws consistent with the action of such a convention shall revive the State Constitution, and that members of Congress shall be elected.

Thomas Francis Meagher has delivered a panegyric on General Corcoran's services to the Irish soldiers in the American army in New York. His numerous references to the Fenian Brotherhood were loudly cheered.

The Confederate Congress have received their persons who formerly had been allowed to exempt from military duty, and have passed substitutes will not be exempted by a perpetual resistance.

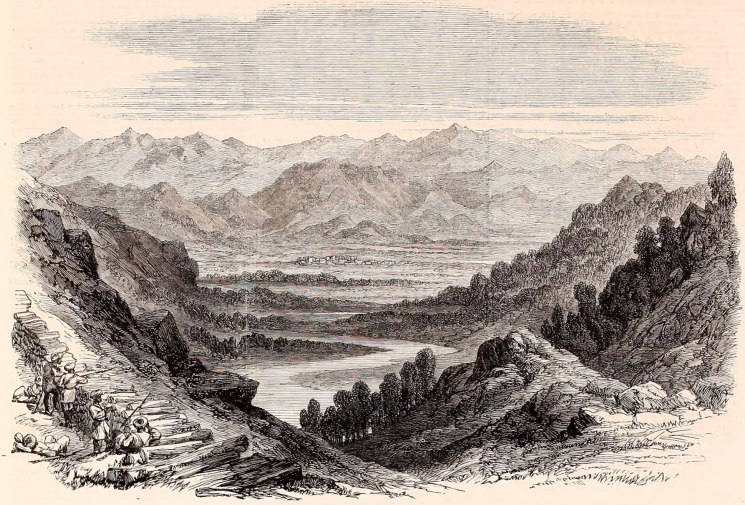
A resolution pledging the Confederate States to defend Mount Vernon. It was asserted that some Confederates had made preparations to go to Canada, for the purpose of rescuing the Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and that a detachment of British troops had been sent to watch their movements.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoon Guards—Cornet A. Pigott-Smith to be Lieutenant.
7th Fusiliers—Ensign R. Saunders to be Lieutenant.
9th Foot—Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant.
11th Regiment—Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain.
14th Regiment—Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain.
16th Foot—Lieut. W. Gair to be Captain. 23rd: Lieut. C. Morgan to be Instructor in Musketry. 24th: Lieut. and Adjutant W. Hall to be Captain. 27th: Lieut. W. H. Bishop to be Captain. 30th: Lieut. A. Lambert to be Lieutenant. 31st: Lieut. H. Lewis to be Captain. 34th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. 35th: Lieut. W. Gair to be Captain. 37th: Lieut. H. Rouse to be Captain; Ensign E. G. Ellington to be Lieutenant. 38th: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Hall to be Captain. 40th: Lieut. E. Ellington to be Lieutenant. 76th: Lieut. C. Hall to be Captain. 77th: Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain. 78th: Lieut. J. T. Carruthers to be Captain. 85th: Ensign R. H. Hall to be Lieutenant. 86th: Lieut. and Adjutant H. Hall to be Captain. 88th: Lieut. H. Hall to be Lieutenant; Capt. H. Cholmondeley to be Major. 97th: F. H. Gibson to be Lieutenant. 98th: Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain. 99th: Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain. 100th: Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain. 101st: Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain. 103rd: Lieut. H. 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EXPEDITION AGAINST THE HILL TRIBES ON THE PUNJAUB FRONTIER.



VIEW OF THE CHUMLA VALLEY AND VILLAGE OF UMBEYLAH FROM THE POSITION HELD BY THE BRITISH FORCE ON THE GORGO HEIGHTS.



THE 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY RETAKING THE CRAG PICKET ON THE HEIGHTS OVER THE UMBEYLAH PASS.—SEE PAGE 134.



OPENING OF THE SWEET-WATER CANAL AT SUEZ.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM EGYPT.

WE have received from Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, a sketch representing the Opening of the Sweet-Water Canal at Suez, of which an Engraving appears above; and two Illustrations of the races recently held at Cairo, given below and at page 124.

OPENING THE SWEET-WATER CANAL AT SUEZ.

In Mr. George's report of his visit to the works of the Suez Canal, which we published at the beginning of last year, he mentioned that the company were then devoting their energies to the formation of this supplementary canal, without which the construction of the Grand Maritime Canal would be next to impossible; and in a recent Number we announced its completion. Fresh water from the Nile is now carried through canals to Suez, viâ Zagazig and Lake Timsah, a distance of about 130 miles, of which eighty miles has either been made or restored by the company. The advantages of an abundant supply of sweet water to the rapidly-increasing town of Suez and its shipping are inestimable, independent of the great facilities it will afford for the transport of the company's material and stores and the maintenance of the people at work on the maritime canal.

The inauguration of this important work took place on the 29th of December last, a small portion near Suez having been left free of water for the purpose. The ceremony of cutting the dam was performed, in the presence of a large number of people, European and native, by Mr. Ruyssenaers, who, in the absence of M. de Lesseps, represents the company in Egypt. The French military and naval officers and men, from the transports lying in the roads, mustered in force; their fine appearance and bearing giving a certain brilliancy to the scene, and contrasting singularly with the dusky groups of Arabs who lined the canal banks, watching the proceedings with rather more interest than an Arab generally is capable of. Sweet water in Suez has hitherto been a precious commodity, and available only to the rich. The assembly afterwards adjourned to a large shed, tastefully decorated with emblematical devices. Refreshments had been hospitably provided by the administration, and Mr. Ruyssenaers took occasion to address the visitors in a few pointed sentences, in which he sketched the progress of the works from its commencement, and congratulated the world upon the general success that had been the result of their labours. He prefaced his remarks by a graceful allusion to the distinguished public services of the late Lieutenant Waghorn, who originated and established the "overland route" to India. A dinner and ball at Schembri's Suez Hotel concluded the festivities.

Unfortunately, the dyke at the Suez end of the canal has since



RACES AT CAIRO: GENERAL VIEW OF THE RACECOURSE.

given way, and a considerable quantity of water has been lost; but measures have been taken to avoid further accident of the kind by the substitution of substantial masonry.

HORSE-RACING IN EGYPT.

The Cairo races established by the present Viceroy were run for the first time on the 5th ult., on the desert near Abbaieh, distant about three miles from the city. The course was an oval of two miles in length by half a mile in width; the ground was hard and mixed with pebbles, and was broken by transverse ruts formed by the rain — on the whole, a somewhat good practice course. The first race was for Arab horses, three miles, for £500, and £100 to the second; it was won by Hamdallah, the property of Ali Effendi, the close contest with Dubby, owned by Halim Pacha. The second race, for horses of all nations, catch weights, four miles for £300, and £100 to the second. Four English horses ran, but were beaten without a struggle by an Arab horse of the Omrah breed, who, however, lost the race by his rider dismounting at the last mile, which permitted a chestnut mare of Ali Pacha's to come in first, the Omrah recovering the second place. The third race was for Arab horses, and was gained by Ali Pacha after a close race with a grey mare belonging to M. Guichard, but not with Hafiz. Altogether it was a great success. A kiosk was erected for the Viceroy, and a grand stand for the Europeans. A buffet was provided of twenty-five tables, each of six covers, besides the private table for his Highness and his guests, all at the Viceroy's expense. The course was properly staked and corded, and kept by cavalry pickets and mounted police, and the whole passed off without a single quarrel or accident of any kind. Two fine regimental bands performed in the intervals between the courses. The first race was run in about seven minutes, the second in fifteen, and the third in six. At the conclusion of the day a purse of £100 was run for by the Bedouin Sheikhs, which ended in a close and dense clump, forming a very pretty and animating spectacle. Among the Viceroy's guests were Count Delaporta, Austrian Consul-General; Sir Charles Macauley, Governor of Cyprus; Count Barcaisnan, Count Nobili, and several of the Consular corps. The whole entertainment was intrusted by the Viceroy with all the arrangements; and it is to his exertions added to the Viceroy's liberality that the great success attending this attempt to introduce racing into Egypt must be attributed.

The General Legislative Assembly of Brazil was opened on the 1st of January.

The *Gazette de France* says —"A letter from Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme) states that the author of 'Madame Bovary' is very ancient and highly reversed in the country, and never takes out of the chapel except on the great calendar festivals. His wife is rich, and wills in the diamonds and precious stones ornamenting it, estimated at 50,000f.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 13.

SUNDAY, Feb. 7.—Quinquagesima Sunday. Napoleon's great victory over the Austrians at Rivoli, 1797.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.—Shrove Quarter. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay, 1587.

TUESDAY, 9.—Shrove Tuesday. John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, burnt for heresy, 1555. Olympic pentaeterides celebrated.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—Ash Wednesday. Peter the Great establishes the Academy of St. Petersburg, 1724. Marriage of Napoleon I. with Maria Louisa, 1810. Concert, 1840.

THURSDAY, 11.—St. Benedict, restorer of the monastic discipline, dies at Clevet, 821. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, born, 1807.

FRIDAY, 12.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, born, 1690. Lord Guilford Dudley beheaded, 1553. Independence of Chili achieved by San Martin's victory over the Spaniards, 1817.

SATURDAY, 13.—Accession of Victoria, Queen of the Sovereigns of Great Britain, after excepting the Declaration of Rights, 1689.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
7 11	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 1	12 1	13 2
7 39	8 13	9 13	10 13	11 13	12 14	13 14

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above mean sea level, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.	
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr. and Sea Level.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Solar Radiation.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	General Direction.	Average Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Inch.	Hours.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Miles	Inches	Hours
20	29·233	44·6	42·1	93	51·5	47·7	S.	20·0	·155	5
21	29·220	44·6	42·1	98	51·6	46·9	W. by S.	S.W.	22·1	·044
22	29·812	39·2	37·2	92	49·2	32·6	S.W.	S.W.	6·9	·002
23	29·982	36·7	32·0	79	44·2	29·6	S.W. by W.	S.W.	14·1	·000
24	30·155	40·4	39·6	97	7	30·9	S.W.	S.W.	11·3	·000
25	30·054	47·6	42·6	97	7	39·0	S.W. by W.	S.W.	15·8	·126
26	29·966	47·1	45·2	97	7	39·0	W. by S.	S.W.	15·8	·126
27	30·064	40·3	40·2	97	7	36·0	W.S.W.	S.W.	23·7	·017
28	30·172	40·1	38·7	97	7	37·2	W.S.W.	S.W.	16·0	·000
29	30·424	37·7	27·1	93	4	32·0	30·1	N.E. by E.	N.E.	2·47
30	30·502	34·1	27·1	93	4	32·0	30·1	N.E.	N.E.	2·47
31	30·502	34·1	27·1	93	4	32·0	30·1	N.E.	N.E.	2·47
1	30·208	40·2	35·8	95	6	29·6	41·5	S.	W.S.W.	S.W.
2	30·168	49·2	43·1	99	10	30·1	50·4	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:

	JAN. 30 TO JAN. 31.						JAN. 31 TO FEB. 1.					
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·767	29·697	29·803	29·893	29·897	29·931	29·931	29·931	29·931	29·931	29·931	29·931
Temperature of Air	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0
Temperature of Evaporation	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97
Direction of Wind	...	...	W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
	JAN. 31 TO FEB. 1.						FEB. 1 TO FEB. 2.					
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·004	29·934	30·103	30·103	30·103	30·103	30·167	30·167	30·167	30·167	30·167	30·167
Temperature of Air	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0	43·0
Temperature of Evaporation	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97	41·97
Direction of Wind	S.W.	W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

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FOR 1864,

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(FEB. 6), CONSISTING OF SUNDRY AND HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

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Switzerland.—Two Stamps
West Indies.—Penny Stamp

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WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, Feb. 13, will consist of TWO WHOLE SHEETS, containing, among others, the following ILLUSTRATIONS:—

Portraits of the Mayors and Sheriffs-Elect, Recorder, Secretary, Sword-Bearer, Common Serjeant, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Solicitor, Coroners, Aldermen, and Chief Officers of the City of London, who will attend the Lord Mayor's Show on Monday next.

Portraits of the Mayors and Sheriffs of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Drogheda, Sligo, Newry, Kinsale, and Youghal.

Portraits of the Seconders of the Address, in answer to the Queen's Speech, in the Lords and Commons.

Prussian Troops Departing from Altona for the North.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's ship Quito.

View of Gouda, the Acclimatisation Farm of the King of Italy.

Statue at Florence.

Inauguration of the National Gallery of Ireland at Dublin.

Review by the Queen at Aldeuil, near Paris.

Several Engravings of the Charing-cross Railway.

Illustrations of Nuremberg.

The letterpress will consist, among other matter, of the first of a new series of articles, entitled "Leaves from a Sketch-book," accompanied by Illustrations; a Letter from our Special Correspondent on the Condition of the Factory Operatives in the North; Original Essays on Literature, Art, Science, Music, the Drama, &c.; a Copious Report of the Lord Mayor's Banquet; and all the Usual Records of the Week carefully condensed.

Price of the Number and Supplement Firpence; Stamped Copies One Penny extra.

Office—198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

PALMYRA as it is to recur to the terrible story which arrived by the last South American mail, the story which has caused a shudder throughout Europe, is too great and strange to be left unnoticed, and there are also some considerations which make it a practical duty to make a few remarks upon the frightful facts.

We will not dwell upon the afflicting details. All who are likely to read these lines are aware that on the 8th of December last a festival, or celebration, in honour of the promulgation of certain decrees of the Pope, was being held in the town of Arica, in a large church at Santiago, in Chili. The edifice was crowded with the female population of the place, high and low, and all were dressed in their lightest and gayest attire in honour of the occasion. The service was proceeding with much fervour with every conceivable device which clerical ingenuity could devise, and thousands of oil lamps were lighted in order to close the festival with becoming splendour. In the course of the proceedings, the pasteboard contrivances caught fire; and everything, including the roof of the building, being highly inflammable, the church was almost instantly in a blaze. The fire dropped upon the high dresses of the assembly women, and such a scene ensued as has never been paralleled. There was no escape from the place; the narrow entrances were soon choked up with the fallen; and ere long the whole congregation of women—numbering, it is said, two thousand—had perished by fire, by suffocation, or by being trampled to death.

Such, very briefly told, is the awful history of the 8th of December. When we were rejoicing in our household at Christmas, the unhappy inhabitants of Santiago were wailing for their dead. Perhaps the most merciful doom was theirs whose entire families were gone, and the heads of the house who died in the midst of it recovered. But those whose home lived to mourn those who had been killed what must that Christmas have been! Let us be thankful that no such carnage was wrought among us; let us think with deep commiseration of the sufferers, and let us, while believing that they had been obeying the voice of religion, And, let it be our case to speak of that which few who have read the details will ever forget.

But let us turn to a practical consideration. It is certain that no such crowd as that which died at Santiago will be collected by such means in England. But it is becoming more and more the custom to draw together enormous crowds by attractions of a religious character. Now, we do not make little or no provision for the escape of an assemblage in the event of a sudden alarm. Anyone who has once in his life seen a crowd, no matter whether composed of high or low, in the agitation of a terror, knows how entirely beyond the control of reason it becomes. There is but one thought, one cry—to get out; and none will wait; all will crush, and the scene is one which makes us all ashamed of our nature. There are many buildings in London and around it—music-halls, theatres, chapels—which are slightly filled by a waster crowd than that in the church of Santiago, and from which, thanks to the construction of the places, escape would be as simple as possible. The subject is one of papers as this impression of our Journal will contain the Royal Speech. But such there are; and every London architect who reads these words will tell such places of upon his fingers, and will require little or no reminder. What proves it to be better than cure is an English saying; but it is, strangely enough, an English saying only, which seldom or never becomes a doing. We do not like preventive measures. We are ignorant, and reckless, and very impatient of "fuss," especially if it entail expense. Men will sometimes take precautions; but they find little favour in the eyes of women, who are very brave, and sometimes very unwise. Let the Fire Brigade tell how fire-escapes are neglected, and chimneys left uncared for, and the Coroners tell how policies are allowed to lapse. A girl was burned the other night at a theatre, and is dead. Were there any precautions taken to prevent the recurrence of a scene that has happened so often? Firegurds stand by the very side of fireplaces in rooms where girls fly about in crinoline, but the safety-wires are not put on. We could go through a long list of instances in which the most ordinary care would preserve life and limb, but the most ordinary care is not taken. But may we not depart from our national character in presence of such an awful event as that in Chili, and take some care for the thousands who will take home for themselves? Parliament will not have much to do at present; might not the Home Secretary be incited to require a report from the police as to the means of exit from the various buildings in London in which great crowds constantly gather. That is a practical suggestion, and not altogether unworthy to have been suggested by the awful tragedy presented in Chili.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, returned to Windsor Castle from Osborne yesterday (*Friday*). Her Majesty, it will be gratifying to learn, has expressed her gracious thanks for holding all levées and Drawing-rooms herself during the ensuing season. It is also authentically stated that the Court will reside at Windsor Castle, the Queen coming to London when necessary for State occasions.

On Thursday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Countess Blücher, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Colonel H. Ponsonby, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Mr. Duff, embarked at Gosport in the Royal yacht Fairy and visited Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. The Queen landed at Netley at a quarter before eleven, and was received by Colonel Whitmore, C.B., Commandant, and the officers of the establishment, who conducted her Majesty to the Royal Chapel. The Queen went to the various parts of the building, and inspected the arrangements, visited the kitchen, and, attended by Dr. Robertson, Inspector-General, with the Medical staff of the hospital, entered the wards where the sick are treated and made inquiries of several of the patients as to their condition. Her Majesty re-embarked at one o'clock, and returned to Osborne. The Earl and Countess of Derby arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Yesterday se'nnight her Majesty walked and drove out.

On Saturday the Queen was attended by the Marchioness of Ely, walked and drove. The Earl and Countess of Derby left Osborne for London.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and the Duchess of Roxburghe attended Divine Service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove out.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, walked and drove. Sir Charles Wood arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen, for dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., the Right Hon. Charles Villiers, M.P., the Clerk of the Council, attended. At the Council the Sheriffs for 1864 were appointed. Sir Robert Malcolm attended from the Queen. After the Council the Ministers returned to London.

Professor Tyndall, F.R.S., will have the honour of delivering two lectures on electricity before the Queen and the Royal family at Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The health of the Prince of Wales continues to make satisfactory progress.

On Monday her Royal Highness, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, left Frogmore House in a close carriage and pair, and drove through the Park, returning to Frogmore House soon after noon's drive.

On Tuesday the Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, went to the private chapel in Windsor Castle, to return thanks for her recovery. The service was performed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

As soon as the health of the Princess is safely established, it is expected that her Royal Highness with the Prince of Wales and the infant Prince, will leave Frogmore House for Marlborough House, where they will reside for a time, and afterwards proceed to Sandringham House.

The infant Prince is in perfect health and is making excellent progress. The christening of the infant Prince will take place on the 10th of March, the first anniversary of the wedding-day of the Prince and Princess. The name of the infant Prince will be Albert Victor.

On Saturday last the Princess, accompanied by Captain H. G. Grey, went out pheasant-shooting. His Royal Highness enjoyed some excellent sport and returned to Frogmore House to luncheon. The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at Frogmore and lunched with the Prince of Wales, returning to Kew in the afternoon. The Prince of Leiningen left Frogmore House. Earl Granville arrived at Frogmore House on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, accompanied by the staff of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The Rev. Seymour Neville and the Rev. George Hall officiated during the ceremony.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by Earl Granville, went out shooting, and returned to Frogmore House to luncheon. Subsequently his Royal Highness walked through Windsor, returning by the park to Frogmore House. The Prince of Leiningen left Frogmore House for London.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, C.B., went out shooting in the Home Park. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, left Frogmore House in a close carriage and pair and went on an hour's drive in the grounds of the park.

The Hon. Mrs. Coke has succeeded the Countess of Macclesfield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess, and Major Teesdale, C.B., has succeeded Captain Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Richmond. Yesterday se'nnight his Royal Highness proceeded to Gosford, East Lothian, on a visit to the Earl of Wemyss and March.

The Queen of Denmark and Princess Dagmar are expected to arrive in London early in the ensuing month from Copenhagen, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, in order to be present at the christening of the infant Prince.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, returned to St. James's Palace on Wednesday from Kew.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is expected at St. James's Palace, in about a fortnight, from Germany.

The Duke of Cambridge on Wednesday left Ellington returned to Apsley House on Tuesday from Strathfieldsaye, Hants.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester returned to Great Stanhope-street on Wednesday from Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond arrived at their mansion in Belgrave-square on Wednesday last week.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe arrived in town on Tuesday from their seat, Floors Castle, Roxburghshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury returned to their mansion in Arlington-street on Saturday last from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton and Viscount Hamilton returned to Chesterfield House on Monday from Beaudesert, Staffordshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury returned to town on Wednesday from Savernake Forest, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury, returned to Hertford-street on Wednesday, from Savernake Forest, Wilts.

The Marquis of Lansdowne returned to town on Wednesday from Bowood.

Earl and Countess Grey arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace on Tuesday from Howick Castle, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have arrived at their residence in South-audley-street from Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury returned to town on Tuesday from St. Giles's, Dorsetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Effingham and family have arrived in Eaton-place from Thoresse House, Oxfordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Eras, Viscount Crichton, and the Ladies Crichton returned to their residence in Eaton-square on Thursday from Cruic Castle, in the county of Ayrshire.

The Earl and Countess of Carlisle arrived at their residence, Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Lyveden at Farming Woods, Northamptonshire.

Countess Craven and the Ladies Craven arrived in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, from Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, where they have been staying as a visit to the Earl and Countess of Wilton.

Earl Granville, K.G., returned to his residence at Prince's gate on Tuesday from Calwich Hall, Cheshire.

Earl Cowper arrived in town on Saturday last from Panshanger, Herts.

The Earl of Fowis arrived in town on Tuesday from Fowis Castle, Monmouthshire.

The Earl of Caithness returned to town on Tuesday from Wemyss Park, Wemyss-castle.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlerose have arrived at their residence in Eaton-place from Killarney House, Killarney.

Viscount Wimborne is staying at Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, on a visit to Earl and Countess Howe.

Viscount Sydney has arrived at his residence in Cleveland-square from Drayton, Lincolnshire.

A marriage is arranged to take place, on the 8th inst., between the Rev. Reginald Lane Mills, M.A., Viscount Clifden, and the Hon. Miss Bosanquet, daughter of Lord and Lady Cranworth.

POLITICAL BANQUETS.

The EARL OF DERBY gave a full-dress Parliamentary banquet on Wednesday at his manor-house, Knowsley, to the following members of the House of Commons:—Mr. James Acheson, Viscount Bury, Lord Burghley, Mr. Richard Cavendish, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Richard Grosvenor, Viscount Castlerose, Lord Clarence Paget, Viscount Bury, Lord Proby, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. William Holt, the Right Hon. Thomas Alcock, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. John Cheetham, Mr. Thomas Bazley, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, the Hon. Henry Brand, the Hon. Sir Arthur Duncombe, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, Mr. Wodehouse De Earlbrg, Colonel Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Wodehouse De Earlbrg, Colonel Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Cheshire, Mr. Charles Gregory, Mr. Stanhope, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Colonel White.

Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P., received an dinner, at his residence, Grosvenor-gate, on Wednesday, a party of members of the House of Commons. There were present Lord Burghley, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Henry Scott, Lord Stanley, Lord Lovaine, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Charles Russell, Lord Elcho, Lord Robert Lowe, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. William Holt, the Right Hon. Thomas Alcock, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden, Mr. John Cheetham, Mr. Thomas Bazley, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, the Hon. Henry Brand, the Hon. Sir Arthur Duncombe, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, Mr. Wodehouse De Earlbrg, Colonel Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Cheshire, Mr. Charles Gregory, Mr. Stanhope, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Colonel White.

Mr. ROBERT HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P., received at dinner, at his residence, Grosvenor-gate, on Wednesday, a party of members of the House of Commons. There were present Lord Burghley, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Henry Scott, Lord Stanley, Lord Lovaine, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Charles Russell, Lord Elcho, Lord Robert Lowe, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. William Holt, the Right Hon. Thomas Alcock, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden, Mr. John Cheetham, Mr. Thomas Bazley, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, the Hon. Henry Brand, the Hon. Sir Arthur Duncombe, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, Mr. Wodehouse De Earlbrg, Colonel Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Cheshire, Mr. Charles Gregory, Mr. Stanhope, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Colonel White.

THE SHERIFFS FOR 1864.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Wednesday, containing the following official list of sheriffs appointed by her Majesty in Council for the year 1864 :—

ENGLAND.

(Recording Counties and Liverpool.)

Bedfordshire.—Robert Henry Lindsell, Esq., of Biggleswade.
Berkshire.—Richard Hart Sutton, Esq., of Donnington Grove, Windsor.
Buckinghamshire.—Thomas Tyringham Bouverie, Esq., of Westbury Manor
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—Edward Ellis Cunningham, Esq., of Croxton Park.
Cheshire.—John Ralph Shaw, Esq., of Arrowe Park, Birkenhead.
Cumberland.—Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., of Greenlands.
Derbyshire.—Sir Henry Every De Vere Every, Bart., of Egginton.
Devonshire.—The Hon. Mark George Kerr Rolle, of Stevenstone.
Dorsetshire.—Charles Augustus Wyndham, Esq., of Clifton Maubank.
Durham.—John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., of Walworth Castle.
Essex.—Edward Disney Roope, Esq., of the Rookery.
Gloucestershire.—Goodrich Charles Colquitt Crawley, Esq., of Brockhampton Park, Andoversford.
Herefordshire.—Arthur Kyrle Arkwright, Esq., of Hampton Court.
Hertfordshire.—Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., of Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead.
Kent.—George Field, Esq., of Ashurst Park, near Tunbridge Wells.
Leicestershire.—Edward Hall Dalby, Esq., of Burton Lazars, Melton.
Lincolnshire.—William Foster, Esq., of Hawthorne House, Bovon.
Monmouthshire.—Henry Charles Berry, Esq., of Llanarth Court.
Norfolk.—Henry James Le Wormer, Esq., of Little Walsingham.
Northamptonshire.—Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby.
Northumberland.—Henry Stokoe Watson, Esq., of Newcastle.
Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Hildyard, Esq., of Annesley.
Oxfordshire.—Francis Stonor Lee, Esq., of Shirburn Castle.
Rutland.—Charles Cornelius Eaton, Esq., of Tixover.
Shropshire.—David Pearce Ackerley, Esq., of Acton Hall, near Shrewsbury.
Somersetshire.—Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court.
County of Southampton.—James Wentworth Buller, Esq., of Rotherfield Park, Alton.
Staffordshire.—George Briscoe, Esq., of Elmhurst Hall, Lichfield.
Suffolk.—Sir George Nathaniel Broke Middleton, Bart., of Shrubland.
Surrey.—Thomas Farncombe, Esq., of Reigate.
Sussex.—Thomas Leppitt Weeks, Esq., of Chalvington, Ringmer.
Warwickshire.—James Booth, Esq., of Broadwell.
Westmorland.—Matthew Thompson, Esq., of Kirkby Stephen.
Wiltshire.—John Lewis Phipps, Esq., of Leighton House, Westbury.
Worcestershire.—Thomas Somerville Holbech, Esq., of Farnborough Hall.
Yorkshire.—Frederick Charles Trench Gascoigne, Esq., of Partington Park, Aldborough, Boroughbridge.

WALES (North and South).

Anglesey.—William Massey, Esq., of Gwenynog.
Brecknshire.—Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, Bart., of Glanrek Park.
Cardiganshire.—Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan, Aberystwith.
Carmarthenshire.—Henry Llewellin Paxley, Esq., of Llwynduvay.
Carnarvonshire.—Griffith Humphreys Griffith, Esq., of Carnarvon.
Denbighshire.—John Lloyd Wynne, Esq., of Coedymaen, Mold.
Flintshire.—Sir Thomas Edward Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre.
Glamorganshire.—Thomas Llewellin Jenner, Esq., of Swansea.
Merionethshire.—Lewis Williams, Esq., of Vronwnion.
Montgomeryshire.—Major-General William Edward Jones, of Garthmyl Hall.
Pembrokeshire.—Thomas Harcourt Powell, Esq., of Broadmoor.
Radnorshire.—George Augustus Haig, Esq., of Llanantfraid.

Louise Marie Thérèse de Bourbon, Duchess of Parma, died at Venice on Monday, after an illness of a few days, in her forty-fifth year.

King Kamehama, the fourth Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, died on the 30th of November last, aged twenty-nine years, leaving no children. Prince Lot, his eldest brother, succeeds to the throne.

The native bankers of Bombay have held a public meeting, at which it was resolved that, for the clearing of his head a Hindoo should be charged two annas, a Parsee four, a Mohammedan five and a half annas, and a European nine pice. The European may not shave himself, for, being able to shave themselves, any attempt to raise their rates might drive them to self-protection. There were 2000 barbers present, and the total paper sacrifice in commission to the present dearness of the necessaries of life.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The little church of Pilchcott, Bucks, was reopened on Wednesday week, after restorations. The Bishop of Oxford preached.

The Rev. F. W. Janvrin has been presented with a portable clock and case by the inhabitants of West Alvington, also a writing-desk by the ministers and children of the schools.

The Government is about to issue a commission, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to be the head, for revising the terms of subscription to the Articles.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrated the new Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, at Frome. The building will form a chapel of ease to the parish church, and has been erected in accordance to the pointed entire of Wells and, Lincoln, and Freiburg.

The Queen's Printers of the Bible have met for the purpose of abolishing the new system in the Church of England, held its annual meeting in Manchester, on Tuesday week. A number of clergymen of all parties attended, and the progress of the movement was declared to be satisfactory.

The payment of Rate Bills for the Middle Schools will be kept up by Sir Rowland Palmer last spring, and which has since been excellently well built, on a new and improved plan. The Rev. Henry Hugh Hilton, Oxford, was dedicated by the Lord Bishop of London, on Saturday last, to All Saints. It is to serve as a chapel of ease to the parish of Hampton.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the examining chaplains at St. Paul's Cathedral for the ensuing year of the present month:—Feb. 7, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, Rector of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street. Feb. 14, the Rev. William John Hall, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Minor Canon of St. Paul's; Feb. 21, the Rev. Henry Wace, M.A., Senior Fellow of University College, Oxford, Professor of Theology to King's College, London; Feb. 28, the Rev. Charles Bassett, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. T. Sleeman, formerly Vicar of South Tawton, Exeter, to be Archdeacon of Gibraltar, vacant since the death of the Ven. R. J. Wilson, M.A., Feb. 1. The Rev. H. Eld to be Rector of Norton Bavant, near Heytesbury. Rev. H. B. Byres to be Vicar of Hilford, Bray. Rev. R. Cobb to be Vicar of Ilford, Oxford. Rev. J. Johnstone to be Incumbent of dismemberm, Oxon; Rev. W. Pomfrayter to be Incumbent of Hillmorton, Rugby. Rev. J. Lamb, M.A., to be Chaplain of St. George's Hospital, London. Rev. Jer. Johnson to be Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hoxton. Rev. J. Hall to be Vicar of Bramley, Surrey; Rev. Thomas Hickenbotham to be Vicar of Ewhurst, near Cranbrook; Rev. G. B. Sharpe to be Curate of Tooley, South Wales; Rev. J. R. Thompson to be Perpetual Curate of Ecclesall, Sheffield.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS. At Oxford the new Examination Statute, which caused so much excitement in the University, has been rejected by Convocation by a majority of ten. A compromise was proposed, but the opposition was too strong. The Statute was thrown out, with the exception of that portion of it having reference to the four years' course of study, which was carried by a majority of 100, which was carried. The great objection to the scheme, which it was estimated would only pass by a majority of 50, was that it would do away with the cricketing members of the convocation, who considered that twenty acres of land would be required for the purpose of cricket. The new examination yesterday week, for electing a Professor to serve on the Hebdomadal Council in the room of Dr. Jeune, who has resigned the Vice-Chancellorship, there were nominated—viz., Rev. Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor of Divinity, Rev. Dr. Pusey, Rev. Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christ Church, Rev. Dr. Bliss, Rev. Dr. Price of Balliol, and Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of St. John's.

Per diem, the Astronomer Royal, has been appointed Sir R. Peel's successor in Queen's College, Birmingham. The Rev. J. Wilson has been elected Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, in the room of Mr. Fawcett, who has resigned his Fellowship on his marriage with Miss Garrett. The Professor of Political Economy (Mr. Fawcett) delivered his inaugural lecture in the University-museum on Saturday morning. There was a large attendance, as well of senior members of the University as undergraduates. The Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, is the last senior member who undergoing a complete restoration (almost tenantable) and improvement, which will cost £3000. The Commissioners of Public Works have also undertaken to restore the Chapel of Jesus College, at a cost of £600. It appears that 104 gentlemen took honours at Cambridge this year, of whom 43 were wranglers, 31 senior optimes, and 30 junior optimes. The number in 1862 the number were 34 wranglers; and in 1860 the number was 121. In 1861 there were 38 wranglers; and in 1860 the number was 121. Prince Leopold has been elected a Governor of Wellington College. Prince Leopold being removed in 1861 the mathematical honour list perceptibly diminished in numbers. Dr. Kennedy, Dr. C. G. Smith, and Dr. Vaughan, Head Masters of fourth wranglers, claims 11 other wranglers; seven representatives of this year's list are sons of clergymen, and three sons of Fellows of the University. Mr. J. R. Furlong, of Trinity College, and formerly of the City of London School and Dublin University, is the senior wrangler.

An Aberdeen journal says:—"Earl Russell, we understand, has arranged, however, with the Lord Provost, to attend the Court of March; an arrangement, however, which has not been communicated to the Town Council."

The Rev. G. W. Anstice, B.A., has been appointed to the Second Mastership of Dresden Grammar-school, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

Mr. C. U. Bower, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, one of the Assistant Masters of Shrewsbury School, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of the Grammar School, Walsall.

A telegram anticipating the intelligence brought by the Bombay mail informs us that the new Governor-General of India, Sir Henry Lawrence, arrived at Calcutta on January 12.

The Institute of British Architects has awarded to M. Mouchel, Paris, the Soane medallion for his general contribution to the progress of the profession in acknowledgment of services rendered to art.

The annual Battery of Artillery will commence next month with good encouragement. Above 2000 mackerel were caught in one night at Mount's Bay, and 1000 pilchards have been purchased at the high rate of 4*l.* per cwt. and sent off to the London markets.

It has been calculated that since the conquest of Algeria, hundreds of millions of francs, and the lives of thousands of brave men in that colony, act that of this moment in all the vast tracts of African soil subject to the rule there is not a single road.

The Marseilles journals announce that a large theatre has been built in the Rue de Rome, on the site of the Cirque Olympique, and is to be called the Eouffe Marseillais. The pit will accommodate 2000 persons, and the whole building will cost 1,200,000 francs. The management of the new theatre has been confided to M. Salaurier, director of the theatres of Marseilles.

George Victor Townley has been pronounced sane, and the capital sentence which was passed upon him has been commuted for life. In connection with the proceedings in this case it is but justice to state that Dr. Forbes Winslow, who had been subpœnaed on behalf of the Crown for his services as a psychological expert at the trial, refused to enter upon an examination of the prisoner, unless he received a fee, which he stated to be the undivided and undetermined by any pecuniary engagement; and as there was no time to spare, he left Liverpool.

The forty-third annual meeting of the governors of the Farmers' Benevolent Institution was held on Wednesday at the residence of Admiral Sir William Bowles in the chair. The report stated that since the last meeting 1686 cases had been relieved, and 1686*l.* 10*s.* had been altogether 2161 cases and 1686*l.* 10*s.* had been given away. Two years ago a pension had been received from the Governor of the Penang, the Governor of Tasmania, the Governor of Victoria, the Governor of New South Wales, the Governments of Sweden and Norway, as well as from shipping masters and others. The committee appealed to the liberality of the agricultural body of society and an appeal for a more liberal support from the public.

The proposal to establish a Royal Academy of Dialectology to elicit the mouth of the port of Schestopol (says the *Constitutionnel*) has given rise. At the head of the list of members are the names of the Emperor Napoleon, and the ships Gaval and Stilletto, as well as, in fact, the ships Naval and Cadet. The Academy is to be composed of forty members, and to be called Apostles, Tobacco, Statistician, Empress Marie, the Vaccinili, and the frigate Legend, for the Arts and Sciences. The object of the Academy is to expand the means of right hope hosts and a measure of its home power, and of course to be a great success, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea. It is to be composed of the Emperor Napoleon, Empress Marie, and others, as will bear the first shall be lighted. The breakfast hour is between eight and nine o'clock; and before that time all the emigrants, except those under medical orders, are to be out of bed and dressed, and the beds rolled up, and the deck on which they sleep properly swept. Dinner is laid at one o'clock, and supper at six; five are to be put out at seven o'clock, and the lights are to be put out at nine o'clock. Each of the passengers are to be mustered at ten a.m., and are expected to appear in decent apparel. The day is to be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit. "No smoking shall be allowed between decks. The following kinds of misconduct are strictly prohibited:—All immoral or indecent acts or conduct, talking indecently, using obscene or profane language, quarrelling, fighting, threatening, using blasphemous, obscene, or indecent language, or language tending to a breach of the peace, malingering, gambling, drunkenness, fighting, disorderly, riotous, quarrelsome, or insubordinate conduct."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Henry Nind, of Beech-street, Barbican, has been elected a member of Common Council for the ward of Cripplegate Without, the vacancy having been caused by the death of Mr. Sewell.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening next (Sir B. Macmillan, K.C.B., president, in the chair) the papers to be read will be—1. Mountains and Glaciers of the Canterbury Province, New Zealand; by Dr. Hooker. 2. On the Frontier Province of Loreto, in Northern Peru; by Don Antonio Raimondi.

Within the last day or two active measures have been taken in proceeding with that portion of the new railway embankment which will extend from Waterloo Bridge to the east end of the Temple Gardens, and in the course of a few days the whole of the arches between Waterloo and Westminster, one of which we give in Engraving, will be in active progress. The contract is undertaken by Mr. Jackson.

The annual meeting of the members of the Emancipation Society was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. William Evans in the chair. The annual report was of a very encouraging character, and spoke favourably both of the progress of emancipation and of the attitude of the Government in relation to American affairs. The chairman and Dr. Massie both gave an account of their recent visits to the United States, and expressed their belief in the stability of the Union and the entire abolition of slavery.

The works of art, models, machinery, and other objects of interest contained in the museum founded by Sir John Soane, Lincoln's-inn-fields, were reopened, on Wednesday, to the inspection of the public, and will continue open each Wednesday till the end of next month, when they will open for the extended period of three days in each week. The exhibition is free to the public, but cards for that purpose must be obtained personally at the museum or by letter addressed thereto.

An accident occurred on Thursday week at the messageries now forming at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The old roof and timber of the animals had left his situation, and a new man was engaged in his place, who had only been employed two or three days. While he was near a rope, he saw him and then another sprang upon him, seized him by the hand and arm, and commenced beating him. The latter were struck repeatedly with heavy iron rods, but it was some time before they could be made to quit their grips. The man's hand was severely injured, but not dangerously.

The works for the construction of the new bridge at Blackfriars are commencing in earnest. A number of workmen, with the requisite apparatus in lighters, are employed in driving the piles on the west side of the present wooden bridge. The piles are being driven immediately in front of the wrought-iron columns, or cylinders, which will be filled with brickwork and concrete. The piles are driven in a row, and are to be cut off level with the river bed. Two rows of piles are driven, the two rows are to be 18 ft. 6 in. apart, and the two nearest the Middlesex and Surrey shores 64 ft. each in length. The piles are driven to a depth of about 30 ft. each, so that the whole water will be 21 ft., and at the centre of the arches nearest the shores the depth will be 24 ft. 6 in. at high water. The floor of the bridge will consist of wrought-iron plates, firmly bolted to the girders. This floor will be covered with concrete, upon which will be laid the roadway, which, in the first span, now bridge will be 72 ft. from battlement to battlement, being 33 ft. more than the present structure. The footways will be each 6 ft. wide, and the roadway 30 ft. each. The centre of the new bridge will be only 1 ft. to 4 ft. above that of the present bridge, so that the new approaches will be almost level.

The first of the buildings which has been erected by the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Society's munificent gift to the city of London was referred will be ready for occupation in the course of the present week. The building, which is situated in the open space in Cow-cross-street, near the Shrewsbury station of the Great Eastern Railway, is of the number of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and is to be used as a shed and some other purposes connected in making a cattle market. There is every expectation that the speculation will be most successful, as the building is in the immediate vicinity of the cattle market, and in close proximity to the cornpoints. Rooms have been constructed of the dimensions of 12 ft. by 12 ft. for the use of the drovers, with a small family. There are rooms of a smaller size, and some for single men. There are also shops on the basement floor with a convenient entrance from the street. The rooms will be let at a rental of about £50 a year. The domestic comforts of the inmates have been considered, and there are lavatories for the use of the men, and for the women and children, a plentiful supply of water, and excellent ventilation. The whole premises are lighted with gas, and there is a bell in each of the rooms (which will be from 8s. to 10s. each) by means of which to shove the money at the pay for the rooms can be easily intended his gift.

Last week the births of 2107 children—1044 boys and 1063 girls—were registered in London. This is a considerable increase upon the 1854-62 the average number (corrected) was 2031.—In the week ending December 26 the births of 2107 children were registered in London. In the previous week in the previous ending weeks of ten years 1854-63, corrected for increase of population, the average number was 2046. In the week ending Jan. 2 1864 although much less than any returns have yielded since the cold weather set in, was more by 20 than the average of the ten if the returns had been equalled. Of the deaths registered last week from diseases of the organs of respiration, 25 were referred to bronchitis, 24 to diseased lungs, and 20 to pneumonia, or lung fever, and 7 to diseases of the heart, 3 to pleurisy, 2 to croup, and 20 to diarrhœa. 784 persons died under 20 years of age, 484 were of or under five years of age, 300 were of 60 years and upwards. Of 15 nonagenarians are recorded, the oldest of whom was a chimney-sweeper, who had attained the age of 93 years.

A meeting of the National Life-boat Institution was held on Tuesday at the Mansion-house. Rewards amounting to £140 were voted to the crews of the society's life-boats at Newbiggin, Northumberland; Lytham, Lancashire; and Whitby, Yorkshire, for services in the county of Durham in putting off and saving the crews (consisting of twenty-seven persons) from the following vessels:—The brig Lord Nelson, barque King Crow, and steamship Rob Roy, of Sunderland, seven; Prussian sloop Annette Catherine, of Groningen, three; and Norwegian barque Ellen, of Arendal, seven. A silver vase was granted to the crew of the George, Isle of Wight, life-boat of the institution, in memory of the late Mr. Thomas Hellyer, who was for many years coxswain of the life-boat, and who, during the period he had been employed, was the means of saving 200 lives. The George was launched on the 19th ult. The cost of this life-boat was defrayed by the Queen's Letter Box Club, and the Ship Lads Club, and since she has been on her station she has been instrumental in rescuing 138 lives from shipwreck. A reward of £4 was voted to the crew of the Scarby life-boat, called the Prince Albert, for going off and rescuing the crew (consisting of seven men), of the brig Ellen, during a gale of wind, had been wrecked off Hasborough Knoll. Rewards amounting to £10 were voted to the crews of the institution's life-boats at Tynemouth (Northern Bar) and at Portheawl, for putting off in each to the assistance of the Norwegian barque Ellen, and rendering valuable services of the boats. Various other rewards were voted for services rendered by the institution's life-boats, and a new life-boat at Greenore, in the entrance of Carlingford Lough, county of Dundee. The institution had recently been left to the institution—viz., the late David Campbell, of Edinburgh, £1000; the late Alexander Gow, of Gravesend, £500; the late Miss Emma Keate, of Kensington, £400; and "A Friend" but sent the testators £100 for the Prince Albert life-boat. It was reported that Mr. Robert Whitworth, Esq., the celebrated gun-manufacturer, of Manchester, had recently presented to the institution a life-boat, to be stationed at Boston, and for their future maintenance. Payments amounting to £600 having been made on account of life-boats building, the proceedings terminated.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Alexanders case is set down for argument in the Court of Queen's Bench this day. A rule was granted of four Judges from the Court of Queen's Bench and four from the Court of Common Pleas.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have appointed Monday next, at eleven o'clock, to deliver judgment in the long-pending cases of Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, and Messrs. Parker and Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. Kennedy, who was the sub of Mrs. Swinfen in the famous Swinfen case, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor Chancery Counsel, a coveted dress drawn by himself, giving to him, as a reward for his services, the Swinfen estates after the death of Mrs. Swinfen, who is now very ill, and likely to repudiate the deed. The Master of the Rolls held that the deed was invalid as having originated in undue influence exercised by Mr. Kennedy. The deed delivered judgment yesterday week, confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls and dismissing the appeal with costs.

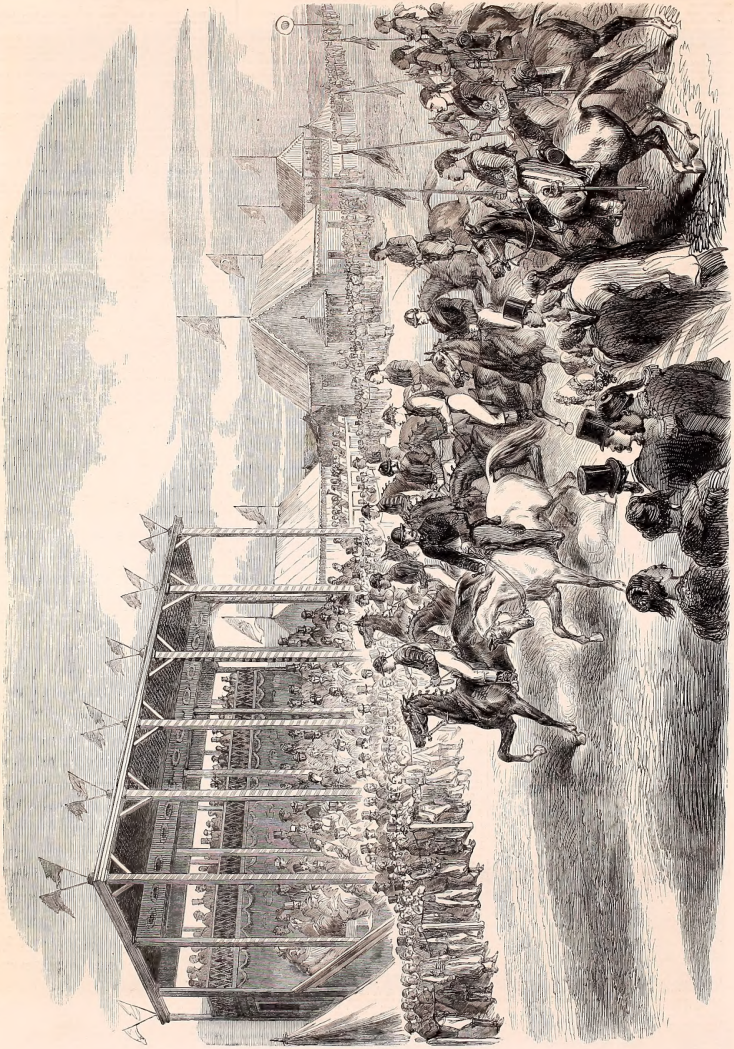
William Henry Barnes, a man of respectable appearance, was charged at the Mansion-house, on Monday, on a charge of having embezzled nearly £2000 of the money of Messrs. Mitchell and Co. He was found guilty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, the police magistrate at Marlborough-street Police Court, gave an important judgment in respect of the Merchandise Marks Act on Tuesday. An old case had been brought before him in which he was required to exercise sentences to state how they became possessed of plumbeous metal, and, finally, Mr. Tyrwhitt. The cases underwrote gave the required information.

Tyrwhitt ordered the defendants to give the required information.

The Lambeth police-court was presided by Mr. Lambert, pour-law inspector, at Belmont-green, on Tuesday. It related to the charges which had been preferred by the guardians against Dr. Moore. These charges were of various kinds—fostering neglect of duty, making claims for cases which he never attended, and other matters. The inquiry was adjourned.

Dr. Lankester held an inquest on Tuesday at Greenwich-hill, St. John's-wood, on the body of Mrs. Stoke, wife of Mr. F. Stoke, of Greenwich-terrace, who was burnt to death on Sunday. The deceased was formerly celebrated as an actress, under the name of Miss Cleveland. In fifteen years 40,000 persons under twenty years of age have died from burns, being at the rate of eight a day.



THE RACES AT CAIRO: CANTER IN FRONT OF THE GRAND STAND BEFORE THE START.—SEE PAGE 131.



"THE MEETING OF ABRAHAM'S SERVANT WITH REBECCA AT THE WELL." BY W. HILTON, R.A., IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—SEE PAGE 134.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The fifth Session of the sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened this day by Royal Commission, the Commissioners being—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

At two o'clock the Royal Commissioners, in their official robes, took their seats on the Woolsack, when the Lord Chancellor directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, to command the attendance of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to command the attendance of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to command the attendance of the Gentleman

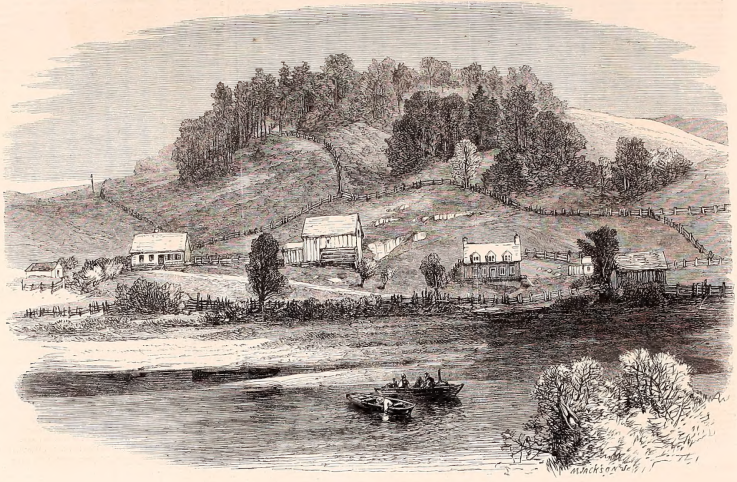
FEB. 6, 1864

The fact was, that the Government wished the House to get it out of its collective and take the responsibility of the initiative. If the House, he protested against a Government without a policy. It was for the Government to take the lead, and the House would follow. It was of course which it might take the lead, and the House would follow. It was of course which it might believe was for the honour and interests of the country; but after the events of the session, he could hardly trust it. They had shown that within six months the Government had lost the confidence of Russia and the cordiality of France. Even after these exploits, was within an ace of a war with Denmark? The King of Denmark stood alone, and England had no allies. If the Government would frankly appeal to the House of Commons it would support it. England had trusted it as one of ability and experience; it had expected to be told what the Government thought should be done; but, if they had no policy, they had not fulfilled their duty to the House and the country.

After some delay,

Lord LYVEDEN said that he had hoped other members would have addressed the House. His noble friend opposite (Lord Wodehouse) had not addressed the House. His noble friend opposite (Lord Wodehouse) had not addressed the House. He ought to have said, he could easily satisfy them. The Government did not think that they could lay before the House a policy which was at once satisfactory to all parties. They had laid before the House a statement of their views, and they had no more apologies to have repeated it. Our relations with Russia were unsatisfactory, and the negotiations which had been carried on made public. With respect to the treatment of the Emperor of the French, he hardly complained of it by the right hon. gentleman. He thought the country were more calm and simple than those of the Continental, and they often misinterpreted the language of the press. He would briefly reply to declining the congress there was anything unfriendly to France in declining the congress there was anything unfriendly to France in the right hon. gentleman. Emperor of the French, which had been called by the Emperor of Russia, would have accepted the proposal, which had been made by the Emperor of the French, and he was glad to believe it to be one. They believed the Government did not consider it to be their duty to be dragged into a war that it would lead to a general war, and if that was not to be the case then it would lead to the greatest calamities. He would, however, affirm that the conduct of the two Governments were as cordial as ever, and that, although differences of opinion might, and often would, arise between Governments, they were not to be feared. He denied that the Government was taking the House for a policy. The Government had not done so. He was certainly not taking the House of Germany and he stated in his speech, was to reconcile Austria, Prussia, and Denmark. If the right hon. gentleman had a policy to propose to the Government ought not to have been hesitating into war. That was not the view of the Government. They had not hesitated to enter into war in the view of the Government. They had not hesitated to enter into war in 1852, and within the last few hours they had Treaties of 1852, which the Germans were satisfied. Our engagements declared that, when the Treaties and the integrity of Denmark in accordance with that treaty, they were bound to support it. There was no evidence that Denmark had been guilty of wanton aggression, and

THE CHAUDIÈRE GOLD-FIELDS, CANADA.



THE GOLD-DIGGERS' DWELLINGS.



THE DIGGINGS ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE CHAUDIÈRE.—SEE PAGE 131.

WEDDING GIFT FROM THE LADIES OF VICTORIA TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

A COMMITTEE was formed some months ago, under the auspices of Lady Barkly, to collect subscriptions for a bridal gift to the Princess of Wales from the ladies of Victoria, Australia. It was determined that this gift should be of colonial material and workmanship; and, after much deliberation, a graceful design, by Mr. Chevalier, for a



MEMORIAL CROSS OF THE 9TH (KING'S) REGIMENT, ON THE GRAND PARADE, PORTSMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 134.

flower-stand, 22 in. in height, was approved, the construction being intrusted to Messrs. Kilpatrick and Co., of Collins-street, Melbourne. Gold is the metal principally employed, but Victoria silver from the St. Armand district has been introduced into the base. The latter is triangular, each face presenting an enamelled shield with the arms of the Prince of Wales, of Denmark, and of Victoria respectively. At the angles are represented a bale of wool, a bunch of grapes, and a nugget, as typical of colonial industry; whilst higher up, as representing the fauna of the country, an emu, a kangaroo, and a lyre bird are grouped round the foot of "a tree fern." The stem of this fern is encircled by a cincture, and the expanding fronds which rise from it serve as a support for the flower-vases. These consist of five emu eggs arranged in the form of a star, each bordered by a wreath of leaves from the native flora, wrought in gold filigree. This wedding present was brought to England by the last Australian mail.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, CHATHAM.

MANY towns of any size and importance have at least one public drinking-fountain. Chatham has two of these blessings to the thirsty wayfarer. The smaller of the Chatham fountains is due to the liberality of Mr. R. Winch, in the front wall of whose brewery it is placed. The larger, represented in our Engraving, is a more imposing structure, and was designed to serve as a memorial to the late lamented Prince Consort as well as to answer an end of great public utility. It stands at the top of the Military-road, on a piece of ground granted by the Board of Ordnance for the purpose, just where the road leading to Brompton divides into two branches, which unite again near the old parish church of St. Mary, the one leading across the upper, and the other the lower, drawbridge. Close by we have the Gun-wharf, Dockyard, Marine and Line Barracks, Melville Hospital, the Soldiers' Institute, and other Government buildings and establishments which make Chatham so important and busy a place. The lofty grounds at the back of our Engraving are the celebrated Chatham Lines, where the troops drill and exercise, delightful alike for the extensive view and the fresh air which can be obtained there. Close above the fountain, and a little to the left, are Fort Amherst and the Sabrina Battery.

It is more than three years since the erection of a drinking-fountain for Chatham was mooted by some of the leading inhabitants of the place; and it was felt that there could be no more suitable spot for it than that on which it now stands, as most of the men employed in the Government establishments pass by it on their way to and from work. The project was not very warmly taken up until the death of the Prince Consort, when the question of paying some special mark of respect to his memory in a town which had been so long and so intimately connected with the Sovereign and the Government of the country became one of great public interest, and the fountain project received a stimulus from becoming associated with it. A subscription-list was opened, and a committee formed, of which the Rev. S. Arnott, Vicar of St. Mary's, consented to act as secretary. Architects were invited to furnish designs, and one by Mr. G. E. Street was accepted. After a while the erection was commenced, the Admiralty having contributed a considerable sum towards the expenses. The committee worked to some extent by faith, not having in hand nearly the amount required; and so it came to pass that before the fountain was completed the work had to be stopped and boarded up to wait for more prosperous times. Thus it remained for several months, an eyesore and a reproach to the inhabitants. At length James Budden, Esq., Captain of the Chatham Rifle Corps, a very liberal and public-spirited man, presented £100, and engaged to become answerable for any further sum which might be required. Then the fountain was quickly completed, and on Wednesday, the 26th of October, it was opened with great eclat by General Sir F. Smith, the member for Chatham.

We have dwelt thus long upon the fountain because it is the most recent, although by no means the most important, feature in our Engraving. In point of size as well as of public utility, the parochial schools claim a far greater share of attention, more, indeed, than we have now space to give them. These schools, intended for the population attached to the mother church of Chatham (in which parish and precinct there are now three churches besides the old parish church of St. Mary), were erected in the year 1860, after designs by Mr. G. E. Street, of Russell-square. The buildings, which embrace three schoolrooms, a classroom, and house of residence adjoining for the teachers, and afford accommodation for about 900 children, cost about £2400—this sum including the fencing of the ground and all incidental expenses. The contractor was Mr. Wilkins, of Chatham. The site was granted by Government on a lease of 999 years. The Admiralty, the War Department, and the India Board made contributions in aid of the buildings, which were erected by voluntary donations, assisted by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. The Chapter of Rochester, who are patrons of the living of Chatham, were also liberal donors. The schools were opened in the year 1861, and are now maintained at a cost of about £170 per annum, under the direction of a body of managers.

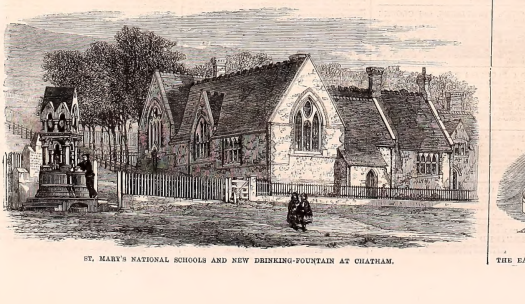
Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. E. Taylor, of Chatham.



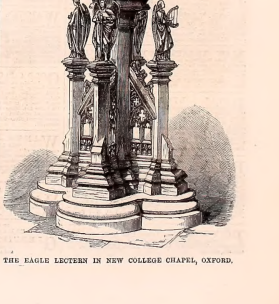
WEDDING GIFT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES FROM THE LADIES OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

LECTERN IN NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD.

An Eagle Lectern, of which we give an Engraving, has recently been presented to New College by the Senior Fellow, the Rev. W. Bigg Wither. It is the work of an amateur, the Rev. R. Baker, of Hargrave, Northamptonshire, Curate of Shelton, Bedfordshire, who exercises his art for the benefit of the restoration-fund of Hargrave Church. The bird is studied from the living eagle, and is almost a reproduction of the one exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862. The lectern was designed by Mr. E. F. Law, of Northampton, and was highly appreciated by the committee of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society. It consists of a centre octagonal pedestal, upon the cap of which the eagle stands with expanded wings. This pedestal is supported on four sides by flying buttresses, formed of tracery of transitional character. The buttresses are finished with square pinnacles, set diagonally, each of which is surmounted by the figure of an angel, representing, on the north, Mercy; on the south, Praise; on the east, Prayer; and on the west, Justice. The lectern is of large size, standing eight feet high, and is well proportioned to the noble chapel, where it was inaugurated at the "gaudy," or Founders' Commemoration, on the 12th of November last.



ST. MARY'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT CHATHAM.



THE EAGLE LECTERN IN NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult. Emily, wife of Edward Bigarnay, Esq., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and 131, Adelaide-road, Regent's Park, of a son.

On the 31st ult. at the British Embassy, Vienna, the wife of George Buckley, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult. at the Hermitage, Tunbridge Kent, the wife of Captain Wm. Matthew Tucker, Royal Engineers (Bengal), of a son.

On the 31st ult. at Stoke Hall Lodge, Bucks, the wife of Leicester Hibbert, Esq., of a son.

On the 31st ult. at the Palace Longueville, the Marchioness of Hussy, of a daughter.

At the Bishop's Close, St. James's, Lady Anne Hicks, of a son.

On the 27th ult. at 16, Belgrave-square, the Marchioness of Bath, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Singleton Park, Blandford, Dorset, the wife of Major Hedley Vicars, 97th Regiment, of a son.

On the 28th ult. at Broomhall, the Countess de Lalaing, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult. at Grosseschain, Saxony, the wife of Baron Gustav de Rehbinder Schinkell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 24, at Trinity Church, Scarsdale, by the Rev. W. H. Bagnall, Evan B. Skealer Powell (late I. N.), Master R. S. I. ship out of the Bay, to Ann, the fifth dau. of Rev. C.L. Chaplain Marine Presidency, to Marianne Charlotte, eldest daughter of William Bellis, Esq., of Cheltenham, and Bombay.

On the 2nd inst., at Ashtead, Surrey, by the Rev. R. G. Phillpots, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Taylor, Charles Herbertson, third son of W. G. Gordon, Esq., of Ardoch, to Helen eldest daughter of James Levick, Esq., of Hookfield Grove, Epsom.

On Dec. 31, at Madras, Hon. Donald Cameron, to Arthur Bourne Spry, Presidency Chaplain, Alfred Corbyn Brett, Esq., C.S., to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Harington Brett, Esq., R.E.H.C.S., to Frances Eliza, eldest daughter of Major-General E. Wiatte, late H.M. Indian Army.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult. at Huntly Lodge, Huntly, her Grace the Duchess of Gordon.

On the 30th ult. of bronchitis, Sarah, the beloved wife of James Lee, Esq., of Hyde Park-gardens.

On the 29th ult., at Rosten, Lyndhurst, Hants, Harriet, Countess Dowager of Bruce, aged 73.

On the 27th ult. at Hyde Park-gardens, Mary Anne, the wife of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, aged 48.

At Copenhagen, Mrs. Hage, the last surviving daughter of the first Chevalier Bjornstjel, aged 93.

On the 26th ult. at Bath, Lieut.-Col. Major-General R. Thorpe, late H.M. 16th Regiment, aged 74.

On the 23rd ult. at Suffield Bank, near Derby, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. Bell, aged 76.

On the 25th ult., at Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, the Honourable Lady Mostyn, relict of the late Sir Pryce Pryce Mostyn, Bart.

On the 17th ult., at Poltimore Park, Exeter, the Hon. Augusta Somerville Warwick Bamfylde, infant daughter of Lord and Lady Poltimore.

On the 30th ult., Admiral J. Thompson, R.N., of Long Ipstich, aged 85.

On the 29th ult. at Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, Mary Ann, the dearest Sir A. K. Clark-Kennedy, K.C.B. and K.H., Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

On the 25th ult. at The Hawthorns, Twyford, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Lee, relict of the late Hon. Sir Henry Lee, Q.C., for Cambridge University, and Recorder of London, aged 74.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—TUESDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 9th, 11th, and 13th, DON GIOVANNI. Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Florence Lancia; Lucchesi, Gardoni, Mendioni, and Ciampi Bevenuti. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

A Grand Instrumental Performance of the Sacred Music will take place on MONDAY, FEB. 15th, on the same scale of magnificence as on the occasion of the Performance in honour of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales. Full particulars will be duly announced. Applications for Boxes and Stalls may be addressed to Mr. Gye, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Private Boxes and Stalls, from One to Three Guineas; Pit Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; Upper Circle, 4s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Doors open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight. Acting Manager, Mr. Harry Jackson. Box-office open from 10 till 5 for the reservation of places. Applications for the special Offices open at the entrance of the Pit and Stalls.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. S. HAYWOOD. TUESDAY, FEB. 9, will be produced, for the first time in England, with Mr. Charles Santley as FANCHETTE, after which, the Last New Ballet of the Grand Christmas Season, entitled THE FAIRY'S FAVOURITE. On Wednesday, Feb. 10, and Wednesdays, there will be no performance. On Thursday, Feb. 11, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Friday, Feb. 12, A DOMESTIC STORY. On Saturday, Feb. 13, for the second time, GUERNICA. Mr. Charles Santley will make his first appearance as FANCHETTE, after which, the Last New Ballet of the Grand Christmas Season, entitled THE FAIRY'S FAVOURITE. On Monday, Feb. 15, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Tuesday, Feb. 16, for the second time, GUERNICA. On Wednesday, Feb. 17, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Thursday, Feb. 18, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Friday, Feb. 19, A DOMESTIC STORY. On Saturday, Feb. 20, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Monday, Feb. 22, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Tuesday, Feb. 23, GUERNICA. On Wednesday, Feb. 24, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Thursday, Feb. 25, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Friday, Feb. 26, A DOMESTIC STORY. On Saturday, Feb. 27, GUERNICA. On Monday, Feb. 29, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Tuesday, March 1, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Wednesday, March 2, A DOMESTIC STORY. On Thursday, March 3, GUERNICA. On Friday, March 4, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Saturday, March 5, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Monday, March 7, A DOMESTIC STORY. On Tuesday, March 8, GUERNICA. On Wednesday, March 9, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Thursday, March 10, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Friday, March 11, A DOMESTIC STORY. On Saturday, March 12, GUERNICA. On Monday, March 14, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Tuesday, March 15, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Wednesday, March 16, A DOMESTIC STORY. On Thursday, March 17, GUERNICA. On Friday, March 18, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. On Saturday, March 19, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On Monday, March 21, A DOMESTIC STORY. On Tuesday, March 22, GUERNICA. On Wednesday, March 23, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. 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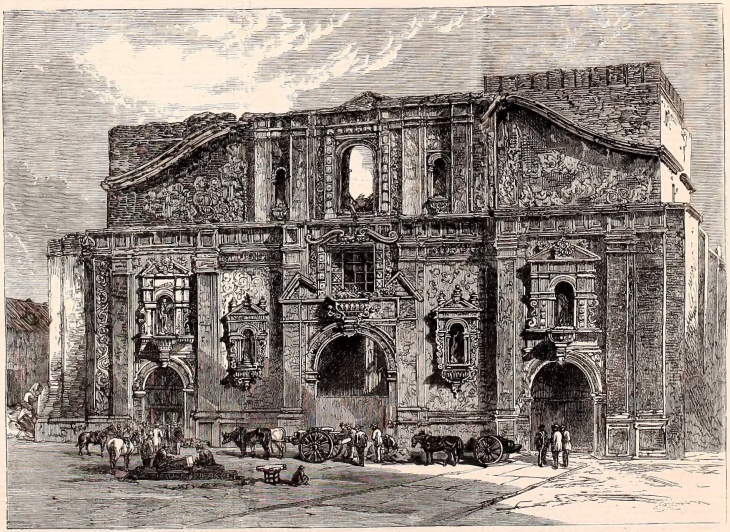
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THE PEKIN, ONE OF THE EUROPEAN-CHINESE SQUADRON, LEAVING CHEFOO, SHANTUNG.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN SANTIAGO, CHILI: RUINS OF LA COMPANIA CHURCH.—SEE PAGE 135.

THE PEKIN, ONE OF THE ANGLO-CHINESE SQUADRON, LEAVING CHEFOO, SHANTUNG.

We have already announced the breaking up of the European Chinese naval force, under the command of Commodore Sherard Osborn, Captain R.N., and stated the reasons which led to the squadron's ending; and we now give, on the preceding page, an Engraving showing the departure of the Pekin from Chefoo, Shantung. The squadron rendezvoused at Chefoo early in October 1900, and consisted of the "Keangsoo," despatch paddle-steamer, 300-horse power; the "Algerine," Captain Bate, R.N.; the Pekin, screw, 200-horse power, 8 guns, Captain H. T. Burgoyne, R.N., second in command; the "Lapwing," gunboat, 200-horse power, Commander Arthur Salwey, R.N.; Kwangtung, paddle, 4 guns, 150-horse power; Commander Cecil Bingham, R.N.; Tien-Tsin, screw, 2 guns, Commander Cowan; Woodcock, Third, screw, gunboat, 80-horse power, 4 guns, Commander Cruickshank. The store-ship Edward Lucas, 4 guns, Commander Cumberbatch, and the steamer Bullarat was left at Shanghai with the naval attaché, Captain Bayly, R.N. The squadron remained at Chefoo waiting the arrival of the Commodore from Pekin, to which place he went from Chefoo shortly after his agreement with China, to arrange Peace Terms relative to the future movements of the squadron. On the 13th of November the Commodore returned from Pekin, and issued his final orders for the force to be broken up and certain ships to return to England, the remainder to proceed to Bombay to pay off, and those crews to return home. On leaving shows the Pekin leaving the island of Kung-Kung-Tao (Chefoo), on the 21st of November, with the flag of China and the Incident (her Britannic Majesty's gun-boat) stationed at that island manning their respective rigging.

Nothing could surpass the kindness of the Tsotai of Chefoo, and, in fact, of all the Chinese, during the two years the ships were at Chefoo. The hearty good feeling existed between Lieutenant Nicolas, R.N., and his crew in her Majesty's gun-boat Incident and both the officers and men of the European Naval Force. Lieutenant Nicolas is in command of a small naval depôt on the island of Kung-Kung-Tao, and afforded every help to the crews to spend their stay.

The Commodore, with the rest of the squadron, left for Shanghai on the 18th of November last. The other ships proceeded at once to England, calling only at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS FOR THE THAMES BARRIER.

The preliminary operations for carrying out this enormous scheme have at length begun; and we are enabled to give, in the present issue, a general view of the initiatory works, which are being proceeded with as rapidly as the difficult and complicated nature of the several arrangements will permit. The Engraving shows the progress already made at a point near where the embankment will commence—namely, close to Woolwich Ferry. Here we find piles being driven in, and scaffolding of an extensive character being erected to support the steam pile-driving machinery and its attaching cranes. This part of the work is preparatory to forming a coffer-dam, and thereafter proceeding with the excavation of the foundations, which must necessarily be laid very deep to be sufficiently permanent. The caissons are twelve feet by seven, and the piles are driven in to a depth of thirty-five feet; but this, we may remark, is not of timber, as is usually the case, but of iron, which, it is thought, will afford great advantages over the old-fashioned material. The Engraving shows that the works since these labours began, and already the public may trace by means of piles which mark their course, the future course of the river, the form of the proposed structure; but the chief attention of the contractors is at present confined to the neighbourhood of Westminster Bridge, to its so-called "special" works for a handsome stone-built bridge, and to a part of the Victoria Embankment. Here, as Mr. Francis, who is just completing the northern outfall works for the main drainage, between Barking and Crossness, is also engaged on the contract with the Metropolitan Board of Works for the portion of the Thames Embankment between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges for the east of the year 1905. The work will be inside the open roadway and the approaches to the river, two distinct subterranean chambers—a subway and a manhood's way for the gas and water pipes and telegraph wires will be laid, so as to avoid the necessity of disturbing the road surface when these pipes are needed; and beneath the subway a great sewer, forming part of the system of low-level drainage laid previously, will intercept the enormous works will be laid about 14 ft. beneath low-water mark, in the low tenacious clay and a bed of gravel, which is found at 25 ft. in thickness, whose substratum is solid London clay. The length of the embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge will be about 1700 ft., and its width will vary, to suit the design, from 130 ft. to 450 ft. It will commence at the north or northern abutment of Westminster Bridge, and will be continued in a line with the embankment fronting the Houses of Parliament on the western side of the bridge by a curve of the northern bridge pier of Hungerford Railway Bridge, and thence to Waterloo Bridge, as we have already stated. Beyond that bridge the width of the embankment is to be carried as far as Blackfriars, no immediate action upon the part of the authorities seems probable, but a wide and handsome sloping carriage-way will be created by the demands of the Benchers of the Temple, the increasing traffic requiring to be taken over Blackfriars Bridge, and other improvements in connection with the Temple Gardens. According to statements heretofore published, the whole of the embankment will be open to the metropolitan railway projectors into schemes for utilising it after their own fashion) will be varied to an extent which it is not necessary to describe in the following brief description, and in front of the Duke of Buccleuch's house and grounds (at one time so much talked of in connection with the embankment by the Parliamentary Committee to this enterprise) the embankment will be 200 ft. wide, as at Hungerford Bridge. The roadway, which is a bed in the stream, and the embankment will be wide in proportion—namely, 100 ft.; and at Waterloo Bridge, where the roadway will become still greater—namely, 450 ft.; but from that part it diminishes until at Salisbury-street and the end of the Adelphi and its Waterloo Bridge to even about half the last-named width. The level of the embankment will be about 5 ft. above Trinity high-water mark, so that there will be a slight ascent from the Hungerford Bridge from the road to the embankment level of 1 in 80 ft. The great sewer beneath will commence at Westminster Bridge, and will be on a level of low water, and will be continued, with a fall of about 2 ft. per mile, past Blackfriars, along the line of Tower-hill, and onwards in the direction of Stratford, where it is intended to be grouped with the other low-level sewers. It is not our intention at present to enter fully into a description of the whole of the proposed works, partly as the details will very probably undergo a change, progress, so as to suit the necessities and difficulties which will arise in course of their being made. We shall watch the progress of the main interior works, and provide our readers from time to time with accounts and sketches of the more interesting features of this gigantic labour.

AN INCIDENT IN THE WAR WITH THE HILL TRIBES ON THE PUNJAUB FRONTIER.

A CORRESPONDENT contained the gratifying announcement that the expedition against the hill tribes on the Punjaub frontier had been brought to a successful close. After two serious actions and the destruction of the villages of the offending tribesmen, the force surrounded to our forces and sued for peace, which was granted, hostages being taken to ensure the fulfilment of the terms of settlements.

We give at page 120 an Engraving of a remarkable incident in this brief but stubborn war—the 71st Highland Light Infantry retaking the camp picket, on the heights over the Umbeylah Pass, on the afternoon of November 26. The crag picket, which was the key to our position, is situated on the summit of an almost precipitous hill about 700 ft. above ascent above our camp. The defensible part of the work consisted of a rough stone breastwork, called a sangah, including a space of about 60 square yards. The enemy, knowing well how necessary this position was to the security of the British forces, attacked it thirty-five times; their last and most determined attack took place on Nov. 26. The party occupying the work were completely outnumbered, and, after a considerable resistance, were driven out of it, with the loss of two officers killed and about forty killed and wounded. The 71st Highland Light Infantry, who had only just returned to camp from their twenty-four hours' picket duty, were immediately got under arms, and in less than half an hour were formed at the bottom of the hill, below the work. A few moments having been allowed them for rest, the order was given to advance. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible that they could equal their steadiness, in spite of the heavy fire which the enemy from the heights. The gallant General murderous fire of the enemy from the heights. The gallant General was present, and his presence was keenly watched, was the first man to enter the work. The enemy stood a moment, but only for a moment; the British bayonet was too much for them, and they fled, leaving the work, closely pursued by the Highlanders. In performing this service the 71st suffered severely, their Commander, Colonel Arnold, being killed, and about 280 bayonets.

Our picket stands on the same page shows the Chumla Valley and the village of Umbeylah, as seen from the position held by the British force on the Gerco heights.

"THE MEETING OF ABRAHAM'S SERVANT WITH REBEKAH AT THE WELL."

To quote here the whole of the description of the circumstances under which Abraham obtained for his son Isaac a wife of his own race, would be to copy the whole of the twenty-fourth chapter of the patriarch dwelt, is not necessary to the understanding of the picture engraved on page 113. Abraham, "old and well stricken in years." Even the most careless reader must needs find this at least one of the most interesting and pleasing of scriptural idyls, commonly full of import as describing the pastoral life, manners, and relation of the sexes among the earliest races on record, as indicating the high social position of the earliest races on record, as indicating the high social position of the women of the time above all, as revealing in this grey dawn of antiquity, the fact of monotheistic worship, the firm belief in the Supreme Being as the noblest heritage of any people or any period of man's history.

To the more abstruse and religious Bible-reader the narrative is, of course, familiar, as illustrating the miraculous and deeply significant intervention of the Lord. How Eliezer, having promises to Abraham to make him the father of a mighty nation, innumerous as the sand by the seashore, and that from all the nations of the earth should be blessed. All the circumstances of the journey, the arrival at Jerusalem, the prayer, all are remarkable, miraculous. That very Isaac for whom the servant of Abraham seeks a wife was the father of two celebrated sons, one of whom sold a birthright for a mess of lentils—a sacrificial knife. Abraham sends the "eldest servant of his house" into Mesopotamia, and it is his brother Nahor's city that he enters, and the angel of the Lord of heaven going before him, and taking away the spirit of fear, worship, and belief in God with him. The servant, when he arrives "without the city," and has made his camp by the well, "made his camp to kneel down in the evening, even the time that women go out to draw water," prays to the "Lord God of my master Abraham," and asks that the maiden who, "when I say unto thee, let me drink; and she shall say, Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also: let the same be she that thou hast appointed for thy servant Isaac." And this prayer was miraculously answered in the most beautiful and touching manner. The conduct of the beautiful virgin Rebekah. When the man was convinced that this was the maiden to whom he had been sent, he bowed down his head to the ground, and worshipped the Lord.

The story goes on to tell of the journey, and with what measure the servant of Abraham received from Laban and Bethuel, his sister and her father, the hospitality which he craved.

This is the moment chosen by the painter, and with what measure it has been rendered by him our Engraving. It will, however, be at once perceived that the artist, Mr. Leifchild, has subordinated the figures, the landscape, and other accessories, have little pretence to that strictly realistic character which is the distinguishing feature of modern Art, and which, though to a certain extent desirable, may yet, when carried to excess, be found to be inconsistent with the concentrated conception. This picture is nevertheless a great advance in probable realism upon the conventionalities of the early masters of the mediæval and Renaissance painters. The composition is certainly good, and the attitudes and expressions of the figures are natural and free from affectation, and her damsels, are appropriate and varied. The more technical qualities of the picture—its grace-ful drawing, its harmonious arrangement of colour, its delicate light and solid texture—are especially noteworthy. The painter's conception of the purport of his subject is clear, and he has evinced much greater advantage in this easel picture than in those vast altar-pieces of which Germany is full, and which, though they have their merits, are generally associated.

It was as a class for British religious, poetical, and historical painting during the career of William Hilton. Though he was devoted to such subjects, Hilton was not a painter of the school preferred by a distinguished crayon-painter and engraver, and became a student of the Royal Academy at the early age of fifteen, and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1803 when only seventeen, and very soon after was remarkable, in the opinion of his professional brethren, for "a fine feeling for colour, and a certain nobility of execution"; yet, during a working life of nearly forty years, he met with little public appreciation or serviceable encouragement. The Royal Academy recognised his merit and made him an R.A., but the public neglected him. Even the British Gallery is enabled him to obtain, in succession to Fuseli, the keepership of the Academy, but he was unequal to the duties and resigned, soon after having him from positive destitution. At Hilton's death most of his best pictures were sold by auction, and the sale of many of his works became familiar with such great mural paintings as are to some his finest work in the Palace, Westminster, and in other parts of our country. Time has, however, come to be better understood and appreciate the noble functions of that art which is now so generally spoken of with a sneer as "High Art."

THE CHAUDIÈRE GOLD-FIELDS, CANADA.

THE Chaudière is a considerable stream, which has its source in Lake Megantic, and flows northward into the River St. Lawrence, which it joins at Point Levi, opposite Quebec. Its course is for the most part through a country which has been found to yield gold in greater or lesser quantities. Forty-eight years ago a considerable amount of gold-dust was found in Gold Creek, which she sold for a trifle as a curious stone. In 1834, another woman found a large nugget which she appropriated to her use. The gold fields of California had not then been opened up, nor those of Australia discovered, but good judges were of opinion that the gold in small quantities was formed for exploring and working for gold on the Chaudière. Considerable capital was expended, and a company was formed in 1863, but the enterprise broke the directors to declare a dividend. The operations were discontinued, and the gold-seekers left the field. Recently, however, operations have been resumed, and the Chaudière is now attracting much attention. Forty-eight years ago a woman found a large nugget which she appropriated to her use. The gold fields of California had not then been opened up, nor those of Australia discovered, but good judges were of opinion that the gold in small quantities was formed for exploring and working for gold on the Chaudière. Considerable capital was expended, and a company was formed in 1863, but the enterprise broke the directors to declare a dividend. The operations were discontinued, and the gold-seekers left the field. Recently, however, operations have been resumed, and the Chaudière is now attracting much attention.

Since the abandonment of the company's works a few of the neighbouring habitants have made considerable quantities by means of washing with tin pans. As few strangers visited the locality, they managed to keep their operations secret, and when a visitor to the party struck upon a deposit so rich that secrecy was no longer possible. The gold was found in small quantities by means of washing and threatens to break out again with increased fury whenever gold-washing can be resumed. Gold-washing machines are now being used in Canada, Sir W. Logan, have shown that the gold is found generally in the district south of Quebec, that it is not confined to quartz veins, and that a doubtful whether, excepting in the valley of the Chaudière, it will be found in sufficient quantity to warrant the expenditure of capital in its working.

During last season the men engaged to give one fourth of the gold found as tribute: as this, however, depended entirely upon their own good faith, it is impossible to estimate the average yield per man. One party of four, during eleven days' work, gave up 2 lb. 9 oz. as tribute; another party of five, during three days' work, gave 1 lb. 7 oz. Some others gave quantities more or less reasonable, but by far the greater number made no return whatever.

The Town of Beauce has been the centre of operations for gold-digging on one of the small tributaries of the Chaudière, and the residences of the diggers on the bank of the river.

MEMORIAL CROSS OF THE 8TH REGIMENT AT FRANCFORT.

THE 8th Regiment was raised, mostly in Derbyshire, in the year 1685. It formed part of the army of the Duke of Marlborough, and was present at the victories of Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. In 1715 the regiment received from King George I. the title of "The King's," and the badge of the white horse.

In May, 1857, when the great Sepoy mutiny broke out, the King's Regiment was quartered at Allahabad, in the Punjaub. The native troops at that station, consisting of one regiment of cavalry and two of infantry, mutinied on the night of June 8. The King's were then ordered to join the camp before Delhi, where it arrived on June 28. After the capture of Delhi the regiment formed part of the column which, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, was dispatched to the relief of Lucknow, then besieged by a large native army, the force assembling at Cawnpore for the relief of Lucknow. On Sept. 28 the regiment was present at the battle of Bolumbaur. On Oct. 16, at the regiment was present at the battle of Bolumbaur. On Oct. 16, at the repulse of the attack on Agra made by the Gwalior rebels; on Nov. 16, at the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, and on Nov. 17 at the action at the Alumbagh. On Dec. 2, at the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore; on Jan. 2 and 3, 1858, at the action of the Kalee Nuddee, on the occasion of Rohilcund. The Kent Lancers, the King's, and the 75th Regiment were the only British troops engaged in the action. The capture of Dudu was the last relief of Lucknow.

The cross, designed and constructed by Mr. Leifchild, of which we give an Engraving on page 129, is intended to commemorate the services and death of the 8th officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers lost by the regiment while engaged in these arduous and glorious operations. The shaft of the cross is of the green oak of Irish bog, and the buttresses to the arms of Robin Hood stone. The base is of granite, with bands of green marble, and supports the shaft. The relieves represent, in appropriate encampment, the battle, the burial. On the other three sides of the shaft are cut the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who were lost by the regiment during the mutiny. The height of the cross is twenty feet.

Thinking that the memorial of the services of the regiment in the Army, was the most suitable place for a monument intended to commemorate military services, application applied for permission to erect the cross in the centre of the east side of the eastern quadrangle. The consideration of the matter was left to the Queen. To make the application seem, however, to have had no weight with the commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, which, on a previous occasion, refused the applied for. There being no other metropolitan site which appeared suitable for a regimental memorial, the Queen decided in favour of Frankfort, the garrison chapel, where, as the recommendation of Major-General Lord W. Paulet, a site had been granted them by the Secretary for War.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WHEN all the acceptances have appeared, the Ring, which has been considerably enlarged for the forthcoming meeting of the Jockey Club, appears set to business in earnest on the handicaps. The Derby betting has been of a less brisk character than usual. Velocity is very firm, been of a less brisk character than usual. Velocity is very firm, but there is a strong disinclination to back Coastguard, although the mere Heath lookers-on do not seem to be much impressed with him. Honest Isaac and Sir Hugo are neglected. Ely's name is scarcely ever heard, and Yorkshire is very much divided in its notions of Claremont, Chelsea, and Velocity. Many seem to have given considerable satisfaction. Emblem (13 st.)," in the Lincoln and Birmingham steeplechases, and Mr. Leigh's Marigold (7 st. 4 lb.), the Grand Sefton Chase. Marigold (7st. 4 lb.) looks wonderfully well on paper, and can only be beaten by

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

NEWSPAPER-WRITERS need little more inspiration than had my Lord Chesterfield (when he foretold the French Revolution) to prophesy a rock beforehand forthcoming events. Like Hamlet, who could interpret well enough if he only "saw the puppets dallying," we see the shadow passimmune and can construe the action. We noted last week that amongst the echoes of this would be heard the thunder of the German and Danish cannon. It is even so. There is war in Europe, notwithstanding that we are in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in spite of 51, and 62, and all the fermentation about "universal peace." And yet every one is ready to own that the logic which issues from the mouth of a cannon is about the last reasoning in the world. The noses of war are but blind *fabulæ in nasu*, without any true reason. Yet we have fighting; and even in the Queen's family, the Princess Royal of England must wage battle oppositely to the young mother and future Queen of England, her sister; and Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel and Prince Frederick are divided against Albert Edward Prince of Wales. This is all very sad. The war may be fought reason enough as yet; when it shall be fought out, there ever existed any war which arbitration might have stopped, but was not? In which connection, Punch, who is the oracle of "Vesperfilio" said some time ago, has written a poem. "Peace or no peace," he very justly tells us, "is in utter helplessness." Vesperfilio, therefore, and hence his signature, proposed to imitate Punch; but, as he showed adventurous enough to "go" to Denmark, he does not a bird, nor an animal, but a fish. Fishes fly through the water quite as freely, despite literal incredulity, as birds through the air, and then the heavier part of their own bodies; and we may hint so far with our esoteric brethren, who only understand the Queen's English and with parabolical ends, we hope soon to see an aerial voyage accomplished, and that which Dr. Wynter, Punch, and Vesperfilio have failed to do, accomplished by John Bull.

From New York we have no more recent news, upon which one or two of our contemporaries have naturally commented. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, that well-known New York preacher, who, as the Americans say, is everybody knows, his income, to the amount of £1500 a year, from a proprietary chapel in which, annually he, a real auctioneer, puts the seat up to sale, and knocks down to the highest bidder. As his fervour and popularity increase, so the pews "go up;" and it would be considered a bad speculation indeed to enable "war Christians" to "sit under" H. W. Beecher are very much under par, the proprietor considers. Mr. Beecher has espoused the squabble in the Temple; hence the world-wide exposition of how they change "seats" and sell seats in the temple of worship in New York. The "minister," it turns out, does not place his candle under a bushel, but, in addition to his profitable pulpit, has established one in multifarious subjects. Surely, our badly-paid Curates and lecturers in multifarious subjects. Surely, our badly-paid Curates or over-paid Bishops are better than this. Is not the money which is given to the Church to be spent by the beloved of the Bishop or in the pulpit of the poor? But then, you see, money is the "spirit" over the water in the New York, where the Gospel preached to them, not the poor; and if the eloquent preacher "allows" to brighter world," it is but justice that he should receive an allowance "to show the way." The whole report is worth studying; it will make an Englishman more than ever proud of the name of National Church.

Although we still hope against hope, there is small doubt but that Dr. Livingstone is dead, and that he carried to the scene of his labours that earnest heart and gentle mind which, in spite of suffering, Professor Owen has just received the last—yet let us hope not the last—head of game which the Doctor will ever bring to bag. He is, indeed, a large crocodile about thirty or forty years of age, shocked, as it ought to be, at the cruelty of the world, and, as for the creatures are slow growers, and the Doctor has not passed the gentle period of strength, of this monster thing that it had not passed the gentle period of its youth. The rumour from the Cape that Livingstone perished with his faithful people gains credence from the absence of news.

As the little boys—those quick-witted juveniles who, like Moth in Shakspeare's comedy, take pleasure in coining new words—say in their way, there is again a "row in the buildings" about our great poet's new centenary. This time Stratford offers the bone of contention. It is not this time nine stalwart literary gentlemen, professors and clue, who withdraw, in one angry thought, from the Committee, but Mr. Phelps has refused to play at the Stratford commemoration because he is not to be allowed to play legal characters, as at Drury Lane, but is to be the country to play Hamlet on such an occasion without first offering the choice of characters to some full-blooded "star." Mr. Phelps is right in, perhaps, not the judgment of Solomon in publishing this, but there is the wrath of Samuel. The good old Committee of Nine will be revived. The public will be considered. Not the least curious part of this correspondence is the fact that the "clergyman—Mr. Phelps" mentions—dates his letters from "Bedford Chapel," and upon whom Mr. Phelps throws much of the blame, acts as London secretary.

Poets may be happy in the enduring glory of a name, but they are not so in the meanness of their personal affairs. Byron, Scott, and Byron left but daughters, and the two first are now unrepresented on earth. Of the two last children, not one left a child to bear it, and the leaves drop off in summer rather than in winter. Adelaide Anne Procter (the daughter of Barry Cornwall, and herself a writer of poetess) is dead. She died at her father's house, on Tuesday last. As regards and keeping, Adelaide Anne Procter was one of the contributors to the "Victoria Regia," but chiefly as a true and sweet woman-poet, one may drop tears for her, and not a few will do so. Her life was short, but with the happy dead. Her poet-father, who is nearing his seventy-fifth year, mourns her with a sorrow we will not disturb.

In connection with the shocking catastrophe at Santiago, wherein so many thousands lost their lives through a curious combination of superstition and camphine, people with long memories note that the peasant Joyce resided for some time at Rome, where he was one of an ecclesiastical mission by Pope Pius VII. Hence, perhaps, the fervour of the Christian devotion which led him to proclaim the Pio Nono—the Immaculate Conception.

One or two unpleasant notes shall not our echoes for this week. The first imminent of the Peabody gift will, in a fortnight or three weeks, be laid before the public. As buildings—and we are only providing the families of the poor with decent—nay, excellent—cheap lodging, will be opened at Bethnal-green. The verses signed "Jin," on Thackeray, wherein that author is placed above Fielding and Walter Scott, were from the pen of Lord Houghton. (Monckton Milnes). It is something that so accomplished a critic should so worthily judge a contemporary. Steps are also about to be taken for the erection of a marble bust of Thackeray in Westminster.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Charles Aylwin Creighton as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the King of Prussia. The Queen has also approved of Mr. Rudolph Albert de Cronenberg as Consul at Sierra Leone, for the King of the Netherlands. Arthur Rennebach as Consul at Sierra Leone, for the King of the Netherlands.

THE FARM.

THE movements in favour of the repeal of the malt tax and the law of hypothec seem to be the most prominent topics north and south of Tweed. The letter of Mr. Henry Woods, on sheep management, has been decidedly *the* one of the season, and, following upon his recent speech at the Mansion House and Kennington and Islington, it had special weight. Mr. William Smith has, as usual, been busy writing letters as long as the ancient respecting his native city and gives as his reason for not entering the Royal lists at Newcastle that he does not wish to end his days in a workhouse. Lady Pigott's eloquence did not depart with the old year and Pride of Southwicke and it has just been appointed Commissioner to inquire into the building of a school, library, and reading-room at Cowbridge.

The Athelstaneford herd has had most success this week and white Princess of Athelstane," by Knight of Athelstane from Pride of Athelstane, which was calved in May last, and is the property of Mr. Stirling of Kier's celebrated first-prize Battersea and Kelso bull, "Forth," by Lord Lyon—Princess Royal, by Knight of Athelstane—has left for Stirlyton last Tuesday. One of his bull-calves made nearly 100 gs. at Kelso last year. It was out and very much admired by everyone of the many of the herd being connected with him, through John o' Groat and Princess Royal. It is rather remarkable that four such well-known Royal English Society winners as Forth, Windsor Augustus, Minichioe, and Whipper-in should all be the property of Scotch breeders, as also that three such as Forth's sire and grandsire, Florist and Hiawatha. It is stated that Mr. Richard Booth has, in addition to his Shorthorn herd, Mr. Richard Booth has, in addition to his Shorthorn herd, Mr. Richard Booth has, in addition to his Shorthorn herd,



VIEW OF THE CHILIAN CORDILLERA, FROM SANTIAGO.

The Chilian Cordillera forms a part of the *Andes* (termed by the Spaniards the Cordillera de los Andes), the great mountain system of South America, which extends through sixty-five degrees of latitude along its western coast, from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama, with a breadth varying from forty to four hundred miles, forming along the highest part a length of 4360 miles, and covering, with its chains, plateaus, and declivities, nearly a sixth part of that continent.

A RAILWAY IN THE ANDES.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railway—of the partial opening of which some Illustrations were given in this Journal in 1856—has been completed throughout, and was opened by the President of the Republic upon the 14th of September last with great ceremony. Its length is somewhat over 114 miles, and, as its course lies through a portion of the Chain of the Andes, it offers, in some respects, features seldom encountered upon works of this nature. Upon it are five tunnels, several viaducts of 70, 80, and 126 feet in height, and an incline of twelve miles in length, rising 125 ft. per mile, and attaining an altitude of 2640 ft. above the level of the Pacific Ocean. It is, therefore, one of the highest railways in the world at present in use; and, with one exception—that of the Copiapo Extension, also in Chili, which is 4400 ft. in height—it crosses the loftiest summit yet passed by the locomotive in either North or South America. The passage of the mountain range of Tabon, between Valparaiso and the capital, was a very formidable undertaking, and in accomplishing this the chief difficulties have been surmounted. For some miles the line climbs along the face of precipitous cliffs, at a considerable height above their base, while above it tower rugged porphyry cliffs more than 1000 ft. in height, the favourite haunt of condors, eagles, and other birds of prey. Here there are three tunnels in quick succession; and at one point occurs the Maquis Viaduct, an iron structure 126 ft. in altitude, 600 ft. in length, and which presents the rare features of being curved to a radius of 600 ft. and, on account of the incline over it, of being about 14 ft. higher at one end than the other. The superstructure of this viaduct is tubular, the principal span being 150 ft., and it is the first example of a tubular bridge erected in South America.

A considerable portion of the funds employed upon the construction of this railway have been furnished from England through the house of Baring Brothers; and its total expense has exceeded two millions sterling. It has occupied nearly eleven years in making, and it is by far the most important line of railway communication yet accomplished by any of the South American Republics.

The Illustrations on the next page of the Tabon Incline and the Maquis Viaduct are taken from drawings executed by Mr. Boulet, one of the draughtsmen of the Chilian Government, and they faithfully represent two of the principal features of the railway, which has been executed under the direction of Mr. Lloyd, formerly assistant of the late Robert Stephenson, and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, who occupies the position of Engineer-in-Chief for the Government.

THE VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO RAILWAY.



THE TABON INCLINE.



THE MAQUIS VIADUCT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

FINE ARTS.

THE so-called "executive" of the London Shakspeare Committee advertised a meeting of the site and monument committees, to take place about the time (yesterday) at which this portion of our Number goes to press; and invited artists and others willing to submit suggestions to forward the same to the secretaries. In the present indefiniteness of the prospects, intentions, subscriptions, and everything relating to the London memorial, its executive can hardly expect many "artists or others" will expend much time, or thought, or skill in making suggestions or designs which have so little chance of being carried out. If it were likely that a memorial would at this—almost the eleventh—hour be serviceable, we would say why, in connection having been chosen ready to our hand as the New Palace, Westminster; and further, that, having relinquished the hope of ever being able to find room for a statue to the Poet in the Abbey, the space he has received in advance. This sad intelligence will probably be taken as suggesting a sufficient explanation for a delay which has called forth some severe animadversions.

Mr. Frederick Goodall, A.R.A., is engaged upon an important picture for the next Royal Academy exhibition; the subject is the same as that of the picture by Hilton engraved in modern times for the Art-Union Meeting Rebekah at the Well." Mr. Frederick Leighton is also painting for the forthcoming exhibition a picture of Cimabue and Giotto passing the "Banishment of Dante from Florence." This picture represents the Florentine poet on his way to Verona, with the promise to surpass any recent work by this artist. Mr. Frith, R.A., is painting a picture representing the scene described in "Ivanhoe," of the meeting of King Richard I. with Robin Hood and the outlaws, which will present numerous figures. It is intended for exhibition next May. And among other contributions which may be expected at the same exhibition, is the little picture of a subject from "Much Ado," by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., to which we alluded the other day; three works by Mr. Calderon; four or more by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon; others by Mr. D. Roberts, R.A.; Mr. G. F. Watts, and Mr. Marks.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes, under date January 7:—"Is the National Gallery fireproof?" If it is not it certainly should be made so, else the fate of its priceless treasures, in the event of a fire in the Houses of Parliament may befall it. The danger from such fire is increased by the residence of two families in the building—that of the keeper of the Royal Academy pictures, and that of the assistant secretary of the National Gallery in the western half of the building, immediately under the pictures in the larger of which, at least, there are several children. A Royal Academy porter is also lodged there separately, we believe, with his family, and not to be mentioned officials. Apropos of the National Gallery, we think it desirable that the collection of foreign pictures, now lodged in the national collection (the British School) located at South Kensington, should be also vested with proper accommodation. A space is said to be left for that edition of the catalogue at South Kensington inquired for the last edition of the catalogue, and exhausted in a few twice or thrice at intervals of some weeks, and consequently the new catalogue at all events ought to be ready, that a new edition would shortly be published. At Trafalgar-square the pictures constituting the Prince Consort's gift were not ready in the larger gallery on the opening of the gallery after the autumnal holidays, and we do not know if they have yet been arranged. What is responsible for these irregularities? Surely the duties of the secretary of the National Gallery cannot be very exclusive."

Another new art-periodical, to be published under the title of *The Art-Review*, was, by Mr. Cundall, announced to the public to appear immediately after the opening of Parliament.

The annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours has been an average good one. The sales amounted to £2400. During the one month of cheap admissions, as many as 18,000 persons, mostly by the Birmingham and Art-Union ticket-holders, 18,269 persons, mostly of the working class, visited the exhibition.

MUSIC.

The sixth Session of THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON began, on Monday last week, with an orchestral concert at St. James's Hall. This society has grown to great magnitude, and appears to be in a flourishing condition. The number of members are above a thousand in number. The orchestra, composed of the most eminent performers on their respective instruments, is equally strong, under the able direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon; and the list of amateur chorus singers is large (and the list all complete) and carefully selected from the best of the vocal talent of the metropolis, as regards not only novelty: the only novelty since we last noticed the society's doings was "Le Medecin Malgre lui." Being the work of a composer whose music at present excites much curiosity, this overture ought to have been accompanied with a copy of the words—a copy but it was placed at the very fag end of the concert, and played amid the noise and bustle of the departure of the audience, so that it was impossible to form any idea of its merits. When we hear so much extol it will not be much more favourably considered. The other novelties of the concert—the *pièce de résistance*—was Spohr's symphony "De Vel der Tone" (the Power of Sound), which occupied more than an hour in performance, formed nearly the whole second part of the concert. It is one of the composer's most elaborate and ingenious, but extensive length and very elaborate style render it somewhat heavy and fatiguing to the listener. Spohr's music is not appreciated besides Germans—Beethoven's to "Coriolanus" and Meyerbeer's to "Struensee," both compositions of acknowledged excellence, to which ample justice was done by the band. The only vocal performance—a concerto in D minor was performed by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, a young lady of London birth, who proved herself a pianist of the first class. She is a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, where she has greatly distinguished herself and acquired a reputation for her musical scholarship. She played with a fine touch, great delicacy and refinement, and with a vivacity and precision which, in the finale, were Mme. Parepa and Mr. Santley—the former sang the great scena from Beethoven's "Richard Coeur de Lion" (which is far more rudlior than the cherry," from Handel's "Acis and Galatea;" and they joined in a duet from Rossini's "Semiramide."

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of this week was a "Mozart night"—that is, the whole of the programme being selected from the works of Mozart. The first concert was a "Beethoven concert; for what has Mozart ever written that is not charming? The chief object of attraction was the performance of Miss Arabella Goddard, the announcement of whose name is at all times sufficient to fill a concert-room. On this occasion she played no less than three times—first, Mozart's Sonata in B flat (No. 8 of Hallé's edition); next, the Rondo in A minor for the pianoforte alone; and, lastly, she was joined by M. Vieuxtemps; and, lastly, the pianoforte part of the quartet in G minor. In all these pieces the lady's admirable pianist was applauded with the usual enthusiasm. The remaining instrumental piece was the beautiful Quintet in A major for the clarinet, two violins, viola, and violoncello, played by Lazarus, Vieuxtemps, Ries, Webb, and Pagge—a perfect performance, which delighted the audience. The vocalists were Mdme. Florence Lancia and Mr. Santley, who sang several beautiful airs, selected chiefly from "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."

The Benevolent Fund of the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY is in a prosperous condition. Previously to the annual general meeting of the governors, held last week in Exeter Hall, it appears that nearly £700 had already been applied to charitable objects, and that an invested fund had been accumulated to the amount of £2300, Consols.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Mendelssohn was commemorated on Wednesday last by a performance of "Elijah" at Exeter Hall, Mr. Benedict the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The principal singers were Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Emma Heywood, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The instrumental band and chorus consisted of 700 performers.

Mr. ALCHLAR'S pianoforte performances, which we have already noticed with due eulogy, are continued with undiminished success at his residence in Westbourne-square. The following was the programme of Tuesday last, from which an idea may be formed of the character of these performances:—Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57; Chertzinow's Andante Grave by Mr. Aguilar; manuka, nocturne, and impromptu, by Chopin; Aguilar's fantasies; "The Bloo Bells," "The Harebell," and "The Cowslip;" Mozart's air, sonata in A, selection from Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte;" and fantasia on "Faust," by Liszt. The vocal music, we regret, were omitted with fashionable company.

The *Morning Post* of the *Press* says :—"A dinner was given at the residence of M. Rossini, there being present the three greatest composers of the day—the host himself, Mr. Meyerbeer, and M. Auber. Rossini proposed a toast, and Meyerbeer declared that he had not yet found the female singer he had so long been in search of to take the part of Norma, and suggested that Mdme. Patti, "would probably be brought out before the "Africaine."

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—The theatres are now commencing the dramatic season in earnest. The pantomimes are, indeed, in full flower, and are likely to retain possession of the boards for even a longer period than in previous years. The Haymarket, however, has already that the course of dramatic development has strengthened materially even since the Christmas holidays. The new piece produced on a show of work should be made. On Saturday a serious comedy, from the pen of Mr. Tom Taylor, was brought here, and with a result, I favourable reception. It is called "The Silver Lining," and is illustrative of a disputed point in the law of libel. The subject. The subject is adapted from a French drama to English manners, and is simple enough. The hero, Sir Geoffrey Dering, enjoys the quiet state of mind of a gentleman who had years ago been jilted by a faithless coquette. Arthur Melville (Mr. Chippendale) gains the affections of the fair young creature, and doubts the fidelity of woman and the virtue of man. Nevertheless, he is disposed to venture on matrimony himself, and is wooed by Miss Dering (Miss Charles Mathews), and agrees to his friend Frank Fairlegh (Mr. C. Mathews) marrying her. Mrs. Melville (Miss Adelaide Cottrell), Mr. Melville's infects his newly-wedded wife with his sceptical opinions, and Sterling had been afflicted during the early days of matrimony with about him. There is, however, a fascinating widow of their acquaintance, Mrs. Ormsby Gore (Miss Kate Kerby), who proves to be too much for the husband's philosophy. She succeeds in showing him that love made him jealous, and that he was in love with his wife. The injury he has done to his friend Fairlegh by the third act. The latter comes to a more reasonable perception of life. There is also a part acted by Mrs. Frank Matthews—that of Gabriel Grub, the Old Bachelor, who is a character-sketch. The new drama is admirably acted throughout, and Mr. Charles Mathews is especially excellent. The scene in the first act between Fairlegh, with whom rests the moral implied in the title. Mrs. Stirling has been difficult to play the lively and fascinating widow impressive; while Mrs. C. Mathews, in the variety of mental emotion, as the wife of Fairlegh, was unsurpassable. The piece probably be thought expedient to abridge the dialogue; but the success was decided. The house was numerously and fashionably filled.

ASTLEY'S.—Mr. E. T. Smith has employed Mr. John Brougham to translate for him a piece by Dion Boucicault, which is entitled "The Might of Right; or, the Soul of Honour." That there is a good deal of the Might of Right in the piece, and that it is rich in the materials of the plot, which are complex, are arranged with skill. At the time of the play, Mr. Clara Vyvyan (Miss Rainforth) is Rakes suspects of loving Mr. Clara Vyvyan (Miss Rainforth) in whom he has set his heart; and in order to get rid of Paul, who is a sailor, he mounts him on a vicious horse; but his animal is frightened by the report of his supposed victim, who shoots the dangerous animal through the head. The fall from the horse kills the lady for whom he protests Clara, when Paul hesitates, but accepts the challenge, exchanges fire, and is left on his knees by his foe, who is struck by Willoughby determines on compromising the lady's honour. He then takes to score himself with Clara, and succeeds in inducing her lover a sealed packet which her mother, when dying, had given to her, and which packet contains the will of Clara's father, wrongly executed by her husband and now in Rakes's possession. Sir Willoughby, overhearing this revelation, is thrown into an unpremeditated fit, and Rakes, who has left the room, is found actually attends at the rendezvous, and, failing, loses a duplicate of the Mysterious letter. Sir Willoughby, finding the lady dead on the witnessed what he supposed was a parting between Sir Willoughby and Clara, he gives her his handkerchief to bind up his face in his assistance. A twelvemonth afterwards Paul turns up again, disguised as a gipsy, and discovers the packet containing the will in a set of masters. The result may be guessed. He is employed by Rakes to destroy it, but, finding Clara's handkerchief, and recognising in her the dress, is mistaken for a spectre. The thief act brings the retribution. Sir Willoughby is about to marry Clara, when Rakes arrives with Paul, and Paul discovers in Alice a lady whom he had formerly loved under romantic circumstances. This drama is composed of various melodramatic elements, and is full of exciting incidents. The success of the piece was greatly owing to Mr. Lorraine, in the two characters of Rakes and the Mysterious Stranger, who acted in strong relief. The scenery, by J. Gates and Mr. C. James, is well painted, and the other characters are filled by Mr. Leigh Murray and Miss different situations were all ably provided.

STANDARD.—"The White Scarf," the new piece produced at this theatre, is translated from the French, and in two acts. Eloise (Miss Page), an orphan and protegée of Mdme. Jeannette, receives from her first lover a white scarf, which accompanies the bouquet with which she amuses herself before her bedroom looking-glass, dressing her costume for the approaching ball. Mdme. Jeannette, in the room overhears these words and uses them again to her in the next act, when she is in the presence of the lover who sent the mysterious. She causes the man to be arrested on suspicion, when the scarf is found in the possession of Eloise, who confesses to his head. Hereupon, the character of Alice is cleared to the satisfaction of the lover, who proposes to marry her. The piece is dependent on the acting of Miss Page for its success.

CITY OF LONDON.—This theatre is attracting large audiences by the merit of the performances. Mr. Tom Trot, and her Comical Cat," and an afterpeice by Mr. M. Lee, jun., on the subject of "Faust," which Mr. Lee has requested here to come to the City to see. It is a picturesque manner.

The Queen's new drama was produced on Monday, written by Mr. A. C. Troughton and entitled "Unlimited Confidence." It is named a comedietta, but has more matter in it than a four-act comedy. The treating the subject, however, the author treads on "delicate ground;" but he moves adroitly, and thus escapes offence. The plot turns on the equivocal position of an aunt, who passes in Bath society as an unmarried lady, but who is, in fact, a mother, without the means of bringing up her child. Mrs. Tufts has just returned America, with her infant charge, places her in a "fix," to escape from the Custom-house requisite here since the passing of the Act. Child. This proves the source of much inconvenience to the young lady, who has called her adopted daughter. Mrs. Tufts, however, who would be her lover, but is seriously alarmed by the story of her having a child. She can give him no explanation, but requires "unlimited confidence." Ultimately, it turns out that this young officer's own uncle is the father of the child; and his appearance on the scene with the aunt is sufficient to exculpate the self-sacrificing niece, Florence (Miss Marie Wilton), in the eyes of Lieutenant Hillyard (Mr. Farrelly), Colonel Daures, the uncle, of somewhat an excitable temperament, had an excellent representative in Mr. Belford; nor was the part of Aunt Jefferson at all ill done by Miss L. Thorne, whose prudery was satisfactorily sustained. Dramatic honours were duly awarded to the four performers on the fall of the curtain.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE loss so recently experienced by our literature will naturally direct the eyes of all magazine readers to the *Cornhill*. A black border gives conventional evidence of the public bereavement, corresponding to the bush which good wine is said not to require. "Philip, My Boy," the novel which Thackeray began on the day of the departed, and who will not wish to hear what they have to say? Mr. Dickens writes a touching account of a letter, and records the instinctive felicity which never deserts him when addressing himself directly to the public. The paper does not betray much critical insight, and is chiefly remarkable for the assurance, very gratifying if well founded, that the posthumous fragment is "much the best" of even Thackeray's writings. We shall soon have an opportunity of appreciating the value of this judgment. Mr. Trollope writes of Thackeray with the enthusiasm of a disciple, tempered by the discriminations so peculiarly his own. Mr. Hannay said nothing which did not display a spirit of criticism in the paper, and which was expressed the general sentiment with point and accuracy. The purest instalment of his fiction we have ever written. Mr. Payn is a novelist to watch month. "Margaret Denzil" is continued with much ability, while "Cousin Phillis" is the most delightful. Of the rest of the miscellaneous papers are "A Trip to Xanadu" and "Extenuating Circumstances." The former is a really fine account of the ruins—or, rather, preservation amid ruin—of Akbar's palace at Agra. The latter contains some droll instances of the ingenuity of juvenile pens in discovering circumstances of mitigation in the very enormity of the offence, in which we think we see the coincident unconsciously. We fancy it may be partly explained by the gross unfairness of English juvenile criticism, which takes a spirit of revenge in its journeys. We have rarely seen a report of a French trial in which the magistrate did not seem to be virtually acting as counsel for the prisoner. "Tony Butler" is a beautiful specimen of the late Lady David Gray.

Macmillan's also brings its pair of immortelles to the great artist's tomb; and, to speak our minds, Mr. Henry Kingsley and Mr. Masson, the biographer of Milton, Chatterton, and Drummond of Hawthornden, have surpassed them in the soundness of their criticism. Mr. Kingsley commences with "Ravenshoe," like a hero. It must have come to him like a revelation of the world on the threshold of which he was standing, to read the recollections of such a pitiful fulness of sentiment which enables him to bring out the real sensibility of this apparently hard-natured writer. Many of his descriptions are characterised by a subtlety which shows that he has thought more deeply on the art of fiction than the heir-less has brought to the consideration of it had hitherto to suppose. There is little to remark in this month's instalment of his novel beyond the evidence of actual experience in the Life Book of the Soil" strikes deeper chords of feeling, while the interest is of a quieter description. Mr. Masson's paper on Chatterton will, from an inspection of French schools, Mr. Arnold advocates an attempt to bring the primary education of France under the supervision of the State. Perhaps some more precise information as to the way in which this is going to be done would be desirable. We cannot think it cannot be carried out without the voluntary co-operation of the schoolmasters, and that they will be likely to be worked without a strong pressure upon them from public opinion. The advantages of strong pressure upon them from public opinion. The advantages of having such schools submitted to the inspection of men like Mr. Arnold are undeniable; but the difficulties in the way are no less so. Compulsory legislation on the subject would be tantamount to a revolution, and could not be thought of. "Competition Wallah" contributes a brilliant and very seasonable paper on the question of the military feeling between the natives of India. It is easier to deplore than to counteract the lamentable change which has come over the spirit of our rule. We are gratified to find so strong a testimony borne to the impartiality and the generous sympathy with native feeling which, as a rule, our last example may not be always lost upon their countrymen.

One of the most interesting papers in the Edwin treats of India. It is a pretty picture of the simple, rural life of the inhabitants of Oude. More attention will, however, be directed to two articles of more general interest. It would lead us too far to discuss Mr. Bonamy Price "On the Political Temper of the Nation;" it shall only say that he seems to us to have put a keen hand his finger on the cause which threatens to reduce Parliament to a mere machine for registering the Ministerial decrees. Impossible without an infusion of new elements into the legislature. But the difficulty in the direction have hitherto defeated themselves, through a natural reaction against the unskilful application of experimental remedies. Mr. Hughes's paper suggests a way in an easy distinguished by practical energy tempered with statesmanlike moderation. The other leading article on the Volunteers is a needless exposure of the want of taste displayed in scorching up the weeds of the wretched system of Volunteering our public architecture, and of the wretched system of Volunteering our public architecture, and of the wretched system of Volunteering our public architecture. Some astounding examples of the reckless wastefulness of the present system are given; but we confess we see no reasonable prospect of a satisfactory substitute plan of carrying out public works, which the writer justly insists on as the best defence of the country. The other suggestion, the appointment of a permanent commissioner, is more likely to be carried into effect. "Lord Bacon" is a continuation of Mr. Spedding's valuable notice of Theodore Parker sums up the principal contents of a very engaging number.

Blackwood is also very good, and like Fraser, is distinguished by an important essay on a political question. That on "The Reform Question" is a temperate exposition of the report of the commissioners which has been received by all of those recommendations fairly on the Royal Academy, all of those recommendations fairly and honestly, and with a desire to doubt that they are, for the most part, acceptable to the profession. The proposal to abolish the examinations, however, is open to many with difficulties by no means easy to overcome. "Tony Butler" is as lively as ever; "Chronicles of Carlingford" is continued with spirit; and the first instalment of "Witchcraft Hall" is a striking story. Perhaps the most interesting of the miscellaneous papers is "A Ride through Dalmatia," a really grand delineation of the spacious loneliness of that waste of land, and the wretchedness of its people. There we have the word of commendation for the vivacity of Major O'Dowda's remarks upon things in general, and the very favourable review of the life of Charles the Bold," we shall have praised all the contents of the magazine, which is, indeed, a very excellent one this month.

The *Dublin University, Bentley's Miscellany*, and the *New Monthly* are, as usual, agreeable miscellanies; but, as many of their articles of interest, would be out of place in a review of this character.

The Indian Universities Magazine should, perhaps, be made in favour of "Wylder's Hand," which is at length concluded in the first-named of three periodicals, keeping the reader in a fever of excite-

ment to the last. We are much inclined to accord it the first rank among the "sensational" novels of the day—the rather, perhaps, as it does not affect to be anything else. Sensational writings are consigned and remove sentences of death in an amusing paper on "evanescent literature," in the *Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle*. The writer exhibits an amusing unconsciousness of his or her envy fulness under the same category. It is, however, an animated performance, well calculated for the not wholly unprofitable amusement of an idle hour. The same may be said of the other contents of the magazine, especially of the "Sailor and Soldier" and "Gossip" columns. *Society* purveys a corresponding description of literature. *Temple Bar* relies mainly on its fiction for support. The "Trial of the Trelyngths" is concluded, and Mr. Yates's new story, "Broken into Harness," is announced in a way to justify very considerable expectation. The author seldom seems to us thus far the most pleasing that has hitherto proceeded from her pen. There is an amusing passage in which she pleasantly satirises her own style of fiction in a description of what is to be by no means unaware of its weak points nor destitute of an ambition after better things. In spite of this, however, we cannot see the resemblance to *Temple Bar*; while of the *Sixpenny Magazine* and the *Intellectual Observer* it is enough to observe that the names of their respective conductors seem to be well kept in sight, and accomplished with a fair measure of success.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY BRINCKMAN.

Annabella, Lady Brinckman, Countess Conlon, in the county of Salop, who died at the family seat, St. Leonards, Windsor, on the 23rd ult., was the only daughter and heir apparent of Admiral Lord Gambier, second son of John Gerbet, Esq., of Iwodstone, in the county of Salop, by his wife, Anne, daughter of the Very Rev. William Digby, of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire. The Gerbets rank among the oldest families in England, and have been settled in Hampshire since the time of Henry the Second. Lady Conlon, the wife of Lady Brinckman literally defunct, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. Among the Norman knights who fought at the battle of Hastings was Sir Gerbet de Conlon, the ancestor of the one commemorated in Parliament as one of the Barons of Runnymede in the 52nd year of Edward I.'s reign. Lady Brinckman was, on the maternal side, descended in a direct line from the Earls of Pembroke, the families of Seymour and Ward. Her Ladyship married, on March 18, 1841 (the year she succeeded to the Conlon title), Admiral Sir Francis Augustus Brinckman, of North-Brinton, in the county of York, by whom she leaves no issue. The remains of the lamented Baroness have been interred at Hailsham, on the Sussex coast, which has lately been restored, at the cost of £8000, through her munificence.

LADY MERCOTTH.

Dollgny, Lady Mercotth, died on the 26th ult. at a very advanced age, at her residence, Grosvenor-street, Grovenor-square, was the second daughter and co-heir of Colonel Thomas Hall, and was born in 1792. Colonel Hall was a distinguished officer of the Royal Navy in 1794, as part of the British squadron employed in the Mediterranean, and in 1796 was in the command of the brig of war Lively, in the Channel. Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, Bt. again joined his patron's flag-ship, and in 1800, while in command of the Valiant, 74 guns, captured the Hussard, French frigate, off the island of Tobago, in 1803. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by Sir Thomas Hood, whom he had joined as a second lieut. and was appointed to the Alligator, which, under Captain C. Richardson, formed part of the force employed in the reduction of the Dutch colony of Surinam, in the course of which undertaking Henderson was severely wounded. The ensuing year he served on board the Circe, 18, in the Channel and Bay of Biscay, and subsequently in the Mediterranean, in the pursuit of the Rochefort squadron. He, to the early part of 1814, while cruising off Rochefort, in the Bellerophon, with the Mars and Monarch, in the capture of four heavy French frigates. In the following November he was made Captain of the Tagus, and appointed to the Lord Gambier's squadron, employed in the Baltic. He was afterwards, as Lieutenant of the Centaur, as the surrender of Madeira. He was intrusted with the Sarah Sheriff, of 600 tons burden, by the Admiralty, for the purpose of a strong recommendation, which procured him a Commander's commission in 1809. He was made a Post-Capt. in the general promotion consequent upon the battle of Navarino. During the operations he particularly distinguished himself, and, in the year following, was entrusted with the duty of the Captain to assisted at the reduction of the Isle of France. After obtaining post rank he never had any further employment afloat, but was appointed to half-pay in 1816. He accepted flag rank in 1846, and was appointed Vice-Admiral in 1851, as Admiral in 1863.

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM ALLEN.

Rear-Admiral William Allen, C.B., died at Greenwich, entered the service in October, 1803, as a first-class volunteer on board the Standard, and he had a long and distinguished career. He was present at Middelburg in the Standard he was present at the passage of the Dardanelles, in 1807, and in the following year he assisted in the capture of the Danish fleet at the bombardment in the Adriatic. He was afterwards in the Leda, and co-operated in the reduction of Java in 1811, and also took part in the destructive bombardment attack on the pirates settlement of Sambas, in Borneo, in 1813. Two years afterwards he became a Lieutenant, and in 1818 was appointed to the Superbe, in 1836, to the William and Mary yacht, and served in that vessel till he was appointed to the Victory, in 1838, and to the Excellent, in 1839. In 1841 the Wilberforce, sent in the disastrous expedition up the Niger, whence he returned towards the end of 1842. His post rank was obtained in the following year, and in 1846 he was made a Rear-Admiral on the retired list. He married the gallant Admiral died on the 23rd ult., in his seventy-second year, at his residence, Bank House, Greenwich.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, Lord Chesham, was proved in London on the 23rd ult., the executors mentioned being the Earl of Lovelace, Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, and Viscount of Devonshire; and his son, now Baron Chesham. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. The husband of the testatrix was the fourth Lord Chesham, and married Catherine, daughter of the ninth Marquis of Huntly, K.T. His Lordship has one or two remarkable clauses in his will. Considering the impoverished Bucks from 1847 to 1857, for which county he was Deputy-Lieutenant, he directs that the sum of £1000 be paid to the trustees of his will in 1876, and to the same amount in 1883. A very liberal charge is made upon the family estates in Bucks and Lancashire for the maintenance of as well as a provision for a suitable settlement and bequests by the will. The residue of the personal property is left to his son, the present Lord.

The will of Sir Henry Martin, Bart., of Tunbridge Wells, was proved in London by the sole executrix and widow, Lady Martin, on the 19th ult., the personalty being sworn under £28,000. Sir Henry succeeded to the title in 1851 on the death of his father, Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., the latter having been created a Baronet as far back as 1800. A very liberal charge is made upon the family estates in Bucks and Lancashire for the maintenance as well as a provision by marriage

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1245.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE OCCUPATION OF SCHLESWIG.

MILITARY events in the north of Europe have succeeded one another with breathless rapidity. The invasion of Denmark by the Austro-Prussian troops on the 1st of February was followed two days after by a collision of arms and shedding of blood. On the 3th inst. it became obvious that the Prussians would be able to cross the Schlei between Arnis and Cappeln, and thus to turn the left of the Danish position; and the Danes, bowing to necessity, evacuated the city of Schleswig, together with the whole defensive line of the Dannewerk, and retired in haste upon Flensburg, to save, if possible, their line of retreat. Whatever may be the character of later tidings, the military aspect of the quarrel will now yield in interest to the political. Schleswig is in the occupation of the two German Powers. What will they do with it?

The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna have repeated their diplomatic assurances that they still abide by the London Treaty of 1852—in other words, that, in seizing upon and holding Schleswig as "a material guarantee," the object at which they aim is neither a violation of the territorial integrity of Denmark nor a setting aside of the succession which the Powers subscribing that treaty engaged to recognise. They still profess to be beyond the Eider for the purpose of compelling Denmark to make good the promises she made to Austria and Prussia in 1851, relative to the non-incorporation of the duchy of Schleswig with the kingdom of Denmark, and to the relief of its German-speaking inhabitants from administrative oppression. In forecasting the probabilities of their future course it would be puerile not to take into account the fact that, so far as these professed ends are concerned, the invasion of Schleswig had been previously rendered unnecessary. The two German Powers were informed, before a single soldier had passed the Eider, that England, France, and Russia would go hall for Denmark that she should do all that her engagements bound her to do, if sufficient time were allowed her to do it constitutionally. The offer was declined. For the satisfaction of excited Germany it was deemed necessary by Austria and Prussia that they should exact their terms at the sword's point. They preferred a material to a moral security. They have incurred considerable loss of life and treasure in obtaining it; and, seeing how superfluous was this sacrifice as a means of realising their avowed object, one is led to ask with increased anxiety, what they will do with it?

The military occupation of Schleswig having been resolved upon, it was better for the Danes that the forces sent into the field by Austria and Prussia should be too overwhelming to allow of any prolonged resistance. It was, from the first, a matter of moral, almost of mathematical, certainty that the most desperate courage and obstinacy on the part of the Danes could have no good influence upon the issue—that, however they might be counselled by the pride of patriotism, they were not demanded by national honour; that although they might have inflicted great damage on the invaders, they would inevitably entail a sad and needless waste of life upon the invaded; and it is now obvious that the appeal to arms having been quickly decided, the two German Powers will be without even a plausible pretext for expanding their demands. It goes against the feelings of all right-minded on-lookers to see the weak flung to the ground with irresistible violence by the strong; but where the disparity of strength is so great as to admit of no rational hope that the end will in any case be bettered by a protracted struggle, our very sympathies with



THE WAR IN DENMARK: PRUSSIAN TROOPS LEAVING ALTONA FOR SCHLESWIG—THE OFFICERS TAKING A HASTY MEAL AT THE RAILWAY STATION, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the weak impel us to rejoice in the earliest possible termination of the unequal strife.

The swiftness of their triumph, however, will not have swept the path of the two Germanic Powers of political perplexities. The march of their soldiery has been too inefficiently resisted, and the roar of their artillery will have too soon died away to allow of their acting upon the presumption that their late professions can be honourably disregarded. They can hardly pretend that either of the two alternatives hinted at by M. von Bismarck as possible inducements for departing from the Treaty of 1852 have yet presented themselves, nor that good faith to their co-signatories has ceased to be the rule to the strict observance of its stipulations. But what will their own German subjects who desire to tear up that treaty as null and void for want of adequate authority have to say to an issue which not merely falls short of, but practically creates a fresh obstacle to, the fulfilment of their passionately cherished expectations? What will the minor Princes of the Confederation think of the quietly taking possession which has been given by a vote of the Diet by the two German Powers only to ensure a mortifying frustration of their own bolder policy? We shall see whether the victors who have stepped in as armed arbitrators between the obligations enforced by treaties and the exactions demanded by revolution, will have the will or the ability to accommodate the one or the other, and, having so far yielded to the pressure of the latter as to overstep the limits of international usage, whether they will stop short and redeem their own pledges in defiance of the intense ill-will of all Germany? Or, will the fiery millions of the German race, who, ever since 1848, have brooded over the Schleswig-Holstein question, be at last to be ceased to care for any solution of it but that of annexation, be likely to accept the cry of *pecuniarum* swung by military superiority from the Danes, in lieu of the more solid advantage for which they have made, as they conceive, such costly sacrifices, and which seems now to be within their grasp? We shall see.

The tone of the Imperial Parliament in response to the statements made to both Houses by her Majesty's Ministers warrants the inference that, should the issue of the war be kept within the line of policy marked out by their own reiterated assurances, England sees no sufficient reason for intervening. If, however, in compliance with the revolutionary force behind them, they decide, as the Austrian and Prussian Governments of Schleswig from Denmark to Germany, the public mind, already somewhat sore, may easily be goaded into a state of dangerous irritation. No doubt, the considerations which may be urged against our going to war on the present occasion are cogent. First, we should have to do so without a Continental ally. For France and Russia decline to stir in the matter. For Austria and Prussia to engage with Denmark and the season of the year would preclude our rendering her effectual assistance until after the annexation of Schleswig to the territories of the Confederation would have become a *fait accompli*. Secondly, we should be undertaking to wrresting back the duchy from Germany, it would only be to restore it to the rule of a race whom half the inhabitants of the province detest. And, lastly, we should be commencing a European war, to be conducted at a distance from us, on the slightest indication within view of what might be its extent, duration, or results. These reasons, enforced by the consideration that English interests are not concerned in the matter, will meet likely enough with a ready response from our readers themselves with protesting against so flagrant a violation of international morality, and, having done so, to leave the German Powers to the inevitable retribution which the future has in store for them.

The retreat of the Danish army to Alsen, however distasteful and mortifying to all classes at Copenhagen, seems to have been necessary, and to have been conducted with the best defensive works behind which the Danes fought proved, as many suspected it would, too extensive to be held long by so small an army against the overwhelming numbers sent into the field by Austria and Prussia. The Danish troops, on their retreat, there remained no feasible alternative to the Danish General but a hasty retreat through Flensburg to the adjacent Island. Here the discomfited Danes may still hold out for a while, but, as they are too few to defy for any lengthened period the power of their enemies, and have no prospect of assistance, we hope they will not occasion a further and fruitless waste of life in retaining it. They have done more than enough to vindicate their national honour, and the sympathies of Europe will be all the more freely accorded to them if, contenting themselves with that, they patiently accept a conclusion which no courage can avert, but which further resistance may aggravate.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

SEVERAL sketches have been received from our Special Artist in Denmark, one of which represents the entrance of the Austrian Archduke Albrecht—taken by him whilst at that town on his way to the seat of war, is engraved on the present page. It conveys an impression that the allied army is now taking possession of Schleswig to deliver it up to the Confederation, whereas, as we have already fully declared in Britain has, we learn, taken place since it was known that the town had ceased to be held by the Danes, and the allies as it was previously against them. In the afternoon of the 1st inst., whilst the celebrated regimental band of the Austrian Archduke "Kaiser Franz," which had just arrived from Berlin by special train and marched through Hamburg, arrived at the Holstein frontier and entered Altona by the "Nobis Gate" (so called from its bearing the inscription of the motto of the town, "Nobis bene, mensis male"). They were received by the assembled populace with loud cheering, and escorted by them through the festively decorated streets—every house displaying flags, banners, and wreaths—to the terminus, where they were treated with refreshments, at the expense of the town, previous to being forwarded by special trains to the front. In the course of the afternoon several other Prussian corps arrived, and were received in the same way with noisy demonstrations of joy.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The extraordinary Budget for 1865 asks for a total credit of 1,686,650,000f.

Numerous official balls and entertainments in Paris were held before the approach of Lent. Yesterday week a grand masked ball was given to the Court by the Grand Chamberlain, the Duc de Bassano) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madme. Drouyn de Lhuys gave, on Monday evening, a similar entertainment. A ball was held given by M. and Mdme Drouyn de Lhuys was attended by more than 900 persons. In the brilliant crowd were observed the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, and nearly all the Diplomatic Body resident in Paris. There were also an immense number of other foreigners of distinction. The Imperial Family, the Princes Napoleon Body, and Council of State, high dignitaries of the Court, the principal celebrities of the literary and artistic world, were also present. Both The Emperor and Empress were also said to be present incognito. The Court costumes were of the most splendid description. The costumes than the dominoes, and represented every period of history, the chief mythological characters, and the most celebrated fancy and historical personations in almost endless variety. Mdme. Drouyn de Lhuys wore costume of the time of Louis XIV. The Princesse de Castiglioni appeared in a splendid mantle studded with gold stars; the Princess Anna de Caraman Chimay, Lady of Alsen from Gilloy a costume of the time of Henry III.; the Countess de Fountalis as a hat sprangled with diamonds; the Princesse Soutzo, Wife to Prince Napoleon, Mdme. de Mackau as a Moorish Princess; Mdme. May as Mary de Medici, in a most splendid costume, studded with diamonds, copied from a picture of Rubens. Mdme. Fenaux as the personification of Snow; the Viscountess de la Guerronniere as a Louis XV. Marchioness; Mdme. Gudin as a Spanish Cavalier; all were remarkable; Mdme. Gudrinet as a Polish Hussar; Mdlle. Haussman as a Circassian; the Mdlles. Mallet, Sandoneau, and Lacaze as fancy costumes; Mdlle. du Hallay as a Naiad; Mdlle. Eskuet in a Biblical costume; Mdlle. Cottinet as a Bacchante; Mdlle. Marie Gilloy as an Oriental; and Mdlle. Erau as a Roman dame. One lady presented Diamond Hearts; another as Diamond Spades; a Pomadour costume; Mdme. de Mackau as a Moorish Princess; Mdme. May as Mary de Medici, in a most splendid costume, studded with diamonds, copied from a picture of Rubens. Mdme. Fenaux as the personification of Snow; the Viscountess de la Guerronniere as a Louis XV. Marchioness

Feb. 13, 1864

Hadem, when he dispersed three companies and captured a large quantity of arms.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has decreed that, dating from the commencement of the current year, a certain number of youths, fixed for the present at forty-two, and chosen each year from among the Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, and Catholic Armenian communities, shall be educated at the Government expense in the Imperial Military Schools of Constantinople and Pera, with a view to their subsequently receiving commissions in the Turkish army. Eight of the number have been brought up for the civil service. These students will likewise be permitted to practise their religious and other usy restrictions, in the same manner as the Christian students in the Imperial School of Medicine; and, to prevent any undue influence being exercised over them by the Mussulman fellow-students, they are forbidden to embrace Mohammedanism under pain of expulsion.

AMERICA.

The Columbia brings news from New York to the evening of Jan. 28.

The most important fact mentioned is the near approach of General Longstreet, reinforced by 20,000 men, to Knoxville. Skirmishing between his cavalry and the federal cavalry under Sherman, is the latest accounts state that great anxiety, amounting to a panic, prevailed in the city.

The Confederates had made two separate attacks on Athens and Decatur, in Alabama, in both of which they are said to have failed, but the West several entire corps have re-enlisted.

The town of the Memphis is still occupied—indeed, almost suspended—by the Confederate batteries.

Mr. Lincoln has been nominated by the Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature for the presidency.

The delegates to the State Convention held at Little Rock, Arkansas, have passed a resolution prohibiting slavery.

In Congress the Senate has passed a measure providing members to take the oath. Senator Bryant took the oath, and announced his intention of retiring into private life. The Judiciary Committee in the Senate has discharged from consideration the resolution to expel Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate. Senator Hale urges the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges in the War Department, and proved statistically that the United States were calling upon the people for less than the average number of men during former naval expenses of all the European Powers, excluding Denmark and Italy, and has been more than three times less than the naval force of England during the three years and five months of the Crimean War.

Mr. Fernando Wood has introduced a bill for the impeaching members in Congress the Senate has passed a resolution prohibiting slavery.

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General Butler reports that he had sent three transports and a company to the city of Jane. Never, which he landed seven miles below Fort Powhatton and captured twenty Confederates, seven of whom belonged to the regular corps, and twenty-seven horses and waggons, besides destroying large stores.

Re-enlistments in the Federal army are very numerous. Throughout the West several entire corps have re-enlisted.

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THE MOVERS AND SECONDERS OF THE ADDRESSES IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



THE MARQUIS OF SLIGO.



LORD ABERCROMBY.

THE Most Hon. George John Browne, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, Viscount Westport, and Baron Monteagle, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monteagle of Westport, in the county of Mayo, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom (by which latter title his Lordship sits in the House of Peers), is the third Marquis, the creation of that dignity having taken place in the year 1800. The Marquis was born Jan. 31, 1805, received the earlier part of his education at Eton, and succeeded, in 1845, to his hereditary titles on the death of his father, Howe-Peter the second Marquis, some time Governor of Jamaica. His Lordship's ancestors were first elevated to the Peerage in 1760, the creation being that of a Baron; this was followed by a viscountcy in 1768; an earldom in 1771; and the marquisate, as already stated, in 1800. The barony of the United Kingdom was conferred, in 1806, on Sir John Denis Browne, K.P., the first Marquis, and grandfather of the existing Peer. The present Marquis has been twice married—first, to Ellen Sydney, daughter of the sixth Viscount Strangford; and, secondly, to Julia Catherine Anne, daughter of Anthony Nugent, Esq., of Pallas, in the county of Galway, heir presumptive to the earldom of Westmeath; but both ladies are deceased. His Lordship has always been a consistent Liberal, and votes for the abolition of church rates. Although a regular attendant at the sittings of the House of Peers, the Marquis has hitherto not taken any active part in their Lordships' debates, and his moving the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne this Session may, in a manner, be taken to be his maiden speech.

LORD ABERCROMBY.

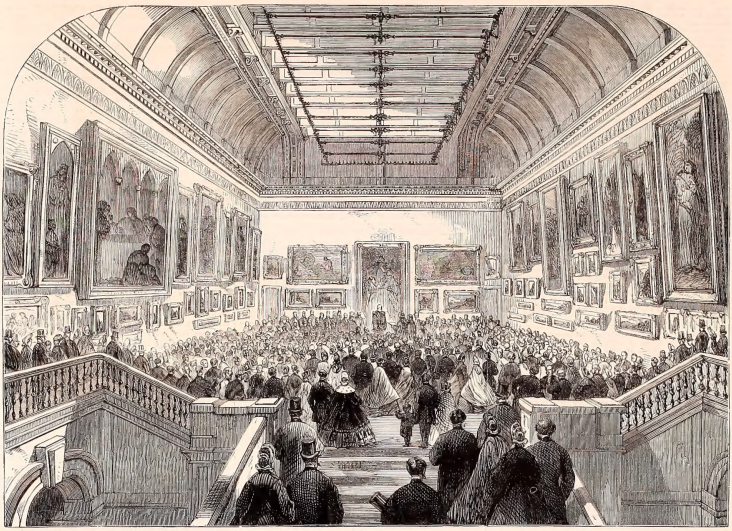
The seconder of the Address, George Ralph, Baron Abercromby, of Aboukir, and Tullibody, in the county of Clackmannan, in Scotland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, is the fourth possessor of the Barony, which he derives from his great-grandmother, the wife of the gallant General, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who died of wounds received at the glorious victory of Alexandria, March 28, 1801. In order to mark the sense which the Sovereign and the country entertained of Sir Ralph's services, his widow was created a Peeress in her own right with remainder to her



LORD RICHARD GROSVENOR, MEMBER FOR FLINTSHIRE



MR. GOSCHEN, MEMBER FOR THE CITY.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE OPENING THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND.—SEE PAGE 151.



SKATING AT FLORENCE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

sons. Her Ladyship was succeeded, in 1821, by her eldest son, George, who married Montagu, third daughter of the first Viscount Melville, better known as Henry Dundas, the special and chosen colleague of William Pitt, under whom he held several offices, amongst them that of President of the Board of Control and First Lord of the Admiralty. George, Lord Abercromby's brother, the second son of the Baroness, was the Right Hon. James Abercromby, some time Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, who subsequently (in 1835) held the office of Master of the Mint, and was a member of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, and, in 1835, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, on his retirement from which he was created Baron Dunfermline. The present Peer is the eldest son of George Ralph, second Baron; he was born in 1838, and succeeded in 1852. In the same year he married Louisa Jane Caroline, fifth daughter of the then Viscount Duncan, now Earl of Camperdown, and a granddaughter of the famous Admiral Duncan, Lord Viscount Hitherto, as we believe, his Lordship has not appeared before the House of Lords in the character of a speaker, nor has he taken any prominent part in politics.

LORD HIGHNAM GROSVENOR.

The Right Hon. Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, the courtesy Lord Richard Grosvenor, is the youngest son of Richard, second and present Marquis of Westminster, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Mary, daughter of George first Duke of Sutherland, and was born in 1837. His Lordship was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Being a Liberal in politics, and professing to be an adherent of the Government of Lord Palmerston, he, on the death of Mr. Mayall, in May, 1861, was selected as a candidate for the representation of the county of Flint, and during his canvass received the general support of Mr. Gladstone, who, however, is not in accord with that part of Wales. His recorded opinions on politics state that, while advocating a liberal policy he is in favour of the continued union of Church and State, but will support any measure which will relieve Dissenters from church rates, failing which they will consent to vote for the total abolition of those rates. Being, in every sense of the term, a young member, his Lordship had addressed the constituency in the House until he was called upon, in pursuance of established practice, as connected with, and therefore in a measure responsible, sensing, the political aristocracy in the third estate of the realm, to move the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne on the present occasion.

MR. GÖSCHEN.

Few members of the House of Commons have taken a marked position in the House of Commons in that short period of a Session which elapses between May and August as George Joachim Göschen, Esq., who, on the death of Mr. Wentworth Wood, last year, was elected one of the representatives of the city of London in Parliament. He is now barely eighty-six weeks his two speeches last year; but they were sufficient to distinguish him as an able party and finance speaker, possessing a favourite pupil of Dr. Tait, the present Bishop of London, then Head Master of the school, and a pupil of the distinguished Dr. Hall, now subsequently a member of Oriel College, Oxford. Mr. Göschen is a merchant in London, and is the first of the Privileged Class who has taken the line of a work, entitled "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges." In his political opinions he is to be classed, generally, as a Liberal, and in an advocate of a gradual extension of the suffrage, but is opposed to the abolition of church rates.

Our Portraits are from photographs taken by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

SEATING AT FLORENCE.

In Florence this year our English residents and visitors have been able to enjoy skating with as much zest as has been done on the ornamental waters in our metropolitan parks for the last two or the 20th ult. the thermometer was at 8 deg. (centigrade), and the Arno was almost completely frozen over. Such a cold season has not been known for by the Florentines for ten years; and it has been still more trying on account of a sharp easterly wind blowing for many days. As the Engraving on page 161 will show, the scene where the skating went on was outside Porta St. Gallo, near to the fortress; and our correspondent informs us that the ice was excellent in Florence, Mr. Spence, took great trouble to encourage the sport. He established a band near the banks of the canal and quadrilles were danced with much animation and grace. On the night of the 20th a torchlight fête was given by the Florentines, when many ladies distinguished themselves by the elegance of their movements.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by L. Caldesi.

It appears from a Parliamentary return issued on Thursday that £77,849 was last year paid out of the Consolidated Fund, for interest and sinking fund on account of the Russian Loan, guaranteed by England between Russia, Holland, and Great Britain. The sum still due of the original £9,000,000 loan guaranteed is £8,000,000 sterling.

Since the severe weather set in wild boars have appeared in great numbers in the forests of the Pyrenees, and have become very destructive. Hunting-clubs were, in consequence, organised at Bagnères, Bigan, Pouzac, and other places, and more than forty of these animals were killed. Wolves have likewise been seen, in numbers of three and five, in the centre of France. Several sheep have been carried off by them during the past few days, and a child killed and partly devoured.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.—By a return of the chief emigration agent of Canada it appears that the number of persons who arrived in that province during the year by the River St. Lawrence was 18,706, of whom 6215 female adults, 4728 children between the ages of 1 and 12, and 941 infants. Of the latter 2,020 were from New England, 1,000 from Ireland, 1,000 from Scotland, and Prussians, and 1065 other foreigners. The male immigrants comprised 2188 farmers, 1,107 labourers, 2098 mechanics, 1,000 persons engaged in the public service, and 816 clerks and traders. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 1,000 in the number of immigrants. The reason assigned for the number of arrivals having been materially diminished is the return to their homes from the United States, who have become permanent residents in Western Canada. Desertions occurred during the year from regiments serving in the United States by offers of higher wages, returned to the colony and resumed their occupations which they had abandoned.

QUARRIES OF PARIS.—We extract the following curious details regarding the famous quarries on the left bank of the Seine, from *Dictionnaire Général des Sciences*, by MM. Privat-Deschanel and A. Focillon, a work the first volume of which has just appeared. Quarries of Paris are of two undergroud, and comprise four principal strata of limestone, forming a total thickness of about fifteen metres. The first, or uppermost, is a coarse chalk, which is stone of the best quality, hard and finely grained; it rests on a stratum of inferior quality, called *roche*. The third is a compact limestone, lying below the former in the same sort, consisting of argillaceous limestone, which is called *liais*, and is the most valuable of all. The fourth is a coarse limestone with beds of flint, which are used for macadamising roads. This stratum is called *banc-vert*, or millstone of geologists; it is rather soft, and is said in a rough-hewn state; the thickness of this stratum is about seven metres on an average. The last stratum is the *Sous St. Jacques*, a soft limestone, interspersed with shells, and used for common building purposes. The quarries are known as—1, *bancs de broyer*, or unskilled labourers, earning from 2f. to 4f. a day; 2, the *bancs d'arbalet*, who perform subterranean labour, such as excavating supports, &c., and earn 4f. a day; 3, the *tourneurs*, who cut vertical grooves, two metres in depth, into the stone, so as to insulate the masses, which are each 10 metres in length; these men earn 4f. 50c.; 4, the *mouleurs*, who, lying down, cut a horizontal groove on the stone, so as to separate it from its base. As they go on, they put supports under, which are afterwards removed, and the stone is left to fall. These men earn from 5f. to 6f. 50c. a day; 5, the *tireurs*, who, by means of a rope, a pulley, and a windlass, raise the stone to the surface; 6, the *ouvrageurs*, or fortmen, who direct the works, earn 5f. 50c. The average yield per annum of the quarries is 1,000,000 cubic metres, the extraction for which costs about 10,000,000f., and is sold for about 18,000,000f. In 1858 there were employed about 3,000 men, for which period, at the rate of that period, 1,800,000f. The catacombs of Paris are old quarries which have been abandoned.—*Galignani*.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 20.

SUNDAY, Feb. 14.—First Sunday in Lent. Valentine, Bishop and Martyr, about 271. Sir John Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Moon's First Quarter, 5h. 13m. p.m.

MONDAY, 15.—Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman, elected member of Parliament by the City of London, 1853. Moon's First Quarter, 5h. 13m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 16.—Death of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, 1826.

WEDNESDAY, 17.—Birth of Galileo, at Pisa, and death of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, at Rome, 1564. Battle of Tippermuir, between the Royalists and Covenanters, by the Dutch, 1631. The Russians defeated at Bapatoria, 1854.

THURSDAY, 18.—Battle of Hochstedt, 1704. Ferdinand, Archduke the Allie at Montereau (almost his last victory), 1814.

FRIDAY, 19.—Treaty of Westphalia between the Pope and the French Republicans, who thereby gained territory, money, and five works of art, 1797.

SATURDAY, 20.—Great victory of the Dutch over the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, after three days' conflict, 1653.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
0 25 0 47	1 13 1 35	2 0 2 23	2 48 3 11	3 36 4 0	4 26 4 51	5 21 5 51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 82 feet; Standard Time.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER			WIND		RAIN
	Barometer (Reduced, Corrected, and Standard).	Dew Point.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	In 24 hours.
	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Saturation = 1.	0–15	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		Miles.	Inches.
Jan. 4	29·616	27·6	29·4	·90	9	32·2	27·0	WSW. W.	WSW. W.	350	·013
„ 5	29·263	26·7	28·0	·75	2	32·0	25·4	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	339	·000
„ 6	29·268	27·2	28·4	·79	2	32·2	25·6	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	333	·000
„ 7	29·133	31·4	32·3	·93	5	39·1	29·4	S.	S.	339	·100
„ 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 9	29·721	31·4	32·3	·93	9	39·1	31·5	N.	N.	163	·000
„ 10	29·622	30·6	32·1	·85	8	39·4	30·4	SW. WSW.	SW.	167	·000

* Melted Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the seven days, in inches, from Jan. 4 to Jan. 10:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·616	29·263	29·268	29·133	[illegible]	29·721	29·622
Dew point (in inches)	27·6	26·7	27·2	31·4	31·4	31·4	30·6
Direction of Wind	...	...	WSW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.

* Read at 9 a.m.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK (1864).

AT HOME.	
Copies bearing the impressed stamp may be exposed to view; circulate FREE through the Post Office, for fifteen days from the date of publication, to all parts of the United Kingdom. Beyond fifteen days, and within the limits of transmission by Post, on delivery of the paper when they are posted, when they become liable to a postage of one penny each. Beyond the limits of transmission by Post, when posted in the United Kingdom, or in any of the British Colonies, or in the Dependencies, they can only be sent within three miles of the General Post Office.	
Unstamped copies of the paper have two penny postage-stamps affixed to each.	
FOR FOREIGN PARTS.	
The impressed stamp is of no use for foreign parts, as it is to be sent abroad: thus newspaper stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—	
Australia—Penny Stamp	This paper
Australian Colonies—Penny Stamp	Hellenic Union—Penny Stamp. This paper
Australia—Penny Stamp	India—Three Stamps. This paper
Austria—Penny Stamp	Italy—Penny Stamp. This paper
Belgium—Penny Stamp	Malta—Penny Stamp. This paper
Sweden—Penny Stamp	Norway—Two Stamps. This paper
Brazil—Penny Stamp	Prussia—Penny Stamp. This paper
China—Two Stamps	Spain—Four Stamps. This paper
Egypt—Penny Stamp. This paper	Sweden—Penny Stamp. This paper
Egypt—Penny Stamp	Switzerland—Penny Stamp. This paper
Egypt—Penny Stamp	United States—Penny Stamp
France—Penny Stamp. This paper	Wurtemburg—Penny Stamp.
An edition is printed on thin paper specially for foreign postage. The postage of this edition is the same as that of the ordinary paper. It is useful to those places when papers, as marked in the above list, the thin paper edition.	

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

We consider ourselves fortunate in being but rarely compelled to address the public upon matters affecting the interests of this Journal, or in defence of any portion of its conduct; but some expressions which were used by Mr. Layard in the debate on Monday night in the House of Commons, on the burning of Kegoisma, demand a few words from the conductors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. In Mr. Buxton's speech in support of his resolution condemnatory of the destruction of the city, he publicly mentioned that Maidstone read an extract from an article accompanying a sketch of the bombardment of that city transmitted to us by our Special Artist in Japan. The object of the reference made by the honourable gentleman to the great amount of ruin that had been effected by the British squadron. In his reply, on behalf of the Government, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "did not wish to say anything against the circulation and useful publication the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; but those who were in the secret knew how drawings were made of places at the other end of the world, and he could not consider any person connected with the NEWS was at Kagosima when the engagement took place. It was not impossible, indeed, that a picture of a town in South America had been furbished up to represent a town in Japan."

Whatever pictorial value may attach to the Engravings of distant scenery and events which appear in this Journal, their greatest value is, undoubtedly, in their genuineness and authenticity. To give this ample assurance they are well served by the gentlemen who undertake the troublesome, and often dangerous, mission of sketching for us. Remarks, therefore, like those which escaped Mr. Layard in the heat of a debate, would scarcely be considered complimentary if they proceeded from a less distinguished man than the accomplished Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. We felt it due to him, no less than to ourselves, to convince him that the evidence brought forward by Mr. Buxton from our pages was of its highest order, and we had the satisfaction of showing Mr. Layard, not only the original sketch, transmitted by Mr. Charles Wirgman, our Artist in Japan, but some evidence in unintended but complete corroboration of the accuracy of Mr. Wirgman's drawing. Mr. Layard's frankness and courtesy are proverbial, and we have no reason to doubt that he will be glad, upon fitting occasion, to do us the justice which we have denied until the excitement of an energetic debate. We also thought it our duty to place the sketches and papers in the hands of the honourable member for Maidstone, that he might be satisfied of the truthfulness of the extract he had quoted from this journal.

Whilst adverting to the subject, it seems scarcely out of place to mention, lest any similar misconception should arise in regard to other Engravings which are just now sought after with the utmost interest, that in Schleswig-Holstein Mr. Lonsdale is present on the scene of the strife there raging, entirely engaged with his pencil and pen in our service; and that Mr. F. Vizetelly is in Richmond, as we learned not an hour ago from one of high authority just returned to England from the Southern States *via* the "underground." Sketches from the latter gentleman have to make their way through the blockade, and such as escape the hands of the Federals appear at once in this Paper. To this system of procuring, under great risks and at almost any cost, faithful representations of the scenes we propose to depict, is due the greater part of the favour by which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is received by the public.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has never had occasion to deliver sentence in a case of more importance than that in which judgment was given on Monday last. We shall avoid entering into the slightest controversial argument upon the solemn questions connected with the investigation, for we feel that, while it is impossible to avoid special reference to a topic of so much public interest, the limits to which the journalist is restricted render it impossible to discuss such a theme in the only way in which justice could be done to it. We do not repeat the hackphrase that the subject is unsuited to the columns of a newspaper; for there are very few subjects which can be so regarded; and, moreover, there are many considerations connected with this very case which are most fittingly dealt with in a journal; but, inasmuch as we could treat the matter but briefly, and therefore unsatisfactorily, we shall best discharge our duty by simply reporting the result of the appeal by two of the authors of "Essays and Reviews."

It will be remembered by the thousands who take a deep and becoming interest in the subject, that the Court of Arches was called upon by the Bishop of Salisbury to deal with certain charges made against Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, and that the majority of these charges were rejected by Dr. Lushington, but that he decided unfavourably to the accused clergymen, and suspended both for one year. Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson appealed to the Judicial Committee, and its sentence was given on Monday. We should mention that two assessors, who, in a strictly judicial character, were withdrawn from the case; and it need only be stated that one of these alleged that Dr. Williams was unsound on the doctrine of propitiation, and that the other alleged that Mr. Wilson was unsound on the difference between natural and unconvenanted mercies—questions of which the theologian will at once appreciate the real as well as the technical value, but which did not come under the consideration of the Court.

The accusation against Dr. Williams was based on his "Review of Baron Bunsen," and resolved itself into the charges that he put forth views as to the inspiration of the Bible which are contrary to the teaching of the Church of England in the Articles, and that he denied the orthodox doctrine of justification by faith. The charges against Mr. Wilson were based on his article entitled "Séances Historiques de Genève," and were to the effect that he denied that the Bible was written under inspiration, and affirmed that portions of it were not revelation, and that he denied that the punishments in the future world would be eternal.

The Chancellor, Lord Westbury, Sir John Patteson, and in the presence of the Bishop of London and Lords Kingsdown, Cranworth, and Chelmsford, delivered judgment at some length. He stated that the tribunal whose sentence he was giving did not pronounce any decision as to the effect that "Essays," but only upon the extracts laid before the Council. The first charge against Dr. Williams was not borne out by the evidence, nor was the second. The third charge referred to the unsoundness of certain of the terms in which Dr. Williams had referred to the subject. In regard to Mr. Wilson's case and to the first charge against him, the Chancellor declared that he was unable to put down that the Bible is entirely a work of inspiration, or taken what is known as the "plenary" view of the Scriptures, and therefore that a clergyman of the Church of England was not liable to penalties for advocating the doctrine which Mr. Wilson had adopted. The second charge was not held to be proved, inasmuch as Mr. Wilson had only given expression to his hope that it might be consistent with the justice of God that no man should perish eternally; and the Council had not been able to find anything in the articles, the creeds, or the formularies which made it penal in a clergyman to give utterance to the hope of the final redemption and pardon of all human creatures.

The judgment of the Dean of the Court of Arches was, therefore, reversed; the suspension of the two clergymen (which, however, had long since expired) was set aside by it; and the Bishop of Salisbury was condemned in the costs of the appeal, but not in those of the Arches Court. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York dissented with the rest of the Council on one point—that referring to the inspiration of the Bible.

So ends the long-pending prosecution of the authors of two of the articles in the "Essays and Reviews," a book of which little is now heard, and which probably will be remembered only by reason of the measures taken to punish Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson. Some of the teaching of that book has been so completely eclipsed by the later and far bolder non-orthodoxy of a higher dignitary of the Church, that attention has been withdrawn from it, and careful suggestions

ed doubting clergymen to the outspoken and deliberate affirmations of a Bishop. But the sentence of the Judicial Committee will recall the theological student to the pages of the "Essays and Reviews," and it is reasonable to believe that, although the law has done all that it can do and said all that it can say in the matter, the theological world will scarcely be content to leave matters where they are. For, without reacquisitating details, it will be seen that the Judicial Committee has taken what will be considered by thousands of religious people as a most strict view of clerical obligation. We have, however, fulfilled our work of record, and conclude with the earnest hope that all these debates may tend to promote the interests of truth and of true religion.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Thursday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, drove to Whippingham, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major-General Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. Bo. Ross. The open ground the new school which has recently been erected at Whippingham by her Majesty's command. The Rev. G. Prothero, Rector, received the Queen at the entrance, and conducted her Majesty to the schoolroom, where the children, about 300 in number, had assembled, and where tea was provided for them. The Queen remained at the school for some time, and afterwards returned to Osborne.

Yesterday morning her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove.

On Saturday last the Queen, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove out.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. C. Prothero.

On Monday Viscount Sydney and Lord Proby arrived at Osborne and had audiences of the Queen by command of her Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament in answer to her Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Session. Subsequently the Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, drove out.

On Tuesday the Queen walked out with Princess Helena.

The Queen, with the Royal family, takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne.

The Countess of Blessington has left Osborne for London, en route for Berlin.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting.

Professor Faraday has during the past week had the honour of delivering two lectures on chemistry before the Queen and Royal family. Major-General Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. Bo. Ross have succeeded Colonel H. Ponsonby and Colonel Sir T. M. Hodgetts-Foote as Equerries in Waiting.

In a few copies of our early Impression last week an announcement was made to the effect that the Queen would not receive the visit of Princess Dagmar this season. This is not the fact. The brevity of the Princess's visit will hold all the Courts, as last year, it being the opinion of the Queen's physicians that a visit of any length would be inconsequent on her recuperative powers.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Alice, left Frogmore House on Thursday, en route for St. Leonards-on-Sea, where their Royal Highnesses will remain for a few days at the Royal Victoria Hotel. Upon the arrival of the train at the London and South-Western Railway Company's special train, which was kept by the South-Western Railway Company, whose officials took charge of the train as far as the Victoria Junction of the Chatham and Dover Railway Company's line at Battersea. At this station the charge of the train was handed over to the officials of the South-Eastern Railway Company, who conveyed the train, via Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells, to St. Leonards-on-Sea, arriving at five o'clock. The Prince and Princess proceeded immediately on their arrival, and in compliance with a request which has been officially conveyed through the Lieutenant-General of the Royal Forces, to the Royal Victoria Hotel, where their Royal Highnesses are expected to remain a fortnight. The Prince and Princess were received with public demonstration either at Hastings or St. Leonards during the Royal visit, St. Leonards-on-Sea has been selected by the medical advisers of the Princess on account of the salubrious situation of the south coast affording for the complete re-establishment of her Royal Highness's strength prior to her re-appearance during the season in London.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys and Major Teesdale, C.B., left Frogmore House for Gravesend. His Royal Highness attended the debate in the House of Lords, and returned to Frogmore in the evening.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, C.B., went out rabbit-shooting in the Great Park. The Princess attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses entertained at dinner Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Lieut.-General Knollys, Major Teesdale, and several officers of the Royal Horse Guards and Grenadier Rifleman remembers, composed of men belonging to the Guards, had the honour of performing during the evening.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel. His Royal Highness occupied the stall of the late Prince Consort, as Knight of the Garter. The Rev. H. Bickersteth Russell and Canon Tagsdell were the officiating clergymen.

On Monday the Princess, accompanied by the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps and attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys and Major Teesdale, C.B., left Frogmore House for London, for the purpose of attending the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. Sir Richard Mayne, Colonel Dunbar, Sir William John Alexander, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Lieutenant-General Knollys, in the evening, the Prince honoured Earl Granville with his presence at dinner, at his residence in Bruton-street. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to Frogmore.

The Prince will hold levées, on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, March 2, and on Saturday, March 12.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Hyères.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness honoured the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort with a visit at Badminton.

On Tuesday the Prince met with a slight accident while he was enjoying a game at rackets in the Royal Gymnasium at Edinburgh. One of the balls struck his Royal Highness on one of his eyes, which became much swollen. The pain, which was severe at first, has now abated; and the Prince is expected to leave his apartments in a day or two.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have left Belgrave-square for Goodwood, Sussex.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk and Viscount Falkland have arrived at their residence at Prior's Gate for the season.

The Duke of Beaufort has left Paris en route to seat, Badminton House, Gloucestershire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster returned to Grosvenor House on Thursday from Eton Hall, Cheshire.

The Marchioness of Ely has arrived at her residence at Prince's Gate from Osborne.

Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, has left town for Savernake Forest, Wiltshire.

The Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton and Viscount Hamilton have left Chesterfield House on a tour in the south of France.

Marquis Camden and the Earl of Brecknock have left Grosvenor-square for the Wilderness, Sevenoaks, Kent.

The Marquis of Exeter has left town for his seat, Burghley House, near Stamford.

The Marquis of Bristol has left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Earl and Countess of Devon and Lady Agnes Courtenay and Lord Courtenay have arrived at their residence in Berkeley-street from Powderham Castle, Devon.

Earl and Countess Constance Grosvenor have left town for Calverley Hall, Cheshire.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have left South Audley-street on a visit to Walton.

The Earl of Clarendon has left town for the Grove, near Watford.

The Earl of Wilton has left town for Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

The Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund have arrived in town from Minto Castle, Roxburghshire.

Viscountess Palmerston had her first "reception" this season on Saturday evening last, at Cambridge House. Among the members of the diplomatic corps present were the Austrian Ambassador and Madame, the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, the Danish Minister, the Portuguese Minister and Madame de Lavradio, the Swedish Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Spanish Minister and Mdme. Comyn, Marquis and Marchioness d'Azeglio, Baron Rudt Von Collenberg, Chevalier d'Adelsward and Baron Blome, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, &c., and a large number of the aristocracy of rank and fashion. Amongst the latter were the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Hastings and Mdme. Van de Weyer, the Italian Minister, and a select circle. The party broke up at midnight.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Archdeacon West was elected Dean of St. Patrick's at a meeting of the Chapter yesterday.

The Queen has issued her *congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of Ely to elect Professor Harold Browne to the vacant see.

The Rev. J. Ellis, M.A., has been appointed to the church-wardenes and parishioners of Leaden, Colchester, with a silver salver and a purse of ninety sovereigns, in testimony of the great years' labours which that parish and recumpious of his duties for a further period.

The Rev. J. Hunt, the first minister of the new church in Kensington, to be called St. George's, Campden-hill. The church will occupy a commanding position, and will be constructed to afford ample accommodation for 1100 persons. The site is in the district parish of St. John, Notting-hill, of which the Rev. J. E. Cox is the incumbent. A district will be at once assigned to be attached to the church, including all the villas in Holland Park, will be taken from the parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, the Rev. Sir G. Bennett, of Barnes, shall be incumbent.

The Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield has received from Sir G. Grey an answer from her Majesty's Government to the address presented to her by the Upper Rhine Confederation praying for the establishment of the diocese of Exeter and the erection of a see in Cornwall. The Government decline to recommend the measure to Parliament, on the ground of trade disturbance applications, and that the Government are not disposed to entertain the general question at all during the present Session.

The west end of the parish church of Louth has been adorned with a handsome stained window, the gift of Mr. Bellamy, under the window is a brass plate, with this inscription:—"This window was put in by Catherine Bellamy, A.D. 1863, in memory of her husband, who had erected a beautiful thank-offering to Almighty God for His unbounded mercies vouchsafed to him during a life of fifty-three years." Mr. Bellamy died in 1863.

The Rev. Ashley Blair Maslewood, B.A., having vacated the incumbency of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, by resignation, (which he has held for more than seventeen years), for the vicarage of St. Michael's, Coventry, the parishioners of Ashby have presented to him, as a token of their esteem, a handsome, when the teachers and children of the national schools presented him with a purse containing 100 sovereigns, and the Rev. Mr. Maslewood had an address now, purchased by subscription, was presented to him by Mr. Chandwardens, Lord Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

By direction of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral the magnificent east window of the cathedral, filled in by Clayton and Bell, with the view to its entire restoration, both internally and externally, has been taken down, and the restoration of the fabric has already been progressed, towards which the Dean and Chapter have given £1000, and £500 each, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have also contributed £500, and the Dean and Chapter have also contributed £500, and £500 each, exclusive of the £10,000 voted by the commissioners, will be required, and the Dean and Chapter have appointed Mr. Scott, the architect to the city of Salisbury, to be presided over by the Lord Lieutenant of the county. Subscriptions have been opened in the city and neighbourhood for the work.

The report of the Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has been presented to Parliament by order of the House of Lords. The following are the recommendations of the committee for the current year:—1. That the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be authorised to the extent of £100,000, to meet benefactions of at least equal value in accordance with the principles hitherto observed. 2. That, in addition, all the sums claims arising in respect of the Durham Bishoprics Estates, and part of those arising in respect of the Ely Estates, be paid out of the £100,000 authorised, additionally to £100 a year the income of the Bishop of Ripon. 3. That the Bishop of Manchester, on the next vacancy of 1861 not less than £000 pounds. 4. To augment the income of every see hereafter created having a like population to a like amount of £300 a year, on condition that one half of the augmentation be raised by private benefactions, or by local contributions sources. 5. To appropriate the sum of £3000 per annum in perpetuity to the augmentation of the income of every see hereafter created, which shall have been legally assigned, containing in each case a population of not less than 600,000 souls, on the same conditions. 6. That provision be made once additionally, and to churches in private patronage on condition that one half the sum required be first raised from local sources. 7. That provision be made to be made during the current year would be of the capital value of about £70,000.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Longueville Jones, Archdeacon of Dublin; the Rev. Thomas Lee Bunbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin; Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Harrowby, K.G.; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lyttelton, Cranworth, and Stuart; Mr. E. P. Bouverie, Dr. Lushington, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Hall, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., Sir Edward Ryan, Professor Bunbury, Mr. G. Buxton, M.P.; the Dean of St. Paul's and Mr. Archdeacon Hale, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Bellenden Ker, Professor Dowling, Mr. Bellenden Ker, Professor Dowling, Mr. Bellenden Ker, Professor Dowling



VALENTINE'S MORN, DRAWN BY MARCUS STONE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE OFFERING," BY F. WYBURD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 147

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 159).

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE CONFEDERATE RAMS AT LIVERPOOL.—EARL DERBY again asked the noble Earl (Earl Russell) a question that he had asked on Tuesday with reference to the Confederate rams now lying in the Mersey. The noble Earl had stated that he could not lay any papers upon the table of the House with reference to the rams, as the question had been taken into the courts of law. He understood that that had been since the noble Earl spoke last, and that from that time until this no step has been taken to bring the cause to an issue, except that on Saturday last the application was filed. He asked the noble Earl humbly conceived might have been done in the course of October or November. The question was one of great importance. He prepared to lay upon the table the correspondence which had taken place upon the representations which had been made by the injuries sustained by American commerce in consequence of certain vessels being allowed to leave British ports. He wished for the correspondence as well as that relating to the Alabama, and any correspondence that had taken place between the Law Officers of the Crown and the Foreign Affairs department with reference to the question. He understood that the noble Earl opposite (Earl Russell) was about to leave office, and he hoped that her Majesty's Government would not be allowed to escape responsibility in the matter by their retirement from office. He hoped that the noble Earl would be able to give some information on the subject.

EARL GRANVILLE moved that the papers relating to the Alabama should be laid before the House of Commons.

EARL RUSSELL said that he thought the noble Earl was fair enough to agree with him that the question of the Alabama was one that could not be separated from that of the Confederate rams now lying in the Mersey. He thought that the noble Earl had stated that he could not lay any papers upon the table of the House with reference to the rams, as the question had been taken into the courts of law. He understood that that had been since the noble Earl spoke last, and that from that time until this no step has been taken to bring the cause to an issue, except that on Saturday last the application was filed. He thought

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE forces seem to have thought better of it in the Lord Eglinton's hunt, which was the scene of a severe "fox famine" before Christmas, as four capital days came in succession; and then, after a week's interval, they had the finest run that has, perhaps, ever been seen in Ayrshire over fifteen miles of a rare country. Seven foxes were killed in the five days. It is stated by *The Life* that Lord Henry Bentinck (who had a splendid thing on Jan. 29) intends to give up the Burton hounds. The West Norfolk and the Suffolk would like to hear of a master, and so would the Cumberland. The latter pack hunts twice, and occasionally three times a week in a quiet way, has plenty of foxes, and a subscription list of over £1,000 a year. The answer to some one who asked lately whether Charles Payne was all right again after breaking his collar-bone, ran thus—"I should say so, for I saw him myself jump a gate on the swing."

The hottest weight for the Liverpool Steeplechase Handicap is 10st., or just 14lb. more than it was last year; and the best comparison on the efficacy of the heavy-weight system is that sixty-one horses are eligible as we have mentioned, and that Mr. Ten Broeck's winner of last year), heads the list; and Umpire, 12st. 7lb., from the same stable, stands second. Alcibiade (12st. 4lb., 1st in 1862, and 1861), also stands in, and so does old Bridegroom, 11st. 8 lbs. The City and Suburban Handicap has a similar complexion, though the three-year-olds (the Great Metropolitan retains half its eighty-two as "Convicts"), those veterans Alcibiade and Bridegroom, and the acceptances for the Newmarket Handicap; and Fairwater, 9st. 11lb., exercise the same position for the Metropolitan Steeplechase, which also was last year.

The course brought off the important meetings between the frosts, but neither of them had much influence upon the Waterloo Cup betting. At the South Lancashire meeting Grisette and Gentleman, both by Gemmaker, ran, so far well on form for the Waterloo, but Grisette at the Ridgway Mr. Campbell suffered heavily, and three of his kennel went down in the first two rounds. Of course, the Lord Cocrorem, who had pleased his owner at home, won two courses, Mercvale by Cain, and Jezabel by Bedford, in the Open Stakes, and South Lancashire Puppy Stakes; and the blood of another sire, Judge, produced a Clifton Cup winner in Judge Not, while Saffron went to the fore with Streamer in the Members' Plate. Spithorne Park was a great meeting, but the Cup for which it was not quite in her best form for the Netherby Cup. Mr. Thompson will most probably stand on Tullamore, Judge Not, and Saffron. Thrush up to the mark in case of accidents. Sea Foam will, it is said, try once more for Mr. Mytchett's cup at the Newmarket Meeting; the Messrs. Campbell are pretty certain to depend on Cadamore and Calabresco; and, according to *The Field*, Patient has got a sponsor in Mr. Lloyd, and Lord Clanricarde has entered a Sparkle in his own name. After the defeat of his kennel at Kyrlaw, it is rather thought that Mr. Lloyd will retire in his friend's dog and not on one of his own, although he is known to have an eye to Lord Tracy for Coronet, who has won a Cup and a Plate already.

At the monthly meeting of the Acclimatisation Society eight new members, including the Archdeacon of Dublin, were elected, and Mr. Lowe was enabled to "report progress" in the matter of the application which has been received from all parts through the Foreign and Colonial Office. Mr. Wenga Pigeon's letter was read, and he said there, like "the sheep" of Little Bopeep, had left its tail behind it, from which the meeting argued that it must have been difficult to exclude. Mr. Boxall stated that he had received numerous presents of rocks and collections for New Zealand; and Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited his newly illustrated copy of Columella, which was handed up the wings, so as to prevent birds from injuring their plumage in confinement.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—11 to 1 agst Erection (off.), 12 to 1 agst Wee Moll (6, 10 st 10 lb) 14 to 1 agst Bridegroom (11, 11 st 8 lb), 16 to 1 agst Alcibiade (aged, 12 st 4 lb), 20 to 1 agst Umpire (aged, 12 st 7 lb), and 25 to 1 agst Ten Broeck (aged, 12 st).

CHESTER CUP.—9 to 1 agst Accidental (5, 9st 1 lb), 12 to 1 agst Blackthorn (aged), 14 to 1 agst Lord Dudley (4, 8st 11 lb), 16 to 1 agst Kaiser (4, 8st 7 lb), and 20 to 1 agst Lady Elizabeth (4, 8st 7 lb).

THE DERBY.—10 to 1 agst Scottish Chief (3), 12 to 1 agst Count Gerard (3 and aft), 14 to 1 agst Lord Clifden (3), 16 to 1 agst Rosicrucian (3), 20 to 1 agst Gamos (3), 25 to 1 agst Lord Lyon (3), and 33 to 1 agst Cucumber (3), 50 to 1 agst Kyrle (3), 20 to 1 agst Count Cis (3), 50 to 1 agst Bargash (3). Great.

The Victoria, from Liverpool to Calcutta, has foundered at sea. Her crew took to the boats and were picked up and safely reached the west coast of Ireland on Saturday last, after having been tossed about for six days in the Atlantic. Two had died from cold and exposure. The other boat, manned by the captain and thirteen of the crew, arrived on the following Monday with only two survivors.

A return was issued on Tuesday of the number of unions or single parishes in England and Wales which have guardians or overseers have taken measures to enforce residence as to the Vaccination Acts. In every 100 of the 1,052 unions or single parishes in England and Wales. In the return of "No," signifying that nothing has been done, the remark in some cases is added, "Board of Guardians petitioned."

The total quantity of indigo imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1863 was 4,000,000 lbs., whereof 1,000,000 were contributed by British India, 1872 cwt. by France, 949 cwt. by Egypt, 264 cwt. by the French possessions in India, 4,000 lbs. by Java, 1,000 lbs. by Manilla, 56 cwt. by Mexico, 4750 cwt. by Central America, 4291 cwt. by New Granada, and 1107 cwt. by all other countries. Of the quantity entered for home use, brought in British ships, the total computed value having amounted to £2,845,954. Compared with the preceding year, 1863 showed a decrease, year a diminution in exports of 13,000 cwt. So large a falling-off led to a corresponding increase in value. The price, taking the average of 1863, was 5s. 4d. to £1 2s. 7d. per cwt., advanced in 1862 from £16 10s. 11d. to £20 3s. 5d. per cwt. A large augmentation has been made in the duties on indigo since 1853. but the exact amount cannot be given for the entire year until the December returns are published. The duty on the 1,000,000 lbs. entered for consumption in 1863 was £1,000, or 1d. per lb.

FRESCO-PAINTING.—At the meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening—Lord Hobn, M.P., in the chair—a paper was read by Mr. Gambier Parry, "On the Revival of Fresco-Painting in England." Mr. Gambier Parry observed, in the outset, that the revival of fresco-painting in this country, recently years ago, in favour of the adoption of frescopainting as a means of decorating the houses of Parliament. The experimentation had been carried out, but the trial had not hitherto been a successful one, though in the case of Maclise's portrait of Wellington the conditions of art might not to be considered as final. He then proceeded to describe briefly the process of fresco employed by Maclise, and the failure which in using simple pigments. One of the noble qualities of fresco-pictures was that, being on walls, they were immoveable. Another was that they were painted on real property, giving a dignity and opulence to the princely residences of the country. The author then referred to the conditions which form the framework, should be found necessary, upon and in proportion, and embodying great and noble subjects, and not merely decorative being admitted. Having thus briefly referred to the practice of this art ought, in his opinion, to be regulated, the author proceeded to describe in detail the steps that had been taken for the revival of the Fine-Art Commission, to introduce fresco in the decoration of the Palace of Westminster, and the difficulties which had arisen in carrying out fresco that have suffered decay, dwelling strongly upon the point that this was in all cases partial, never extending to the destruction of the work. Maclise was appointed, in 1847, to inquire into the condition of these works, and in 1858 he made his report. The author then described the nature of the chief difficulties, which, however, had been that the oil fresco process had been for the present abandoned, and that known under the name of water-glass substituted in its stead. Mr. Atkinson expressed his deep regret at the hasty conclusion. He thought that greater experience would lead to the overcoming of the difficulties that now hindered the full development of this noble art. The most practical answer to the objection that our climate and the atmosphere of populous cities were injurious to frescoes was, that at present there were in the metropolis several pictures, such as those in the Temple Church, which were perfectly uninjured, although painted in the fourteenth century. He further recommended that further inquiries should be made by a joint committee of members of Parliament and artists, in order that the matter might be put to the present state of knowledge on the subject, and the best means of permanent fresco-painting from injuring their plumage in confinement. Lord Hobn, M.P., in the chair—a paper was read by Mr. Gambier Parry, "On the Revival of Fresco-Painting in England." Mr. Gambier Parry observed, in the outset, that the revival of fresco-painting in this country, recently years ago, in favour of the adoption of frescopainting as a means of decorating the houses of Parliament. The experimentation had been carried out, but the trial had not hitherto been a successful one, though in the case of Maclise's portrait of Wellington the conditions of art might not to be considered as final. He then proceeded to describe briefly the process of fresco employed by Maclise, and the failure which in using simple pigments. 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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE SUN'S PARALLAX, as deduced by M. Hansen in connection with the theory of the moon, has been examined by M. Bulmer, of the Paris Academy. He ends his paper by saying that as recent determinations have given the distance of the sun as less one thirtieth, and its parallax as so much greater, we must conclude that the moon is less one tenth than that which corresponds to the parallax 8".5776, which has been hitherto adopted in the observation of the transit of Venus.

CONSTITUTION OF MATTER.—Some speculative ideas by Mr. Graham, the Master of the Mint, appear in the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine*. He says:—"The ultimate particles of matter is deprived of numerous and varying properties with which it appears invested when in the form of a liquid or solid. The gas exhibits to us matter in its simplest condition. There, again, may also be dependent upon atomic and molecular mobility, which, however, is not to be confounded with the mobility of masses. And further, that matter is divisible into ultimate atoms, uniform in size and weight. We may, therefore, conceive of a gas consisting of a single atom, and this, the ultimate particle of matter, may be supposed to have figure and to possess more or less motion, due, it must be assumed, to a primordial impulse. The mobility of the atom, and the number of its collisions, must be the greater the space occupied by the atom, somewhat as the orbit of a planet is more elliptic as the mean distance increases. The law of the diffusion of gas only in long tubes or denser matter. The specific motion of an atom being uniformly impressed, the diffusion of gases will be inversely as the square root of matter with an individual existence, and constitutes it a distinct substance or element."

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—In the new number of the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* there is a paper by M. Lassaigne, on "Marble on the Fusion of Carbonate of Lime and the Production of Marble." In conclusion, after stating that the production of artificial marble presents many difficulties, though its not be easy to find a material which, when exposed to a high temperature, will not undergo any change, he says that the material must itself be viewed as composed of a group or system of the same quantized interior atoms, following as a unit, but similar to those which regulate the constitution of the crystal. He then refers to experiments of that he results of Mr. Graham's interesting speculations, merely adding another exposition of his hypothesis:—"As in a liquid, the molecules, by virtue of the repulsive hypothesis of cavorious and undulation, as in molecular mobility the motion may be assumed to be the same. Each either is supposed to move in a full medium cut-de undulatio. A special rate of vibration, or pulsation, originally impressed on the atom, will find uniform relations that portion of matter with an individual existence, and constitutes it a distinct substance or element."

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THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Feb. 8).—Only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale in today's market. Farmers generally were very firm in their demands; but the inquiry for flour was slow, at Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat was in fair request, at full prices. Barley was in good demand, at the late advance in value. Malting grades were in limited supply. Grinding sorts of grain supported previous rates. Malting barley was quiet as far as sales were concerned, but prices were firmly supported. Beans and peas were in good request, at the late rates. Oats were scarcely firm, and about an average business was doing in beans and peas, as fully last week's prices. Linseed cakes were unchanged. Rapecake was in moderate request.

THE HOP-MARKET.—Business of produce sold on Monday's quotations; but the business done was on a limited scale.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed, red, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 65s.; ditto, new, 30s. to 40s.; Baltic and Suffolk, old, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, new, 30s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 36s.; Kingston and Scotch, 36s. to 38s.; Chevalier, 38s. to 40s.; Peggs, 36s. to 38s.; Yorkshire, 36s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk, 36s. to 38s.; Wallingford, 36s. to 38s.; Hertfordshire fine sorts, 38s. to 39s.; brown oats, 20s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 26s.; Sligo, Limerick, and Londonderry, 24s. to 25s.; Galway, 24s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 26s.; beans, 36s. to 40s.; new ditto, 32s. to 36s.; tares, 36s. to 40s.; new boundsdish, 28s. to 32s.; mustard, white, 8s. to 10s.; brown, 6s. to 8s.; rapeseed, English, £30 to £32; foreign, £28 to £30; linseed, £53 to £54; Baltic, £52 to £53; Mediterranean and Black Sea, £52 to £53; hempseed, £36 to £38; canaryseed, 50s. to 52s.; coriander, 18s. to 20s.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 470 quarters; barley, 1790; malt, 3830; oats, 1000; flour, 2000 sacks. Foreign: Wheat, 16,000 quarters; barley, 2000; oats, 1000; flour, 1000 sacks.

Stocks.—Cloverseed is rather dearer, with an improved demand. Most other seeds as well supplied, and quotations unchanged.

Average Prices of Corn.—Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 10d.; oats, 19s. 6d.; rye, 30s. 8d.; beans, per quarter; rapeseed, £29 5s. 10d. per last; brown mustard seed, 7s. 2d. to 10s. white ditto, 7s. 2d. to 10s. 6d.; tares, 36s. 6d.; linseed, £52 5s. 10d. per last; linseed cakes, £5 15s. 6d. per ton; rapecake, £5 5s. 6d. per ton; canaryseed, 50s. 6d. per quarter; hempseed, £36 5s. 10d. per quarter; coriander seed, 18s. 2d. per cwt.; beans, 37s. 6d. per quarter; flour, 35s. 5d. per sack.

Imports into London for the Week ending Feb. 6.—Wheat, 6,000 qrs.; barley, 2,000; oats, 2,000; flour, 1,000 sacks.

Average Prices of Corn.—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 32s. 1d.; oats, 19s. 6d.; rye, 30s.; beans, 37s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 6d.

The Bar Bullion Movement.—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 11d.; oats, 19s. 5d.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, 37s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 6d.

English Cattle Market.—Monday, Feb. 8.—Per 8 lbs. by the carcass: Inferior beasts, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; middling ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse pigs, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—Monday, Feb. 8.—Per 8 lbs. by the carcass: Inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; middling ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large coarse sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse pigs, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.

Coals.—Newcastle, Feb. 8.—Market very dull; best Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; second ditto, 19s. 6d.; best coals, 18s. 6d.; second ditto, 17s. 6d.; coking coals, 16s. 6d.; second ditto, 15s. 6d.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 46s. 6d. per cwt. for P.Y.C., on the spot. Stock, 64,430 casks, against 58,000 casks in 1863, and 50,000 casks in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed, £30 15s. per tun; Baltic, £31 10s.; Calcutta, £32 10s.; sperm, £85; fine pale, £86; fair ditto, £84; good ditto, £83; fine pale, £81; French turpentine, 74s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in fair demand, at full prices. Foreign quiet. Bacon, 52s. to 54s. Hams, 60s. to 70s. Lard, 48s. to 50s. Pork, 70s. to 80s. Beef, 90s. to 100s. Mutton, 8d. to 9d. per lb. Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

Potatoes.—Supplies are large, and the demand is inactive, at from 45s. to 85s. per ton.

Hops.—The market has ruled at nominally unchanged prices since last week. Quotations ranged from £3 to £5 5s. per cwt.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

BANKRUPTS.

B. WILDING, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, Stationer.—W. G. PEART, Eglinton, near Barnes-elm, Berkshire, Coal Merchant.—J. GRIFFIN, Bethnal-green, Hay and Straw Salesman.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bethnal-green, Cheesemonger.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bethnal-green, Cheesemonger.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bethnal-green, Cheesemonger



REFUGE FOR THE AGED AT AUTEUIL, NEAR PARIS.

THE relief of distress in France, where no general poor-law system exists, devolves in each department upon the Administration of Public Assistance, which derives its revenues from legacies, from contributions, and from property obtained at different periods from the State, or by other means. A large proportion of the funds of these administrations is devoted to the support of refuges for the aged and infirm, into most of which admission is gratuitous. A certain number, however, of these establishments are only partially supported by the Assistance Publique, and are set apart for the reception of persons formerly connected with professional or commercial pursuits, but whose circumstances, having become straitened, place them in a position little removed from poverty.

In the language of the official report of the Assistance Publique, recently published, the Refuge for the Aged at Auteuil is "an asylum where misfortune meets at the same time with assistance and consideration—where the hand of benevolence offers not only to succour but to raise." The institution of St. Périne, as it is called, is to some extent supported by the annual payments of the pensionnaires, and its inmates are therefore spared that feeling of humiliation which must, to every delicate mind, accompany an entire dependence upon public charity.

The original establishment of Saint Périne, formerly at Chaillot, was founded on a system expected to be self-supporting; but, although the prices of all articles of consumption in France were considerably lower sixty years ago than at present, the institution fell into a state of pecuniary embarrassment, from which it was relieved, in 1807, by a Government decree, which placed it under the direction of the Assistance Publique. The price of admission has varied at different periods, increasing with the gradual advance in the cost of articles of first necessity. At present each inmate pays annually the sum of 700f., and 100f. for the trousseau, receiving in return an amount of ease and comfort which five times that outlay could certainly not otherwise procure. A tariff also exists, according to which one single payment may be made, varying in amount with the time of life of the individual, who must be sixty years of age at least. The cost of each inmate of the Refuge to the Assistance Publique is 1200f. (about £50), which leaves a deficit of 460f. per head to be defrayed by the administration.

The institution at Auteuil has apartments for 256 pensionnaires, comprising therein the thirty-six beds of the infirmary, which is a perfect model of cleanliness and comfort. Each apartment is composed of a chamber, an antichamber, and a cabinet. There are, moreover, fourteen lodgings for married couples provided with an extra room. The pensionnaires enjoy entire liberty, the establishment being open from six in the morning till eleven at night. They take their meals in a beautiful refectory, ten persons at each table; the spoons and forks are of silver and the glasses and "decanters," rarely met with in France, are of crystal. In some cases the pensionnaires take their meals in their own rooms; but this privilege is acquired at their own expense.

The new buildings at Auteuil were opened on June 12, 1862. All the appliances of science were brought to bear in their construction, the arrangements for the diffusion of light, heat, and air being perfect. The entire property occupies a superficies of 78,614 square metres, the greater part of which has been laid out as a park, under the direction of the intelligent director. The establishment is well worthy of a visit from all who desire to study the question of co-operation on a grand scale, which is here perfectly solved, as, for £50 a year, board, washing, lodging, and medical attendance are provided in a style to which few really independent persons can pretend.

The subjects of our Engraving of St. Périne (from a sketch by M. Felix Thorigny) comprise a general view of the Court of Honour, and vignettes representing the villa of the director of the establishment, the laundry, and the culinary department.

The establishment, as seen from the Court of Honour, presents almost a palatial appearance. The women's habitations are on the right hand, the a palatial appearance. The women's habitations are on the right hand, the a man's on the left. Each block of building, or pavilion, is distinguished by a letter, except that in the centre of our principal Illustration, the Pavilion Joséphine, so named in honour of the wife of Napoleon I., who took great interest in this institution, and extricated it from difficulty at a time when, through erroneous calculations as to longevity, its existence was threatened. The Pavilion Joséphine contains a very pretty chapel for public worship; three saloons, magnificently furnished, for common resort in the evening or at other times; a library, well supplied with books and newspapers; and a dispensary.

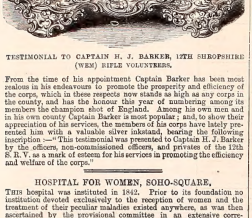
The dwelling of the director is a neat little villa, fitted up with comfort; the laundry is provided with every appliance for economising the time and ensuring the health of its ever-busy occupants; and the culinary department, under the care of men cooks, possesses a *batterie de cuisine* in copper worthy of a Prince's establishment, the cost of which exceeded a thousand pounds.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT.-COLONEL HAMILTON, OF HILSTON.

On the 10th ult. an interesting gathering took place at Liverpool, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Colonel Hamilton by the non-commissioned officers and gunners of the 7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers. The testimonial is a handsome massive silver vase, on an ebony stand, ornamented with wreaths of gold, and bearing the following inscription :—" Presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton by the non-commissioned officers and gunners of the 7th L. A. V., as an expression of their personal regard and grateful admiration of his unvarying liberality and untiring courtesy and energy as their commanding officer. Liverpool, 1863." The piece of plate is valued at upwards of 250 guineas, and is the workmanship of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bond-street.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN BARKER.

ABOUT four years and a half ago the foundation of the 18th Shropshire (Wem) Rifle Volunteer Corps was laid ; but at that time only a sufficient number of members could be found patriotic enough to form a subdivision, and in all probability this small number would have dwindled to nothing had not the present Captain (H. J. Barker, Esq.), about three years ago, consented to take command of it.

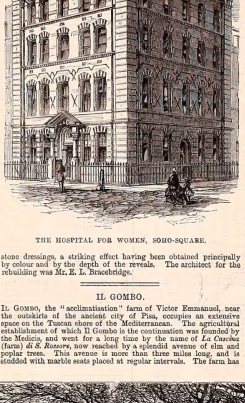


TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN H. J. BARKER, 12TH SHROPSHIRE (WEM) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

From the time of his appointment Captain Barker has been most zealous in his endeavours to promote the prosperity and efficiency of the corps, which in these respects now stands as high as any corps in the county, and has the honour this year of numbering among its members the champion shot of England. Among his own men and in his own county Captain Barker is most popular ; and, to show their appreciation of his services, the members of his corps have lately presented him with a valuable silver inkstand, bearing the following inscription :—" This testimonial was presented to Captain H. J. Barker by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 12th S. R. V., as a mark of esteem for his services in promoting the efficiency and welfare of the corps."

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, SOHO-SQUARE.

THIS hospital was instituted in 1842. Prior to its foundation no institution devoted exclusively to the reception of women and the treatment of their peculiar maladies existed anywhere, as was then ascertained by the provisional committee in an extensive correspondence with the heads of the profession in this and other countries. Last year the committee determined to enlarge the building, which has been done at a cost to the institution of £2600. Heretofore there was only accommodation for twenty-five in-patients ; now the wards receive fifty. The yearly average of in-patients has been 135, and the attendance of out-patients 14,608. With the commencement of the present year the hospital was reopened. The proceedings commenced with prayer offered by the Rev. Edward Auriol ; after which addresses were given in the various wards by Lord Radstock, the Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, the Rev. E. Auriol, the Rev. C. C. Layard, the Rev. J. Bloomfield, Captain Trotter, Colonel Bell, Dr. Protheroe Smith, W. Hill, Esq., and others, to a numerous and influential assemblage. The hospital is open for inspection to all who are interested in the prosperity of such a charity. The elevation next Soho-square and Frith-street is in coloured brick with Portland-



THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, SOHO-SQUARE.

stone dressings, a striking effect having been obtained principally by colour and by the depth of the reveals. The architect for the rebuilding was Mr. E. L. Blackbridge.

IL GOMBO.

IL GOMBO, the "acclimatisation" farm of Victor Emmanuel, near the outskirts of the ancient city of Pisa, occupies an extensive space on the Tuscan shore of the Mediterranean. The agricultural establishment of which Il Gombo is the continuation was founded by the Medicis, and went for a long time by the name of *La Cascina* (farm) *di S. Rossore*, now reached by a splendid avenue of elm and poplar trees. This avenue is more than three miles long, and is studded with marble seats placed at regular intervals. The farm has always been doubly interesting from the circumstance of its having been established on a shore abandoned by the sea. The ground is for the most part flat, and in the verdant Pisan meadows more than two thousand will cows feed at liberty ; they afford but little milk, and are kept particularly for the production of calves and as a source of veal supply for the population of Pisa. A vast number of horses are also bred at the "cascina." last year they exceeded fifteen hundred. But the greatest curiosity of this important farm is the herd of upwards of two hundred camels. About thirty of these animals are employed in the labours of the farm, and are lodged in the stables ; but the remainder wander in perfect freedom in the midst of the pine forests and along the sands which border the seashore.

The rescuers of Il Gombo have recently been devoted to acclimatisation purposes by the King of Italy, who, in spite



VASE PRESENTED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAMILTON, OF THE 7TH LANCASHIRE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

of the onerous nature of his political occupations, devotes much of his leisure to the advancement of agricultural and other projects calculated to improve the condition of his subjects. Although comparatively in its infancy, the Royal acclimatisation farm is already rich in the possession of useful animals, many of the best specimens having been offered to his Majesty by the acclimatisation societies of England and France. The climate of the Pisan district is very favourable to the health and propagation of the animals imported, and the mildness of its winter and the ordinary tranquillity of the atmosphere are advantages which other establishments in Europe of a similar nature do not possess. For many ages the air of the shores of Tuscany has been recommended for persons suffering from disease of the lungs, and the sea-bathing establishment in the neighbourhood of Pisa has been much frequented by consumptive patients from England, who will now find an additional amusement in rambling in the *farms Acclimatation* of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel.

Our View of Il Gombo is from a sketch by M. Mariani, who, during his late voyage in Italy, enjoyed the advantage of visiting in detail this interesting "acclimatisation farm."



IL GOMBO, NEAR PISA, THE ACCLIMATISATION FARM OF HIS MAJESTY VICTOR EMMANUEL.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 8th ult., at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain Allan N. Scott, Royal Artillery, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at 1, Montpelier-villas, Queen's-road, Peckham, Mrs. Edward Cudden, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Manor Park, Blackheath Park, the wife of John S. Brindley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd Dec., at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. F. Morris, M.A., Captain Lindsay Brooke, R.A., to Henrietta Mary, second daughter of Major-General Commanding Alfred Duplicate.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. — Dalton, M.A., T. Hugh Baker, Esq., Assistant Engineer H.M. Bengal Engineer Establishment, to Mary Ann Jane, of Bath, St. George's-square, Pimlico, only child of the late James Jane, Esq., of Hall Moon-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's, Bathwick, by the Rev. R. Cowslie, assisted by the Rev. R. W. Church, Rector of the parish, Walter E. Bloom Cowslie, youngest son of Wellwyn, Herts, Chaplain in H.M. Consulate, Christiania, Norway, and Swedish and Norwegian Embassies, to Emma, of Richard Barnardiston Tayler, Esq., of Southfield House, Somerset.

On the 19th ult., at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ontario, Canada West, by the Lord Bishop of Huron, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Helmuth, Stewart Henry Rowe, Captain 30th Regiment, to Jessie Ann, eldest daughter of Henry C. D. Archer, Esq., Q.C., of Thamesville, Canada West. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 15, Upper Parade, Leamington, Anywhere daughter of Hubert Lloyd, Esq.

On the 8th inst., at Charlotte House, Somerton, Somerset, Felyana Ann, wife of the Rev. Wm. Pyne, aged 59.

On the 11th inst., at 20, High Holborn, Anne, the beloved wife of Frederick Adland, in her 56th year.

On the 12th inst., at 1, Cecil-terrace, Lee, Blanche, Paris, Edward, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Adland, Major in the French Army, and only daughter of the late Lieutenant Lee, 3rd Light Dragoons, Service, aged 11.

On the 7th inst., at Archmarsock House, Argyleshire, Margaret Dewar, wife of John Nicol, M.D., of Littleton and Archmarsock. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

On the 5th inst., at Upper Brook-street, Lady Louisa Wood.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 16th, 18th, and 20th, will be performed Mozart's Opera, DON GIOVANNI. Donna Elvira, Mlle. Titiens; Donna Anna, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington; Zerlina, Mlle. Adelaide Cole; Don Ottavio, Signor Gardoni. Commence at Eight o'clock.

A Grand Ballet will be produced, entitled LA FILLE DU DANUBE, in which Mlle. Rosita Mauri will appear for the first time at the Evening Representations. Price of Admission same as to the Evening Representations. "The Opera Box Office now Open, from Ten till Five o'clock, and transferred to Half-past Five, on the Nights of Performance. Private Boxes, Five Guineas; Pit Stalls, Ten Shillings; Dress Circle, Five Shillings; Amphitheatre Stalls, Three Shillings; Gallery, Two Shillings; Upper Gallery, One Shilling. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—THIS EVENING, Saturday, Feb. 13, will be performed Mr. W. BARNES'S Operetta Scenes of the Opera.—On MONDAY, FEB. 15, will be performed Mr. BARNES'S Operetta, MARRIED AND SETTLED. MR. GEORGE HONEY, Mr. BARNES, Mr. HARRY BOWLEY, Mr. ROBERT HALL, Mr. HARRISON, Mr. FRANK MATTHEWS, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, and Miss EMILY THORNE. Conclude with the Operetta of ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, concluding with the Ballet of LA FILLE DU DANUBE. Commence at Seven o'clock. A day next week.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Manager, Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON. Every Evening, commencing at Two o'Clock. On Saturday during Lent, commencing at Two o'Clock. On Saturday, FEB. 13, will be performed, for the last time, the Grand Spectacle, with the highly successful Ballet, entitled DIANA. Every Evening, splendid NIGHT and MORNING SCENES. Principal characters by Messrs. Rayner, Bedford, Wilkinson, Miss Lizzie Wilkinson, Miss Rosina Wright, Mrs. Selby, and Miss Marie Wilton. Concluding with the Farce, BEDRIDDEN THE SAILOR. Principal characters in the opening by Messrs. Ina Thomas, J. Neville, Fitzjames, Hemmings, Wilkinson, and Master Percy Reeves; Misses Lizzie Wilkinson, Rose Leclercq, E. Wright, and Marie Wilton. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five o'clock, for the secure sale of Non-popular Reserved Seats. Private Boxes, Stalls, &c., to secure, Mary Rutson and Mr. C. Lucas, Clowns; Mr. Barnes and Mr. Paulo, Pantaloons; Mr. Harry Boleno, Harlequin; Miss Katherine Mores, Columbine; and Miss Langley, Attendant. Doors open daily from Ten till Five o'Clock. Doors open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—MONDAY, FEB. 15, and during the week, THE PRETTY ROSEBUD. Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Charles Horsman, Mrs. Wilton, Miss Fanny Wells, Miss Woodin, Miss Marshall, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Wood, Mrs. Lee, and Miss H. Lawrence. After which, at Eight o'clock, BEL RAMEAU a Love Story, by Mr. Fechter. Preceded by original character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Ryder, Ashley, Miss Kate Kirby, Miss Fanny Huddart, and Miss Ada Cavendish. Concluding with the Farce, Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Benjamin Webster. MONDAY and during the Week, THE PRETTY ROSEBUD. Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Charles Horsman, Mrs. Wilton, Miss Fanny Wells, Miss Woodin, Miss Marshall, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Wood, Mrs. Lee, and Miss H. Lawrence. After which, at Eight o'clock, BEL RAMEAU a Love Story, by Mr. Fechter. Preceded by original character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Ryder, Ashley, Miss Kate Kirby, Miss Fanny Huddart, and Miss Ada Cavendish. Concluding with the Farce, Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. S. WIGNER.—Every Evening at Seven, and Saturday Morning at Two o'clock. Last Week but Three of the Season, and Positively the Last Week of the Engagement of Mr. Charles Mathews. On MONDAY, FEB. 15, and every Evening during the week, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss A. Gibbon, Mrs. Wentworth, and Mr. Compton. At Eight, ADVICE TO LADIES. Mr. Charles Mathews. And (till 22) the Sensation of the Past Season, A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Mrs. Stirling. Mr. Wigan. Doors open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at Seven.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—The Directors have the honour to announce that MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH will be performed on WEDNESDAY next, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mrs. Rose Hersee, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Weiss.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 9, Exeter Hall.

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MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR THIS EVENING, Saturday, Feb. 13, at Eight, in the Farce of Mr. Buckstone's, entitled PAUL PRY, and NEXT MONDAY and TUESDAY Evenings, Feb. 15 and 16, in the Farce of MY WIFE'S DENTIST. Mrs. Stirling, Miss Fanny Wells, Mr. Compton, and Mr. Sketchley. The Box-office at the Hall will be open on and after Monday, Feb. 1, between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Hewes's Gymnastic Studio, 128, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling; Horse to Ride, 1s. 6d. per

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The BIRD SHOW will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 16th to 19. PICTURE GALLERY and all the usual Attractions.—SEASON TICKETS, Admitting to the Palace, Concerts, Fêtes, and the Pictures.—MODES of the ACHIEVEMENT and Conditions; Children under Twelve, Sixpence; Saturday Concert and Promenade, Half-a-Crown.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held on MONDAY, FEB. 15, at Three o'clock precisely, at the Offices of the Society, 10, Pall-mall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Executive and Ernestmeasure Committee. The chair will be taken at Four o'clock precisely.

His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, K.T.,
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GRAND FANCY SALE, to be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on the 5th, 7th, and 8th of MAY, in AID of the Funds of the ROYAL SOCIETY for the Improvement and Extension of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. Under the Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Cambridge and H.R.H. the Princess Mary.

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ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, 2 octaves of pedals, 16 feet compass, in oak case, with carved front, 90 guineas. Also, a cheaper model may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

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				Per Month.
No. 1 and 2. One Rank	...	...	...	10s. 6d.
3. Two Ranks	...	...	...	15s. 6d.
4. Five Stops	...	...	...	15s. 6d.
5. Ten Stops	...	...	...	21s. 0d.
6. Fifteen Stops	...	...	...	31s. 6d.
7. Ten Stops, Fortunato Action	...	...	...	31s. 6d.
8. Fifteen Stops	...	...	...	42s. 0d.
9. Fourteen Stops	...	...	...	42s. 0d.
10. Fifteen Stops	...	...	...	52s. 6d.
11. Twenty-three Stops, Two Keyboards	...	...	...	63s. 0d.
12. Twenty-three Stops	...	...	...	63s. 0d.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL HARMONIUM, with Fortunato Action and Swell ... 21 st.
5. Eight Stops ... ... 21s. 0d.
6. Ten Stops ... ... 31s. 6d.

N.B. A quarter's hire allowed before any charge or instrument taken by the year.

The Hire System for purchasing and paying for an Instrument within any months from the date of taking, the moneys due for hire will be taken as the first instalments of purchase.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BOOSEYS' 17 GUINEA PIANOFORTE (The Minimum) is the best cheap Pianoforte ever manufactured. Every Instrument is warranted. Pianofortes carefully tuned to all parts of the country.—Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' 26 GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in Rosewood, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, and Compass of Seven Octaves. This Instrument is unquestionably in the very best manufacture, the touch elastic, and the tone of that brilliant quality that distinguishes Pianofortes of English growth.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' 35-GUINEA PIANOFORTE in Rosewood, with Trichord Treble, Check Action, Compass Eight-and-a-half Octaves, and Fine Full Tone.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S HARMONIUMS, by EVANS and ALEXANDRE, are the most perfect Instruments yet produced. They possess a pure and sympathetic quality of tone. The School or Organists Instrument has a pure, full, and sympathetic quality of tone.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BRATTENS SEVEN-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, PERFECTED CYLINDER FLUTE, 4th edition, of Engraving. This Instrument, the result of many years' experience, possesses the rapid advantages of the Cylinder Flute on Rudall's and other systems, without the defects of either. Testimonials from the most eminent Professors. Descriptive Circulars, with numerous improvements in the construction, the manufacturers are enabled to offer the Instrument at the reduced price of 7 guineas, and upwards. 7, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

An Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the manufacturer, BRATTEN, 7, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

THE Best CHEAP PIANOFORTE is CRAMER'S. Pianette, with check action; trichord treble and full compass, 18 guineas. Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street. Chamber and Cabinet Pianofortes also in Rosewood or Mahogany, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CHAPPELL'S GRAND PIANOFORTE. This magnificent instrument, considered to be the most perfect ever invented by H. Chappell, for his concert in this country, has been purchased by Cramer and Co., and is universally admitted to be the most powerful, brilliant, and sympathetic Pianoforte ever manufactured, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellences. The tone has a remarkable sustaining power, and the touch is elastic, rapid, and responsive.
CRAMER'S CHECK-ACTION COTTAGE, Price 40 guineas.—This beautiful instrument is of the medium size, and has the check action, trichord treble, and the full compass of seven octaves. It is a most elegant, rapid, and responsive instrument with an extreme of depth, quality of wood, and powered tone. Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street. Descriptive lists of this class can be posted to trade.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

DIANOFORTES by Broadwood, Collard, or Erard, from 50 GUINEAS.—The Pianoforte Gallery of CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street, contains a large assortment of Pianofortes by the above eminent makers, which may be known on application at the Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. supply the best Six-Guinea Model at manufacturers. Outline the ordinary Forte Instrument. It is put together with great accuracy, and is fitted with the Percussive Action, by which a pianoforte player can produce a harmonium effect. Pedals not used.—201, Regent-street.

CRAMER, WOOD, and CO.'S GENERAL STOCK of HARMONIUMS is one of the most extensive and varied to be found in any establishment. Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINA, manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Richard Hayden. In purity of tone, delivery of touch, rapidity of execution, and equality of power throughout the compass, this instrument has no rival.—Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street, and retail their perfect tuning in any climate. Prices 11 guineas, 12 guineas, 13 guineas, 14 guineas, 15 guineas, 16 guineas.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have a large assortment of PIANOFORTES for SALE, by BRIADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, and other eminent makers, which they can offer at very reduced prices. Also, New Instruments of every description.
201, Regent-street, and 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The Pianofortes of Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO is very superior in tone and touch, and is strongly recommended for its full, rich, and sympathetic tone, and great durability. Price 35 guineas. Also, a Cheaper Pianoforte, with direct action and all the latest improvements. Price 25 guineas.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 35 guineas, is a model without a fault. It combines the Vienna touch with the full, rich, and sympathetic tone of the English pianoforte, and is strongly recommended for its great durability and perfect tuning in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the case is handsomely carved, and the price moderate. The pianoforte, in all respects compactness, has hitherto been made in this country. Price 35 guineas. Also, a Cheaper Model, with direct action and all the latest improvements. Price 25 guineas.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD, the Pianofortes of these eminent makers, and the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side at CHAPPELL'S Pianoforte Gallery, 50, New Bond-street.

A LEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 50 guineas. Testimonials received at 33 and 34, Soho-square. Catalogue of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

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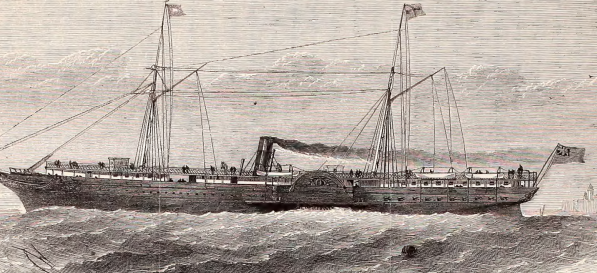
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BOOSEYS' 35-GUINEA PIANOFORTE in Rosewood, with



THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW IRON MAIL STEAM-SHIP QUITO.

THIS beautiful vessel, which left the Mersey on the 27th ult., with mails and passengers for St. Vincent (de Verde) and Monte Video, en route to her station in the South Pacific, measures 271 ft. in length, 36 ft. extreme beam, 20 ft. depth, and 1400 tons builders' measurement. She was built by Messrs. Randolph, Elder, and Coy, at Govan, near Glasgow, from designs by Mr. Thomas Smith, naval architect to that firm, and is fitted with engines of 400 nominal, and 1400 indicated, horse power; which are the twelfth pair constructed for the company by that firm on their patent double-cylinder principle. The Quito is fitted with every appliance for the comfort of passengers in warm latitudes and the efficiency of the mail service which has been suggested by the company's experience since 1840 in the Pacific waters. On her trial at Liverpool, a few days before her departure, she attained a mean speed of 13½ knots on the extremely low consumption of 27 cwt. of Scotch coal per hour, with 23 lb. pressure of steam, and 24 revolutions of her engines. She will be a valuable addition to the company's steam fleet, which, commencing with three small vessels, now numbers seventeen first-class steamships, and which will be further strengthened by the Payta, 1800 tons, from the same yard, in July.

CANALETTO'S PICTURE OF CHARING-CROSS.

CANALETTO is seen, in the picture we have engraved on page 160, at the zenith of his powers and his fame. Born in 1697, he at first followed his father's branch of art, that of scene-painting, and in its practice acquired, like our own David Roberts, his early facility of handling, and the bold vraisemblance which distinguishes all his works. He soon, however, confined himself to architectural views, and, first at Rome and afterwards at Venice, executed the long series of pictures of Roman ruins and Venetian canal scenes by which he is so well known. Canaletto had arrived at the ripe age of forty-nine when he came to England, painted the portrait of Northumberland House, the street facade of which forms the principal object of the view before us (and which is so interesting from its identity with the structure that we are all so familiar with), was Algernon Sidney, Baron Percy, created a year or two later, in 1749, and, after the temporary extinction of the earldom, Earl of Northumberland. This nobleman appears to have been one of Canaletto's principal patrons during the artist's two years residence in this country. In last year's Exhibition of Old Masters at the British Institution there was, besides the present work and a still more effective picture of Whitehall, a view of the Duke's country seat, Alnwick Castle. The picture, engraved like other works by this prince of architectural painters, has a kind of documentary as well as art value. No painter carries an impression of fidelity and closeness of portraiture more forcibly than Canaletto; and, except a remarkable picture of the Bucito, in which he substituted a design by Palladio instead of the actual scene, his works have an exactness of imitation that almost rivals photography. This exact truth is known to have been secured by the use of the camera lucida; and Lanti tells us he was the first to apply to its proper use the linear perspective map. Aerial effects he commonly painted from nature. Of his mastery of aerial as well as of linear perspective; of his frequently fine colour and his unfailing effectiveness of light and shade, it is needless to speak. We may, however, remind the reader that Canaletto's nephew and pupil, Bernardo Bellotto, painted many pictures which pass by his uncle's name, and can scarcely be distinguished from them; and that there are many spurious imitations of his style by inferior artists. Canaletto's picture of Charing-cross is in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland.

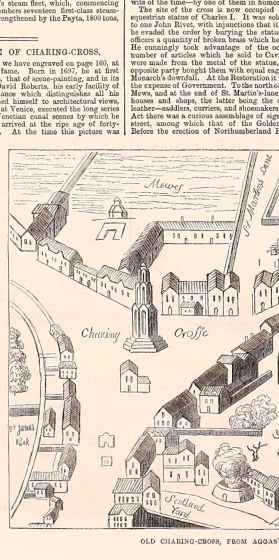
Charing-cross, the large area at the meeting of the Strand, Whitehall, and Cockspur-street, with Trafalgar-square on the north, received the latter part of its name from the stone cross erected there (1291-94) to Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.; and was the last resting-place of her remains on the way from Northampton to their final repository in Westminster Abbey. The etymology of Charing remains unaccounted for. The fanciful notion that it owes its name to the circumstance above related, being derived from *chere Reine*, is manifestly erroneous from the fact that the place, then a small village quite apart from London, is entered under the name of Charing in "Doomsday Book." The cross was destroyed by puritanical bigotry, being ordered to be razed by order of the Long Parliament as a relic of Papistry. Its demolition, in 1647, was celebrated by some of the wits of the time—by one of them in humorous strains.

The site of the cross is now occupied by Hubert le Scrur's fine equestrian statue of Charles I. It was sold by order of Parliament to one John River, with injunctions that it should be broken up; but he evaded the order by burying the statue entire and showing the officers a quantity of broken brass which he alleged to be the remains. He cunningly took advantage of the occasion to manufacture a number of articles which he sold to Cavaliers, averring that they were made from the metal of the statue, as loyal relics; and the opposite party bought them with equal eagerness as trophies of the Monarch's downfall. At the Restoration it was produced and set up at the expense of Government. To the north of the statue were the King's Mews, and at the end of St. Martin's-lane a number of picturesque houses and shops, the latter being the quarter of the workers in leather—saddlers, curriers, and shoemakers. Previous to the Paving Act there was a curious assemblage of signs projecting far into the street, among which that of the Golden Cross was conspicuous. Before the erection of Northumberland House its site was occupied by the Chapel of St. Mary of Rounceval, a cell to the Priory of Roncesvaux, in Navarre. Henry VIII., on the Suppression, granted the site to Sir Thomas Caverden. It was afterwards transferred to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who, in the reign of James I., built here a house, then called Northampton House, which was inherited by his kinsman the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer. By the marriage of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, with Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, it passed to the house of Percy, and has continued to be the London residence of that noble family. The house was built by Bernard Janzen, an architect of repute in the reign of James I. Some alteration was subsequently made by Gerard Christmas. Northumberland House contains some fine pictures.

Charing-cross is rich in associations, both grave and gay. It was a favourite place for the display of the humours of Mr. Punch, or Punchinello, as that comic and restless Don Giovanni is termed in sundry entries in the overseers' books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, dated 1666, March 29. "I talked," says Boswell, "of the chancellorss of Fleet-street, owing to the quick succession of people which we perceive passing through it." Johnson—"Why, Sir, Fleet-street has a very animated appearance, but I think the full tide of human existence is at Charing-cross." ("Boswell," Croker's ed., p. 433). It was at the Rummer Tavern, Charing-cross, that Matthew Prior was brought up by his uncle, the landlord, who had him educated at Westminster School. The Swan, at Charing-cross, was a favourite tavern of Ben Jonson. Like a beacatomb at the feet of the ill-fated Charles, the regicides were offered up hard by his statue. Proclamations were read here, hence the allusion in Swift,

Where all that passed, later no,
May be proclaimed at Charing-cross,

Edmund Curll, the notorious bookseller, stood here in the pillory. Sir Harry Vane, the younger, had his residence next to Northumberland House. Isaac Barrow, the divine, died in mean lodgings over a saddler's shop at Charing-cross. Rhodes, the bookseller, hung out his sign of the ship in the same locality. Here, according to that arch-gossip and prince of storytellers, old Pyne, William Hogarth stood at a window of his old Golden Cross making sketches of the heralds and the sergeant-trumpeter's baud, and the yeoman guard, who rendezvoused at Charing-cross, purposing to make a picture of the ceremony of proclaiming the new King, George III.; but nothing came of it but an inflammatory cold, which was cured by his friend, Dr. Hendley. It is to be regretted that so gay and picturesque a subject should have escaped the great master of character and humour.



OLD CHARING-CROSS, FROM AGGAS'S PLAN OF LONDON.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND.

ON the 30th ult. the Irish National Gallery was opened by the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, after his Excellency had inaugurated the Dargan statue, on the site of the Great Exhibition. The hall was occupied by a crowded assembly of the nobility and gentry, and the leading citizens. Mr. Alexander Boyle, one of the hon. secretaries, read an address to the Lord Lieutenant, reciting the facts connected with the institution which he was about to open; and Lord Carlisle delivered an appropriate reply, in which he made emphatic mention of the services rendered to the undertaking by the Lord Chancellor, and lamented that the venerable Lord Chariemont had not been spared to appear among them on that occasion. He then declared the National Gallery of Ireland open. A vote of thanks to his Excellency was carried by acclamation. The National Gallery is in all respects a structure worthy of the country and of its purposes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.

Earl Powis asked Earl Granville whether he would state what course the Government intended to pursue in reference to the various schemes for metropolitan railways which were under public notice on this subject was to take place on the part of both Houses.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the subject had been very much under the consideration of the Government during the recess, and they had come to the conclusion that the best thing they could do was to carry out the recommendations unanimously agreed to by the Committee of the House of Lords' House which sat last Session. In accordance with these recommendations the Board of Trade had examined the various schemes which were now before them, both in regard to their merits and as to the degree in which they agreed with or differed from the recommendations of the Committee. They had made a full report to Sir Stafford Northcote, and they had also communicated with the Committee of the House of Lords' House on the previous Committee should be appointed to deal with the matter, or whether it should before they were referred in detail to Select Committees. The Government, therefore, thought that the best mode of proceeding would be to appoint, as in the Committee of last year was, that a Committee should be appointed to such House, and that those Committees should sit together for the consideration of these projects as a whole.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The Archbishop of YORK moved for copies of two reports of Committees of the Ecclesiastical Commission. He was sorry to find that the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission was a body receiving much, doing little, and especially neglecting the spiritual interests of the Church. It was a most singular thing to speak of the Ecclesiastical Commission as if its main object was to provide for the spiritual wants of large towns. He did not take quite the same view of its functions. Previous to its appointment, the clergy were principally divided between pluralists and curates, the former of whom pluralists had been nearly abolished, and the consequence was that it had been necessary to build residences for a great number of curates. The principal duty of the Commission was to redistribute the revenue of the Church in such a way as to meet the altered state of things. He did not say that it was not right to the augmentation of poor livings the surplus revenues of the dean and chapter property, but he thought that the duty of the Church was to use its funds to the utmost extent in augmentation of poor livings, and not to allow it in perpetuity to meet local claims; and had raised the income of every benefice with a population of 10,000 to £600 per annum. He did not think the rule applied to those objects; and one of the papers which he was moving for would show the nature and extent of the claims which were made upon the funds the Commission hoped to carry on during the next five years. In that time they hoped to be able to augment ten benefices every year, and thus accomplish a work of equal amount in all of the augmentation of small livings, or in raising, as they had done, the value of benefices to £600 a year, and thus provide a remedy for every evil which the multiplication of livings had created.

Lord HATHERLEY said that the Archbishop had avoided all reference to that item in the Estimates which referred to the Ecclesiastical Duties, and especially excited the public distrust and disapprobation. He alluded to the enormous expense of managing the property of the Church in the Metropolis. There amounted to no less than £50,000 per annum, a sum which appeared to show that some new arrangements were necessary.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY believed that a great deal of misconception existed with regard to the above management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' funds. The first consisted of the expenses of the establishment in London; the second was the cost of managing the property in London, which was in the hands of the Commission; and the third, the expenses of those transactions which were carried on between the Commissioners and the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, with regard to the sites of cathedral and other buildings, and the estates held on each rent, and as soon as the arrangements on the means were completed, the Commissioners did not anticipate that there would be any possible order each of these heads; but, at all events, it should always be remembered that the surplus of the Commissioners' funds were not the property of heads of expenditure.

Earl PORTMAN objected to the management expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and censured their policy in frittering away the funds at their disposal in a number of small augmentations of poor livings instead of with a view to eventually carrying out some large and comprehensive scheme for the benefit of the Church at large.

The Bishop of LONDON said that he should answer for every part but the Bench of Bishops were responsible for the financial administration of the Ecclesiastical Commission. That was the duty of the Board of Commissioners, of which the Earl of Chichester was the representative in the House. He had no doubt of the integrity of their accounts, and as to the salaries of the clerks and his right rev. brethren were not anxious than that a full investigation should be made into those expenses, and the most searching scrutiny of the whole.

The Earl of CHICHESTER said that there was no evidence to show that the property in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was managed more economically than that in the hands of private persons. The whole matter would be found on examination to be very complex, and those most be borne in mind—a point very often overlooked by the critics of the Commission.

The Bishop of LLANDAFF said that he did not agree with those who thought the complicated nature of the property which came into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This complication was necessary, and, if it were, to great part incurred only once, and ceased when the arrangements of the property became simplified. He thought the Commissioners themselves had been fully reformed to the Ecclesiastical Commission arose from the exaggerated expectations which had been entertained of it. It was to be feared that the entire ecclesiastical revenues of the country were inadequate for the spiritual wants of the people, and that the Commissioners were not to be blamed for the impossibility of satisfying all claims upon them.

In reply to Lord Chichester, the Lord CHANCELLOR promised within a few days to lay on the table the Returns for striking off the list the names of all the peer livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. He had been fortunate enough to sit on the bench forty-four years, and had never exercised any of the original bill (which enabled him to augment small livings) having been rejected, he had been unable to do anything with the peer livings in his gift. The prices obtained for the livings sold had exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Twenty-four livings more sales would be effected, when the whole, he considered that the working of the Act had been most satisfactory.

The House rose at half-past 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

A large number of private bills were read a first time.

Sir Hugh Cairns gave notice that on the 17th he should ask the Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's Household whether the Lord Chancellor's plan was prepared to carry out the Bankruptcy Act, and whether any alterations would be made for securing the Act for the future.

Mr. Fernand gave notice that on Thursday he should move for returns with reference to the usage and application of the fees of the superannuated law officials in connection with the Charitable Estates and Trusts Acts of 1853 and 1855.

Mr. A. Mills gave notice of his intention to move for a return of the expenses connected by the removal of the Courts of Law.

Mr. Buxton gave notice that on Tuesday he should move the resolution of which he had given notice in reference to the state of the Church of England in Ireland.

In reply to Mr. D. Fortescue, the Marquis of Hartington stated that, following the precedent in the case of the Irish Church Commission, the proceedings of the late court-martial on Colonel Crealock, together with the evidence taken in the evidence, would be laid before the House.

Mr. R. Hodgson asked if it was true that the gun-boat Lively, which was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, was going to be sold, and whether it was intended to take the sea to a storm.—Lord C. Paget said the gun-boats mentioned by the Admiralty could not be considered satisfied or as ever having been built by the hon. gentleman that they had been largely employed in China.

In reply to Sir H. Bruce, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had not received a petition from Manin praying for reform in the constitution and government of the Ionian Islands.

In answer to Captain Arkwright, Mr. Gladstone stated that a report from the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Italian army, and he had no objection to lay it on the table.

Sir P. Pakington drew attention to the case of Mr. Bernard, a subject of the English merchant, who had been arrested by the Portuguese authorities, and asked to what extent the Government would feel themselves justified in enforcing the establishment.

Mr. Gladstone said the first question might have been postponed until the Army and Navy Estimates were laid before the House. He assured the hon. gentleman that the consideration which pressed upon his mind might be dispelled; but, though they hoped to make some reduction in charges, there would be no material reduction of the military force beyond that which was the natural consequence of the transfer of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece. He regretted that he could not give the hon. gentleman any plain, simple, and satisfactory answer to the question. "But it is not the latest, and it is very undesirable that it were should be the habit, of Her Majesty's Government to state prospectively what course they will adopt in the event of any unforeseen circumstances which have not yet happened. The future is a closed book, and those who attempt to read it very often find themselves in the position of false interpreters. But I may be permitted that if, under any circumstances, it should be the opinion of the Government, supported by Parliament and the country, that any portion of it should be made, either military or naval, the resources of the country and the spirit of the country would be found equal to the occasion. And therefore the hon. gentleman may rest confident that, whatever future circumstances may require, the country will be always able to find the means of sustaining its responsibilities. But I must decline stating what the course of policy of the Government will be in the event of any such contingency. I am sure the House will feel that it would be unwise in me, and, of course, it will be the duty of the responsible advisers of the Crown to form an opinion upon the subject when the occasion arises."

The motion was agreed to.

THE MALT DUTY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House go into Committee of Ways and Means. The object of the motion was that he might bring in a bill to allow the making of malt duty free to be used in feeding cattle. In referring to the subject, he said he was aware that the feeding of cattle, and the desirability of a fair experiment taking place as to whether, the malt could be used with advantage for the purpose, had been frequently expressed his satisfaction that the authorities of the department of Inland Revenue had been willing to meet the wishes of the agricultural interest to the revenue dependent on malt. He did not enter into the provisions of the bill, which were simple and easy, and which would be worked in connection with the system of malt-making cattle. The bill would be for two years only, as the Government thought it desirable that the trial should be made throughout the greater part of the year, and not merely in winter.

Sir J. KELLY congratulated the agricultural interest on this the first movement which had been made in the House for thirty years.

Colonel BARTTELOT hoped the measure was not introduced for the purpose of preventing the repeal of the malt duty. If the malt duty abolished he was prepared to desist from their attempts to obtain a modification of the malt duty, which was to their ultimate profit.

Sir E. DERING considered that the measure would prove as advantageous to the consumer as to the farmer, and he should give unqualified support to the bill.

After some remarks from Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Hardcastle, and Mr. Hunt, a member of Alderman Salomons, Mr. Malcolm (who read a letter from Munich as to the value of malt for feeding cattle), and other gentlemen,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in compliance with some suggestions, said he would not object to the bill being read a first time, but should not take it any further until the following day.

The House went into Committee, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in introducing a bill to amend the machinery for the collection of the income and property tax, said he regretted as persons who had to collect the Government revenue were subject to many clerks, while he had doubts as to whether the assessors should be local or not. He had, however, had numerous conferences, related to collectors, among whom there had been frequent conversations in the House. The bill, he said, was, therefore, not a hasty one, but had been considered by the Government. England the system which is at present in operation both in Ireland and Scotland, and which, he believed, I believe would work well in England, with respect to Scotland,[1] may say I know works exceedingly well, and to the satisfaction of the country in large. Although the bill might fairly be called a Conservative measure, it was not a Conservative measure in principle, as sometimes amount to positive grievances. There is, in the first place, the grievance of the collectors, who were appointed by the Crown for their lives, but, although they are local officers, they are not popularly elected. They were appointed by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the assessors, and their remuneration from the commissioners; and the commissioners derive their remuneration from the Treasury. Therefore, as the bill now stood, there would have no immediate connection with the appointment of the collectors; but, nevertheless, matters would go on very much as they were, and, as it was under the control of the Executive Government, the law has of necessity been obliged to be very stringent. The bill, he said, was not one which could shall be exempt from the income tax. The bill was also intended to remedy the bringing any general charge against the body of collectors—that cases of notice of appeal had been lost by the collectors' delay to serve them in proper time and manner. This is no mere abstract grievance. Again, taxpayers had to complain that they had to pay the costs of appeal, and, in addition to its grievances, delays frequently arising in the collection of the tax. Then the assessors, who were also Government nominated, had to complain that the appointment was compulsory, and cases had been known where assessors had appointed themselves in order to avoid the responsibility of being compulsorily assistant with their station in life. Among the gentlemen who have been appointed assessors, I find a great many of the middle class, and, as a matter of fact, I find a great many of the middle class, and, as a matter of fact, merchants absent from home during the entire day, owing to their duties to the principals of their establishments, are compelled to appoint their clerks as assessors. It is a fact also that assessors have sometimes nominated persons of their own class, and not the best qualified. That is a matter of fact, and one which it is surprising has been tolerated so long. Of course, general officers and inspectors would be appointed to look after the collectors and educational pursuits when they are nominated collectors of taxes; but they would be in a position to be called upon to make inquiries and report to the head of the law for not performing a duty that ought never to have been laid upon them. The bill, he said, proposed to remedy these evils by making the collectors independent of the assessors, and by providing that the assessors should not have to their own hand. An interval must then be allowed, and if within that interval the tax was not paid the collector would be under no liability, but in the eye of the law for not performing a duty that ought never to have been laid upon him

MR. MADDOCKSON said the whole procedure of the Home Office was open to question, and the administration of the criminal law through the Home Office ought to be a violation of the law.

MR. HADFIELD thought the best mode of proceeding would be by a Royal Commission.

MR. LUCRE could not understand why Townley was not executed, as long as the system of capital punishment was in force.

SIR G. BOWYER was of opinion that there was no blame whatever to be attached to the Home Secretary. He regretted, however, that Wright was not reprieved, for there was a very prevalent impression amongst the lower orders that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor.

After a few words from Sir S. Lefevre,

MR. HENNESSY said that Mr. Hardcastle seemed very unhappy that Townley had escaped capital punishment. Now, he (Mr. Hennessy) thought if he had been in Townley's position he would gladly have been shot, as he would have been glad to have been shot in the Crimea, rather than suffer the torture had escaped death. The explanation of the Home Secretary must be satisfactory to everyone, and he was sure that the hon. and learned gentleman who would have acted differently. It was unfortunate that the other case alluded to had happened, both for the Government and for the administration of the case before them. The two cases ought to be isolated, and he believed that in such cases every individual would be treated alike, without the slightest regard to rich or poor. The poor had not the means to employ such able counsel as the rich could afford, but he thought, in fact, that in these cases always be a difference between rich and poor. The state, in these cases, was bound to see that the prisoner had every opportunity of defence afforded him as long as there was capital punishment in force. The only question that remained. He did not know that anyone would have acted more fairly than the Secretaries of State, but capital punishment was a question of great importance and the feelings of the times, and he was astonished that the Secretary of State had not taken his own and responsible view of it. He was sorry as he was of anything that the abolition of capital punishment would not had to an increase of the crime of murder.

SIR J. PAKINGTON cordially approved of the steps taken by the Secretary of State in the case of Townley. He thought that the hon. and learned member for the ebbsgate which the Home Secretary had to suffer came from the delay occasioned by the Glasgow case, but he was bound to admit that in the instance he had not deserved it. Both the administration and the principle of justice Townley had not been ultimately executed, especially after the creditable feeling which had been shown by the right hon. gentleman in the case of Wright.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY SCHEMES.

MR. M. GIBSON rose for a Select Committee to consider the best method of dealing with the Metropolitan railway schemes, and to report their opinion whether any, and if any what, of the schemes ought to be sanctioned during the present Session. Also that a message be sent to the Lords acquainting them that the House had appointed a Committee, and requesting that their Lordships to appoint an equal number of Lords to be joined with the members of the Commons to consider the subject. The hon. gentleman said that the estimated expense of projected railways within the limits of the metropolis was between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000, and that during the last few years of the City proper had been scheduled for railway purposes, he was sure they would agree with him that the time had arrived when it was necessary not only to take upon themselves the responsibility of recommending the course to be pursued.

MR. CRAWFORD expressed disapprobation of the proposal to appoint a joint reference, as he understood its wording, would relegate to the Committee part only of a very large and comprehensive question, which ought to be considered imperiously demanded a settlement at the hands of Parliament. The Committee would be unable to satisfactorily to themselves report upon the various schemes for which bills had been sent before Parliament.

LORD PALMERSTON said that in the present state of this question the most practical step would be to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the best mode of dealing with the railway communication, but with such river and street communication as the necessities of the metropolis required. He had no doubt that a Commission of that peculiar character would be appointed in this case.

MR. HASSEY was of opinion that a very little extension of the existing railways would supply almost all the wants of the metropolis, and that instead of destroying the town in all directions, as was contemplated by the various projects now before them. He hoped the Government would not be induced to inquire by a joint Committee of both Houses.

LORD J. MANNERS concurred in the opinion expressed by his noble friend and thought the proposal of a joint Committee of the two Houses was both too late and insufficient for any practical purpose.

MR. J. SHELLEY also described the proposal as crude and unsatisfactory, and hoped the Government would advantage of the present occasion to withdraw it.

The amendment was seconded by Lord ENFIELD, who advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission, with a right to examine witnesses on oath.

MR. Crawford, Mr. Schofield, Sir M. Peto, Mr. Slowey, Lord Fermoy, and Mr. Locke participated in the discussion which followed, after which the House having consented to withdraw his amendment, the motion for a Committee was agreed to.

The Committee was appointed to consist of Mr. M. Gibson, Lord Stanley, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Locke, Mr. Peto, and Mr. Hassey, and it was ordered that a message should be sent to the Lords informing them of the appointment of the Committee, and requesting that their Lordships would be pleased to appoint an equal number of Lords to be joined with the members of this House."

On the motion of Mr. Gibson, it was ordered that the Petitions Nos. 152 to 175 be suscribed as regards all petitions for railway bills authorising the construction of works within the limits of the metropolis, and that the fees paid for any such bill be presented to the House until the day after the report from the Select Committee on Railway Metropolis Schemes shall have been laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—Lord SIDNEY brought up the Queen's answer to the Address :—"Your loyal and affectionate Address has given me the highest satisfaction. I thank you sincerely for the congratulations which you offer to me and to the renewed assurances of loyalty and attachment to my person and family. I am deeply sensible of the duty which devolves upon me to promote the welfare and happiness of my people."

MODERN ARTILLERY.—Lord HARDWICKE, after referring to some recent experiments, asked whether the Iron Duke would be armed with such projectiles that would be effective against ships plated with 4½ inches of iron.—The Duke of SOMERSET gave a detailed statement of the kind of projectiles with which it is proposing the Navy with effective artillery. The Government had obtained the and 100 pounders that would penetrate 4½ inches of iron plating, and to procure an effective broadside gun.—Lord DE GREY explained the cause of delay in the manufacture of the Armstrong gun, and expressed a hope that the Government, any wish to favour one competitor for the supply of arms over the others.

THE ALABAMA.—In answer to a question from Lord Wodehouse, Lord Russell stated he had ascertained that Mr. Seward had written to Mr. Adams the despatch respecting the case of the Florida and Alabama. The vessels were fitted out by the commerce of the North from the captures made by the Alabama. Mr. Adams had received the despatch, but had not communicated it.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—I have given private notice to the noble Earl opposite that I would put a question to him on a matter of great interest to Denmark. I think it may be good to made for this course, and that, under the circumstances, we should be right in doing so. I am aware that, of course, the noble Earl would not think it right to answer any question that might exceed such other as hourly that the future becomes the present, and the present the past, as regards that it is impossible to foresee the course of forms which are customary to those matters in a deliberative assembly. I think also that the Queen's Lordships would be right in not pressing for addressing a few words to you upon this subject, inasmuch as it is by many others about it. As that is the case, I should nevertheless like to wish to state to the House what took place then, inasmuch as in some of the newspapers there appeared a statement which, if correct, would undoubtedly have been made with more discretion and some other things. When my noble friend behind me (the Earl of Derby) was Prime Minister of this country, office has been held by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (but do not see in his place (Earl Granville), who had succeeded Lord Palmerston in that office, and the whole of his colleagues, and myself, were from the Government of which the noble Earl was a member. The negotiations respecting the treaty of succession to the throne of Denmark had remained for the noble Earl (Earl Granville) to do but to arrange some of the details. A question had arisen as to the terms on which he made a party to the treaty on the same footing as the other Powers. I had been informed that the noble Earl opposite was prepared to say he would be that the Powers of the Diet, but he was told that any reference to the Diet would make the business interminable—that was the word used by one of the Ministers—and the consequence was that that idea was altogether abandoned by the Danish Government, and they were told distinctly that they did not require that to be done. It then remained for me to settle the question of the remuneration of the Prince of Augustenburg, and I thought that it was desirable that this renunciation should be obtained, otherwise he might be useless to attempt to obtain from the Duchies. Sir Roy A, which was four days before the treaty was signed in London, the Duke of Augustenburg was not in a position to renounce his claims, now Prime Minister of Prussia, was responsible for what was going forward. I negotiated the arrangement with the Duke. The Duke of Augustenburg was to receive the sum equal to £250,000 Sterling, and in his own terms and that of his family to agree never to interfere with the succession in Denmark, as arranged by that treaty. My Lords, I cannot conceive any agreement more solemn than that. He thanked the English Government, without whose interposition he would never have obtained such favourable terms, for the part they had taken; and, he said, that he promised, privately as well as publicly, that he would not interfere with the succession. As to the payment of money, the first instalments were paid, and I believe they were about made continued. At that time, during the tenure of office by my noble friend behind me and myself, we never heard one word of protest from himself or from his son about this agreement. The protest—if protest was two years after—was sent to us from the Duke of Augustenburg, and I was informed that it was so, and that if he had objected to the conditions his father accepted he knew this was of no answer would be given to it. Under these circumstances, as the whole matter has been written by the noble Earl opposite with reference to the King of Denmark not having fulfilled the pledge to which he was bound in honour. I think he was bound in honour to keep those promises, and I believe there is a little [illegible] in the matter. I have thought it necessary, my Lords, to state my say on the point of honour to the Duke of Augustenburg's son after all this time, and I have thought that the interest we have in the fate of one of the present state of things? My Lords, that was the whole part that I took in this matter. I have only to add that I hope that the noble Earl opposite will be able to give us some information on the part that he has taken in this affair again, and we found the Germans very much excited on the question, the Duke of Augustenburg's claims, and the Duke of Augustenburg's claims to their promise, and a great deal of correspondence took place in Germany on the subject. I hope the noble Earl will be able to give us some light on it. In attendance on her Majesty when she went to Germany; and I was present when I was [illegible] and the noble Earl's conversations I had with leading persons, some of them at Berlin and Vienna, and I was informed that the Duke of Augustenburg's heir allowed these conversations to pass without laughing that any letter, which he might write to the Duke of Augustenburg, would be of no effect.



"CHARING-CROSS," FROM A PICTURE BY CANALETTO.—SEE PAGE 156.

THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY.

LONDON is gradually but rapidly undergoing such a complete metamorphosis that in the space of a few years it will be difficult to trace out even its best-known sites or most prominent features. The traveller who, after ten years' sojourn in other lands, shall retrace his steps to London will be scarcely able to make out portions of it once the most familiar to his eye, and will be disposed to say of town, in language similar to that in which Bottom's companions addressed him, though it is to be hoped not so depreciatingly—"Oh, London! thou art transformed!" The bridges over the Thames are, of course, among the most prominent and noticeable features of our metropolis. These are to be, or have been recently, nearly all rebuilt, and many new ones erected and in progress. The great thoroughfares of town remain, but the houses in them are rapidly changing in appearance. Many of the second and third rate streets have been altered; thousands of the poorer habitations have been swept away, and many new streets have been opened up to the public. The transformation is still going on; new railways and other companies threaten us on every side; the Thames Embankment will of itself make a wonderful change in the appearance of London; and our only fear is that we shall be "improved" off the face of the earth, so many are the schemes for our benefit. Our position in this respect has at length attracted the attention of Parliament, which seems now to have determined upon placing some slight barriers against the attacks of our numerous besieging engineers. If the Parliamentary Committee to be appointed to inquire into the various plans will only see to confining each effort within proper bounds, and to protecting us from conflicting schemes, we shall have much to be thankful for. Up to the present time we have suffered comparatively little injury.

In no part of London has a greater improvement been made than upon the spot where Hungerford Market once stood. Not a vestige of the various attractions now remain. The fishmongers who once carried on business in this West-end Billingsgate have all dispersed to settle down here and there in various places in and about the Strand. As if by a wave of a railway enchanter's wand the elegant Hungerford suspension bridge which once graced our river has been removed 120 miles away—to Clifton, and a new and more solid bridge erected in its stead. The Hungerford Assembly-ball is among the things of the past; every approach to what was once the market, and to the riverside between Villiers-street and Craven-street, has been altered, and the site is occupied by an immense railway station—the West-end terminus of the Charing-cross Railway. This station is not quite finished, so we will not now enter into a minute description of it. Suffice it here to say, that it stands about 100 ft. from the Strand roadway, that it has about 200 ft. width of frontage, and that its ground floor will be set apart for booking-offices, refreshment-rooms, &c., and all its upper stories will be used for hotel purposes. In the open space between the roadway and the station carriages will deposit passengers after passing through the lodge gates at the entrance, and in its centre will be erected—not far from the spot where the original memorial stood—a facsimile of the ancient Eleanor Cross which once adorned the village of Charing, and gave the name to the neighbourhood which it to this day retains.



TEMPORARY ENTRANCE TO THE STATION FROM VILLIERS-STREET.



COVERED WAY LEADING TO THE PLATFORM.

The arrangements of the Charing-cross Railway Company, incomplete as they are at present, are yet sufficiently advanced to provide for a large amount of public traffic, and we have thought it advisable to show, by some illustrations which we give in this Number, the extent of the accommodation. Turning from the Strand down Villiers-street, we at once perceive a great alteration. Dingy dwellings have been cleared away, the new railway-station's massive side shows in lofty pre-eminence on our right hand, and bright, business-like shops and refreshment-rooms behind the opposite side of the way. Lower down, we come upon a turnstile whereat foot passengers wishing to cross the river pay the usual halfpenny toll and then walk on. Footways, we find, of about 7 ft. in width have been made for their convenience upon each side of the railway bridge. At the bottom of Villiers-street is a communication by means of which steam-boat passengers use the Hungerford landing-pier. From that pier we have a near view of the new

CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY STATION,

This magnificent structure, with a semicircular roof of iron and glass, far exceeds in span the much-admired roofs of the Great Northern Railway at King's-cross, which are only 105 ft., while these are nearly 200 ft. The passenger platforms at present in use project beyond the limits of this glass roof, upon a part of the bridge, which widens out from the ordinary breadth of four lines of rail into a familiar form, containing seven lines. In February, 1860, the entire railway works were begun, and when we look upon the vast extent of labour here accomplished, we must admit that the time has been well occupied. The contract was enormously heavy, considering the short distance of the line—scarcely two miles—for in its brief limits are comprised seventeen bridges; 190 brick arches, of which eighteen are over streets; an iron viaduct of 404 ft. over the Borough Market; the Charing-cross station, the iron in whose roof weighs over 1200 tons; and the Charing-cross railway-bridge, containing 5000 tons of wrought and 2000 tons of cast iron. At present trains run from Charing-cross every quarter of an hour, beginning at ten minutes past seven in the morning, up to

THE SIGNAL STATION ON THE NORTH END OF THE BRIDGE.

twenty-five minutes past twelve at night; and there are 140 journeys made daily to and from Greenwich, and thirty-four on the Mid Kent line. On the 1st of March the line, it is expected, will be open for North Kent traffic; and upon the 1st of May will be in working order throughout for South-Eastern and Continental business. On the latter date the cabmen attached to the station will all appear in uniform.

THE TEMPORARY ENTRANCE

to the station will hereafter serve only for empty cabs, which will by this way pass up towards the arrival-platform, on the western side, near where the Charing-cross and Hungerford Bridge terminates, to examine luggage brought by the Continental train. The cab-rank is now stationed there, and will first receive any other cabriolets in temporary enclosure. Passing by the rank, and under a shed to protect from the weather, we now enter the tunnel-bridge used for passengers, which we have named, perhaps too untechnically,

THE TUNNEL ENTRANCE.

This passage, pitched with wood for horse traffic, is not pleasant for tender feet to traverse; but we are obliged to accept the excuse that it is to be used by but few persons, and that it is not a sufficient explanation. Its length, great as it appears to be at first sight, is not so extensive as the width of the station above, for beyond are offices for the porters and other servants of the company.

THE SIGNAL STATION,

next to Charing-cross, is remarkable for the ingenious character of its arrangements. By the use of one of Saxby and Farmer's patent signalling instruments one man is enabled to control the action of the numerous trains in and out of the station without difficulty; whereas, by the old-fashioned plan at least half a dozen men at a time would have been required, and even they could not have succeeded so well in discharging the duties of this very onerous post. Of course the labour cannot now be performed without considerable care: there are, indeed, three separate men employed at this one station, to relieve each other in turn. Posted in a glass room right over the lines, and commanding a full view both up and down, the signalman is enabled not only to communicate with the men in charge of the engines the switches which he at least 100 yards off. When a train is about to leave the station, he by means of a bell rings "ready to go;" whereupon, if all be well, the signalman adjusts the signal and, if necessary, opens the gates. The signal-box at the other end of the bridge (from the signal-box they call the Belvidere) shows all to be right, and when the train goes, the signal is changed at this station in the same way—namely, from Charing-cross to Belvidere, from Belvidere to Waterloo-junction, from Waterloo-junction to Blackfriars, and from Blackfriars to London Bridge. The amount of vibration felt upon the new Charing-cross Bridge as the heavy trains pass over it is very slight, scarcely more than upon the solid ground, and the bridge is reckoned to be one of the strongest ever built. It is eight feet wide, and is formed as an amount of wear and tear which would soon tell upon an insecure structure. The piers which are to be built for the Greenwich trains and the North and Mid Kent lines will be supplemented, in a year or two, by another bridge, to accommodate the every-five-minute traffic. The new line we refer to will be that to Lewisham, for which, at present, there is only a single line of rails provided. A person may now go from Charing-cross to Blackfriars, by means of the new bridge, in five minutes; or to London Bridge in ten minutes: to Spa-road in fourteen minutes; to Deptford in twenty-one minutes; and to Greenwich in twenty-five minutes. In twenty-two days more, if all be well, the Greenwich line and the fares are some of them very low, though, perhaps, not yet so small as they may become. Between Charing-cross and London Bridge, by third class, a person may go for 3d.; and he may be carried to and fro for 6d. more. The Greenwich fare is only 1d.

RAILWAYS IN THE CITY OF LONDON

Mr. Heywood, the engineer to the Commissioners of Sewers for the Corporation, has made a report in reference to the different railways proposed to be brought into or connected with the City, which has been the present session of Parliament.

It appears that there are no less than twenty-three projects, all more or less affecting the City, that will have to be considered by the Committee, as follows:—The Blackfriars Embankment Roadway and Railway, the Charing-cross Railway (additional), the Bow and Bromley Railway, the Cannon-street Railway, the London and Blackwall Railway Extensions; the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (various), the Metropolitan Railway, the London Main Trunk Underground Railway, the London Union Railway, the Metropolitan Great Northern Railway, the Metropolitan Railway (Tower-hill), the Metropolitan Railway (Extension to Trinity-square, Tower-hill), the North London Railway (Additional Powers), the Southwark Railway (Additional Powers), the Oxford-street and City Railway, the Thames Viaduct Railway, the Tottenham and Forest-gate Railway, the Victoria Railway, the Victoria Docks and Thames Junction Railway, the Victoria Docks Railway, the Court of Justice Construction (acquisition of site), the Holborn Valley Improvement, the Thames Embankment (North Bank Completion) Bill.

After giving a summary description of the different projects above enumerated, and stating that a few of them have been already sanctioned by Standing Orders of the House of Commons, and one or two have been withdrawn, Mr. Heywood proceeds to say that the whole of the railways which they have proposed to be made in the City, or within its jurisdiction, in short twenty-one miles of railway, if all the projects mentioned in the twenty-three Bills or descriptions of notices to about 211 acres, but many parts are rather notice by two, three, or four times over, so that the actual area of land required will be more than about 150 acres. Within a less distance than a mile from the City the public ways of all descriptions which are interfered with will be about 100 miles in length, and the houses to be taken down about 4000, or nearly one in every acre. As to the sewerage within the City, it may be said of a very large portion that it is already fully overloaded, and that the proposed railways are entirely different plan. What the actual alteration may be will be a subject of serious and detailed consideration.

There probably never was a city threatened at once by so many projects as the City of London at the present time, and the present is a favourable time for settlement, in one Session, so many schemes which affected the metropolis; for the Government have announced their intention of introducing a measure of greater importance to such districts as are described, two companies propose buying up and utilising the Thames Embankment roadway, and the Queen's Theatre will be pulled down. The City of London Bill was one of the first with heights of 100 ft. above high water mark; another which is to cost Mr. Limehouse is equally remarkable. It is to be a suspension bridge, without any intervening abutments, and is proposed to be built. The Metropolitan Railway Company, Temple Bar, and the Metropolitan Railway Approaches' bill, and a part of the premises of the Times newspaper are also to be pulled down. In a few of these Bills, as in the Victoria Docks Railway Bill, Thames several lines proposed to take possession of a portion of the Thames Police purposes, and the Commissioners have consented to the use of the Thames Police purposes, and the Commissioners have consented to the use of the Thames Police purposes, and the Commissioners have consented to the use

Her Sister" (44), a more than usually good example of J. Webb; a sombre "Moor Scene" (302), by E. Hargitt; "Summer Evening" (331) and "Banks of the Thames"—two meritorious little landscapes by C. Smith; the carefully studied view "On the Sands, Isle of Wight" (471), by R. Collinson; "A Scene in Norbury Park" (154), by H. B. Grey; a large marine piece (153), by R. H. Nibbs; and "Study" (7), by C. Lissel, J. Wilson, R. Gill, H. Moore, A. Wolf, and A. Vickers.

A gorgeous picture of "Fruit" (233), by G. Lance, will be dwelt upon with admiration; and there are promising pictures of still-life by Mrs. Blomeand and T. Worsey. In addition to the animal pieces already noticed, there is a capitally painted pair of King Charles's spaniels, in a picture (668) by T. Bottomley, and others of the same category by T. Earl and A. Corbould.

There is a slight improvement in the display of sculpture, as in the pictures. A perfect model example of the style of the figure deserves special notice—viz., ideal heads, by F. M. Miller, J. D. Crittenden, Mr. Thorneycroft, Mr. Hulme ("The Sisters"), Mr. Lawlor (a fine engraved), and J. Lawler; a marble group of "St. John the Baptist," by G. C. Adams; and a sketch, by W. J. O'Doherty.

We have it from authority which may be relied upon that Government already contemplates setting apart one of the most important recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts of last year. We allude to the building of a new National Gallery, to be solved by the Commissioners, on the large plot of ground at the back of Burlington House, Piccadilly; the removal to it of the National Gallery, and the transference of the site of that and the building in Trafalgar-square to the Royal Academy, in order to afford that body sufficient room for the annual exhibitions and for the schools, the latter being now necessarily closed during the months in summer that the exhibition is open. Plans for a new National Gallery have been prepared by Messrs. Banks and Barry, and will be submitted to the Board of Works early in June next. These plans are conceived upon a suitably large and liberal scale; yet the estimated cost of removal and erection will be only the comparatively moderate sum of £150,000. We are not at liberty to give full particulars; but we may mention that the architects propose to erect seven parallel galleries, the ground floor of each of these to be 900 ft. in length, which is about two thirds of the length of the whole of the present building in Trafalgar-square. The galleries will be uninterrupted from end to end; but in the centre there is to be a grand hall with columns, and this portion of the plan will have an imposing effect from numerous points of view. The galleries are to be 60 ft. in width, and 50 ft. in height, which is 10 ft. less than the measurement than was the unnecessarily vast picture gallery of the International Exhibition. If the Board of Works and Royal Parliament we shall certainly have the finest set of picture galleries in Europe. The principal entrance will be through Burlington-gardens, which will probably be another in Burlington-gardens, at the rear. The plan admits of other entrances being added if at any future time they should be required; and should we, or our children, be so disposed, the present Burlington House may be replaced by a frontage befitting our new Academy of Arts and our enlarged collection of sculpture and pictures.

A very interesting and valuable paper was read at the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst., upon a new process of engraving on steel or metal plates, discovered by M. Gillé, of Paris. The subject chosen is traced upon the plate, either by the hand of the engraver or by transfer from a photographic or other drawing (which is placed in contact with it), and passed through an ordinary copperplate press, when the ink is left in the incisions, and the artist rubs the impression to the surface of the plate. Old ink which has dried upon the surface may be wiped off with a rag with perfect success, as was shown in some specimens exhibited by M. Gillé, but the mode of effecting this was not fully explained, some reticence on this point being necessary from the nature of the secret which might be adopted to reproduce bank notes and similar works of art. The plate then passed to the etching-room, where a coating of wax or copper acidified with nitric acid. The process of engraving or etching commences immediately, and is completed in about half an hour. When the superficial deposit of copper is cleaned off, and the design is found perfectly proportioned in length and breadth, no trouble or sense in the ordinary process of etching. This is the distinguishing novelty of the process, and depends upon certain chemical effect not hitherto noticed, the explanation of which excited some discussion, in which Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Wallis, M. Jubinal, and Dr. Bachhoffner took part. Several proofs from plates by this process of perfectly engravings or sketches can be reproduced by this method without injuring the original; and it was generally admitted that in giving the novelty and ingenuity of the process and in auguring favourably of its success and usefulness.

THE OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

IN consequence of the Bishop of Oxford having consented to deliver the certificates and prizes to the successful candidates at the examinations for the Oxford Middle-class Examinations, a public meeting was convened for the purpose at the Sheldonian Theatre. The meeting took place on the 3rd inst., and at 12 o'clock was numerously attended, there being amongst those present the Vice-Chancellor, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Ebury, Mr. C. Neate, and many other of the leading members of the University.

The Bishop of Oxford, who presided, prefaced the distribution of prizes by saying—In addressing to take the chair at the distribution of prizes to the successful here, there is no need of me to trouble you with many words, because the object of the meeting is sufficiently known to you all. The system having been tried for six years, and upon the whole it has proved itself, to all who have taken any interest in it, to be a system of great value and importance and so well organised as could not have been hoped by the most sanguine of those who first set it on foot. It is unnecessary for me to say that it is now considerably improved that its originators can scarcely as yet have hoped. Experience has taught us many things which we did not know at the outset, and we have so far found means of meeting them that we have not only manifest their joint interest in giving their aid to the furtherance of the re-creation of the middle classes of education throughout the land, but must redeem it is difficult to conceive, for there are not only direct acts of benefiting which are done as a good education, but there is a reflex influence which invites itself by impercipible means through the whole body of those who are brought under the influence of the examinations, but it is to extend sound instruction to a class below that class which within the last few years has received the name of the middle class, and which has been considered, and it is, indeed, a great boon to the country to make a Christian education worthy of the name it bears. We want something far beyond that which is usually rendered the portion of the poor, and which is extended to one kind of men; it is something more than the instruction of persons in some kind of profession or business, and we want to see it in men by education is the steering, lasting, and solid foundation in the character of the youth upon which the after superstructure of his life in the up shall rest. For there must be such a foundation of the internal character as shall enable the future man to withstand the temptations which bring to bear the powers which God in his great providence has given him, as, for instance, the power of wealth, the power of position, the power of office, the power exercised by the possession of talent, and the power of the press; not resisting to the end, being patient in all things, expecting many reverses, and of eating with which can be overcome by sufficiency of grace and faith. There must be all this mixture of the rational and moral character before there can be any thing like the structure of a true Christian man. And this, we must be the deep foundation of the religious character, upon which everything else is to rest, necessary to make a consistent consistent man. Without this the other superstructure can bear the strain that will be brought to bear upon it in the after years of manhood, ingenuity and accomplishments may be of ever and ever great value, and even when the temptation was strong enough against the man who has had nothing but these accomplishments to rely upon. The desire of the Oxford Middle-class Examinations is to assist the work of true education by bringing the moral and intellectual influence of the land to bear, by means of these examinations, by means of these certificates, and through the prizes which accompany them, amongst those who cannot reside in the University, in such a manner that they may have the direct supervision and many of the advantages of the Universities. . . . True education and the University have always gone hand in hand, great confidence in lending themselves to this attempt. The blessing of God has descended upon it, and we have seen the fruits of it in the numbers who have come up to its different years of our examinations, and upon the great light of Christian education extend and raise by its correspondence with the moral and intellectual standing of the great middle classes of the country.

The distribution of certificates and prizes was then proceeded with, and the Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor, Archdeacon Clerke, and others subsequently addressed the meeting.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A RUMOUR floating from club to dinner-table, and thence to the drawing-room, has been heard in certain circles last week. It is that the Queen was so much offended with the part taken by Lord Russell on the Germano-Danish question that she wished to alter the Premiership. That, said the cast for Earl Derby, who stood by his order and refused to make the matter a Cabinet question. Queen Anne's heart, as we know from Swift's epigram, was "entirely English;" on the Schleswig-Holstein question that of Victoria is said to be entirely German. That the rumour we allude to is not without foundation we have reason to believe; but, as the Premier has yet no one can find where an occasion has taken place in the Speech. In the Speech, indeed, the Queen is made to recite some little history of the quarrel, and even those usually colourless periods warm up when speaking of the "cordial union" which they have been the means of. Majesty pulls up shortly to a tame and impotent conclusion. Just as one can see no reason for an appeal to a novel element, the general opinion of the French is that the Emperor's speech, so long the organ of "Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury."

The "rumour" will take some interest in the recent advertisement of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings inviting designs from architects for two new museums, to be erected on part of the land at South Kensington, recently purchased by the Government, and used in 1862 for the International Exhibition. It is understood, although not so stated, that one of these museums is intended to receive the natural history collection of the British Museum, and the other the collection of models belonging to the Commissioners of Patents. To the zoological removal, as the commencement of the disintegration of the British Museum, there will, probably be a strong opposition; but the museum of mode's already belongs to South Kensington, and will have to be removed on the way. The collection is extremely attractive; but it is as yet very incomplete and unsatisfactory. A well-arranged and comprehensive museum of models, machines, and specimens, illustrative of the progress of invention, would be a popular and highly interesting as well as instructive; and there is no country in which such a museum could be more appropriately placed than ours. Says a correspondent of the *Times*. The great country of the steam-engine should, indeed, be the country in such a museum would be memorable. This is the age of museums, which, if compared with the last century, shows a vast gain in one factor: then they did much to encourage popular error, which the enlightened of the present day seek to dispel. Take one or two obvious subject.

The Thames is in danger, and is, forsooth, a very ill-used river. Our poets have been liberal enough in their encomiums, as in "the fruitful Thames," "the silver flood," and his "glassy stream," his "silver-winding way," "the silver flood," "Royal-towered Thames," and a host of others. Spenser, in particular him, "old father Thames," and "loury Thames," and we worship him, in colossal statue and mask at Somerset House, and in some other places; and he has become a sort of river Punch. Meanwhile, we have poisoned him to the last—but we have not yet made him water which bedabbled the manners has, with its fat and sullage, grown into so strong a stuff that the bailiffs of Parliament have been obliged to dismember it, and to such an extent as to render the Thames scarcely worthy of the name of a river.

Sullage and its dwelling waters and siliceous tribe

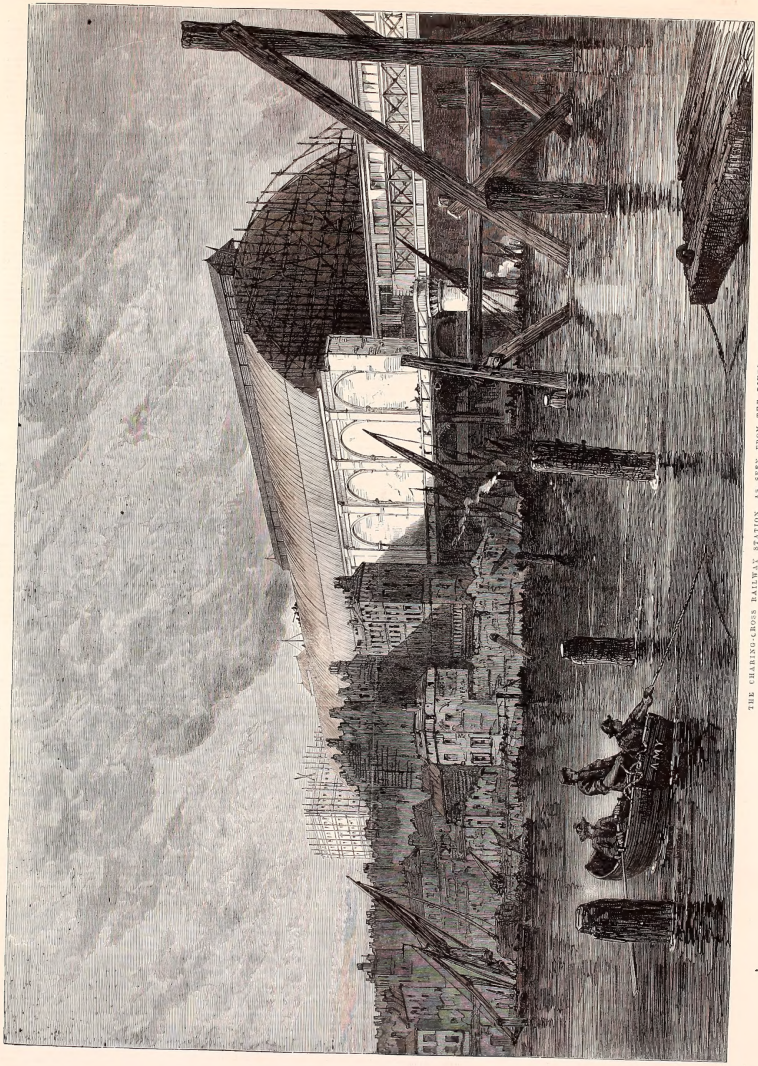
are to be reduced to the quill-like stream of a sentimental drinking-fountain. Sir John Rennie states that

At present the quantity of water that the quantity of fresh water passing over Teddington Weir (which is the limit of the tidal flow) during the dry season of the year is about 340 cubic feet per second; a channel of about 340 feet four feet deep, running at the velocity of three miles per hour. Now, as the water flows down the river, it becomes charged with the impurities of the sewage, and as the quantity thus increases is continually increasing with the population on the banks, the quantity of water which is required to dilute the sewage and the quantity of water which is discharged during flood and other causes, it naturally follows that the quantity of water which would belong to the Thames would be considerably less than 340 cubic feet per second, and to such an extent as to render the Thames scarcely worthy of the name of a river.

In other words, the Thames will be reduced to the state of an estuary; that is to say, it will depend mainly for its existence on the quantity of water which it receives from the discharged from the sea. Mr. Rennie shows that "the river Thames has been greatly neglected, and even injured;" that the time has arrived when it requires a different treatment has become necessary.

Mangin, the well-known conjurer, died the other day, after a glorious career, in Paris, "the very brain of France." He was the king of charlatans. To call him a "cheap jack" would offend the vanity of so true an artist. Mangin, in his early career as a waiter in a cart, but a renowned vender of blacklead pencils; he was already remarkable for his conversational powers and his inexhaustible fund of wit.

He was arrayed in a velvet tunic fringed with gold; burnished cuirass, sword and gauntlets, and a glittering casque with winged serpent and fall and flowing crest. His personal appearance was unusual: his countenance, that of the true Imperial cut, the extremities well waxed, and sticking out on each side like sea-urchins. A profusion of his open curassing was seen on his manly bosom, his confidential assistant, habited in similar but less gaudy costume, was at his side, and the two presented a fine contrast to the pale faces of our artists; he then shuffled off his mockery, and not so much exerted as delighted the audience with his performance on the violin, which was of a very high order. Mangin, the unapproachable conjurer, who always sat behind, was merely to grind his instrument when he was not playing it, and he did so with a will, and with a vengeance. Mangin's last appearance was at the Fare de la Madeleine, the space in front of the New Opera, or the Chateau des Fleurs, as it is called. It was the Champs Elysée de la Reine, and there on the ground in the official costume we have described, but, standing up to the knees in mud, Mangin, with his usual gaiety, and in the midst of a heavy shower before him a coffer filled with medals bearing his own likeness, and forthwith commenced his performance. Under the curious, sweet and soft rain, he encountered in this merry dirt Mangin pressed to newly Hebrew vendors of pencils in their hands, and, as he passed, he distributed to them, with a curious grace, a medal, and continued his progress. Mangin, the bright stuck up the enormous mass of the Arene. Then Mangin, with his usual gaiety, and in the midst of the rain, which was now thundering to his ears, he continued loudly at some individual, dressed, and suddenly lowered the visor of his helmet. The crowd, which had been attracted by the noise, came in front to hear the opening speech. A little more eccentric—Mangin raised his little finger, and the crowd, as if by magic, moved back, and, by degrees, up to the front of the carriage, opened his mouth as if to speak, but all at once shut it as suddenly, and, with a look of the most ludicrous despair, he began his address, consisting of knight-errantry at third-apparent burning, global chance, and other words of the most unintelligible nature. The crowd, which had been attracted by the noise, remained stunned with the eccentric figure with chin and glitter." A little abuse followed, and he concluded with, "I have got a medal for every one of you, and you shall have it, but you have to Mangin." Then, looking fiercely, as if some one addressed him, Mangin continued, "Yes, you shall have your medal." Somebody, who deserved as a notary, nobody came near him, and he said not a single pencil. One day, while he was performing at the Fete de Neuilly, a gentleman, Punch named: "the people—stupid asses! (said Mangin), as you all are, gentlemen, are not worthy of my talents, and I am a solitary and a philosopher." But morning he appeared dressed like Punch, and his manner was somewhat changed. Punch, he said, was a man of talent, and he was a man of talent. Punch, he said, was a man of talent, and he was a man of talent. Punch, he said, was a man of talent, and he was a man of talent



THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY STATION, AS SEEN FROM THE RIVER.—SEE PAGE 161.



ALFRED TENNYSON, THE POET LAUREATE.

WE give above the Portrait of the Poet Laureate. The custom of crowning the victors of song is almost as early as poetry itself. In the reign of Theodosius it was abolished as a relic of paganism, but after the lapse of centuries, when, in the age of Petrarch, poetry shone out again with somewhat of its ancient lustre, the practice was revived, and Petrarch himself was publicly honoured with the laurel crown. Tasso received the same recognition. In Germany the Emperor Maximilian I. founded, A.D. 1504, a poetical college at Vienna, and reserved to himself the power of bestowing the laurel. It was conferred, among others, on Metastasio. The French had *Regal poets*, but none seem to have been crowned, and there is no certain information concerning the custom in Spain. No actual ceremony of crowning the Laureate appears ever to have taken place in our own land; but in the reign of Edward IV. a certain John Kay, dedicating to the King a history of Rhodes, styles himself his Majesty's "humble Poet Laureate." It seems certain that from very early times our Kings have retained in their household a person who was sometimes called the King's *poet*, sometimes the King's *encomiator*. It is probable that at length on some occasion the selected bard assumed the title of Poet Laureate without the actual ceremony of being crowned. Gower and Chaucer were Laureates; and in 1619 Ben Jonson was made Poet Laureate, with a pension of a hundred marks. In our own time the title has passed from Pye, through the survivors of the Lake school, until it rested—long may it rest!—on Alfred Tennyson.

Lincolnshire claims the honour of Tennyson's birth, and Trinity College, Cambridge, counts him among her adopted sons. While there, in 1829, he gained the Chancellor's gold medal for the best poem in English verse; and in the following year published his first volume of poetry. The *Edinburgh Reviewers* were, if we remember rightly, somewhat severe upon this, and complained of a want of rhythm in these early efforts, and of the absence of anything to indicate the true poetic fire. Whatever their defects, their author had a clear conception of his office (see the verses entitled "The Poet"), and in the next piece administers, as by anticipation, a rebuke to those who would censure him, both then and since, in the lines beginning—

> Vex not thou the poet's mind
> With thy shallow wit:
> Vex not thou the poet's mind,
> For thou canst not fathom it.

The volume published in 1832 shows a marked growth. Tennyson had already formed the design of a grand poem on the life of the mystic King Arthur—a design which many of the greatest poets, including Milton himself, have entertained, and which has also been attempted in our own time by Bishop Heber and Sir Bulwer Lytton. "The Lady of Shalott," the opening poem in this volume, and the piece entitled "Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere" in the following one, both written in the same metre, appear to be fragments of a first essay in this direction. In the former we see the author's first conception of "Elaine," and, comparing this with that, may see how the same subject becomes a different picture as the master's hand

improves. "The May Queen," "The Palace of Art," and "The Dream of Fair Women" display great and varied powers, the two latter being full of classical pictures of rare beauty. The lines to "J. S." may be taken as a model of what is termed a letter of condolence. The tenderness and delicacy of the love which cannot refrain from uttering words of sympathy, though fearful they will only stir up the grief they fain would calm; the contempt of common-place words of comfort which are characterised as "vacant chaff well meant for grain," and the exact allusion to the lost friend which will really comfort the mourner, indicate a heart of largest sympathies; and poesy is more the offspring of the heart than of the mind; it must be felt before it can be uttered.

In 1842 Tennyson published a third volume, and, in the opening poem gives us another attempt at his favourite subject; but this time in another manner, and on a grander scale. It is called "Morte d'Arthur," and professes to be the eleventh book of an Epic in twelve, of which the rest had been destroyed as unworthy. This now contains a description of the last moments of the "blameless King and stainless man," when mortally wounded in "that great battle in the west," to which the more recent work, the "Idylls of the King," leaves him departing. Though written no long ago, this poem is not unworthy to form a sequel to the later effort.

"The Gardener's Daughter" is one of the most exquisite idylls in our language, in which the minutest observation of nature in tree, and sky, and flower; in an mal, and bird, and insect; is worked into a simple story of which the incidents are such as "might human life" but the interest is, and ever will be, new. It is a tale "to make an old man young;" and we return to it again and again as to a well-spring of reviving our own early life, and drinking in the freshness of that bright May day when

All the land in flowery squares
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind,
Smelt of the coming summer, as one large cloud
Drew down part of all the light and shade in part
Up to the Sun, and May from verge to verge,
And May with me from land to land.

Ay! truly,

Those old Mays had thrice the life of these.

The small poem entitled "St. Agnes" is a masterpiece of word-painting—never, but to the life, to be surpassed. "Locksley Hall," by the author, to the young man, a saint indeed.

Those first three volumes were gathered into one and were re-issued in 1845, with a noble dedication to Wordsworth.

"The Princess" was given to the world in 1848. In it the questions of woman's intellectual equality with man, and her social position in relation to him, are discussed in a whimsical story, full of sparkling poesy and lyrics of surpassing beauty and grace. The conclusion is admirably set forth in the following lines:—

For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse: could we make her as the man,
Sweet love were slain: his dearest bond is this
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He wain in sweetness and in moral height,
Her size the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childly care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till at last she set herself in act with man,
Like perfect music unto noble words;
And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, full-summed in all their powers,
Dispensing harvest, sowing the To-be,
Self-reverent each, and reverencing each in this
Distinct in individualities,
But like each other ev'n as those who love.
Then comes the statelier Eden back to men:
Then reigns the world's great bridal chair and calm:
Then springs the crowning race of human men.

But a blank had fallen on our literature. In 1833, immediately after the publication of Tennyson's second volume, died Arthur Henry Hallam, the friend that was made to his own soul. And there he set himself to work, and through the lapse of sixteen years laboured slowly to rear a monument of his art to him whom he calls—

My friend, the brother of my love;
My Arthur, whom I shall not see
Till my widow'd race be run;
Dear as the mother to the son,
More than my brothers are to me.

And a noble monument it was that he gave to the world in 1849, under the title "In Memoriam." The progress of a first grief, the inability to believe it true that one who had lately filled so large a space in our outward life is withdrawn from it for ever, the thought that we should not feel it to be strange if that loved one were before us again, and all the loss and sorrow were a dream, the gradual softening down of the first grief into a tender legacy of love, the getting accustomed to the vacant place and missing counsellor, the sad delight of recalling particular scenes that we have visited with the dear one, and the word he uttered, and the very book he gave; the recounting of his virtues, the thought of what he would have been to us if he had lived, and what we ought to be to be worthy of him,—there are few of us whose hearts do not give ready and painful answer to these touches as these. Would we could all feel the resignation expressed in the lines—

I hold it true, whate'er befall—
I feel it when I sorrow most—
'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.

No more touching utterances of human sorrow than this whole poem has broken upon the world since Shakespeare poured forth lament for Jonathan. But not alone from common experiences of grief does the poet build up a monument to his friend.

Ever, from nature, from the schools,
he culls the richest and most varied gems wherewith to adorn the monument of his love. It is not only science here to give examples of these; we would rather point out generally the bent of Tennyson's genius, and leave our readers to gather the flowers for themselves. How should they, who look only for a pretty conceit or a surface description of Tennyson never suspect the deep moral and spiritual purpose, which will not suffer him to explain himself by a multitude of words, and in a single expression which will not suffer those who are capable of receiving it the idea he wishes to implant. Often a description there would occupy a page, and in the poetical matter of the art of words is given in a single adjective. And herein also does our age owe him deep thanks that he has done so much to preserve and broaden our noble English language in its purity in later times. No writer more than he has made us feel how like the language is to the race, how standard and how pure, how worthy even an able German critic has proplonsed it will acquire.

In 1855 the literary world was startled by the issue of "Maud," a production which was said by some to prove the author as mad as his hero, who was, however, proved to be "not mad but in his madness;" and, possibly, the hideousness of the vices of our age was better seen in their effect on a sensitive, poetical, refined mind, than they could have been through any other medium. The poet looked to the war then just breaking out as the scourge by which those vices should be corrected. Alas! we need a heavier scourge and sharper suffering to purge away those stains on our social and national life.

In the same volume with "Maud" were published other poems, some of which exhibited Tennyson's powers in a new light, as one who observes, and fixes for the attention of future ages, some individual passages of marked moment in the history of this. The public feeling of Wellington and the charge of the six hundred at Balaclava are events that stamp the character of the nation, and leave an impression that should not perish on those who are the witnesses of them. Of the same character, as occasioned by passing events, are the exquisite lines on the death of the Prince Consort and the welcome to the Princess of Wales.

But the grandest effort of Tennyson's genius is the "Idylls of the King," of which we are astonished to have such strange and varied opinions. Although characterised by the best features of its author, all excellences of poesy are here found but interior modes of purpose to which we have already alluded, and bearing evidence throughout of a desire to prepare for further and higher Biblical characters and the highest motive, there have not been wanting those who have stigmatised it as impure—unfit for books. If we find that such have read into it their own impure lives, instead of reading out of it the deep lessons of holiness contained in it, surely the men of England might learn how to triumph, by patient and long-suffering meekness, from the manner in her "whom her talent loved to call Enid the fair," but whom "a grateful people called Enid the good." Surely they might learn to hate scandal from the words

let her tongue
Rage like a fire among the noblest names;
Polluting and defiling: for the rest,
Defaming and defouling, till she left
Each side of Camelot's fairest name for ever.

And, oh! surely the worst of us might learn, from the example of Merlin, not to slight the love of a woman, lest, like his, we, our wisdom be our snare, and through over-confidence in that we temper with temptation fall into sin, and we, too, lie as dead,

And lost to use and name and fame.

The book contains four stories, but they may all be considered as one, all centering in the portraits of "Arthur, the stainless man" continued incidentally throughout them all, but in such sort as to leave upon the mind varying impressions of the characters and the purposes of his life. That character is perfect, that purpose the noblest. We have not space to enter into the discussion of this, and can but leave it to every reader what we assert; but we think none who take the pains to do so will dissent from us until they come, it may be, to his parting with Guinevere, when some have found evidence of pride and self-righteousness which would, if they existed, destroy the picture of the perfect man. We think we can find no such pride in the imperfect reading of the complainants. Certain it is they did not strike the heart of the poet, for he puts words of all his rebuke,

Better the King's waste hearth and aching heart
Than those reanimate in thy place of light—
The mockery of my people, and their bane.

He passed, and in the pause she crept an inch
Nearer, and laid her hands about his feet.

And of that other, in which the charge of self-righteousness is founded,

Lo! I forgive thee, as Eternal God forgives!

The words are said in *anguish*, not in pride, and conveyed, as they were meant, to the Queen the assurance that his pardon was free, large, absolute as God's. Nothing can alter the impression of them:—

And he forgave me, and I could not speak.
His mercy choked me.
And blessed be the King who hath forgiven
My wickedness to him,
And blessed be my lord, my light and guide, Lord,
Who used me in the sacred mission
Among his warring senses to thy knights;
To whom my volume of confession,
Wrote not look up, or half despised the height
To which I would not, or I could not, climb,
I thought I could not breathe in that fine air—
Pure as the heart of Stainless Knighthood—
Nor I nor one who than her is more fair.
Than art the highest, most unselfish woman.

Nothing need be added to this to show that, however we may read, the poet has read himself clear from the charge of self-righteousness on him whom he portrays as

Sublime man of stainless gentleman.

But there is yet another portrait in the book more wonderful even, as a work of art, than that of the King. Tennyson himself tells how a portrait should be painted:—

As when a painter, poring on a face,
Divinely through all hindrance finds the man
Behind it, and so paints him that his face,
The shape and colour of a mind and life,
Lives for his children, ever at its best
And fullest; so perhaps have I painted mine,
Dark—splendid, speaking in the silence, full
Of suppressed power.

And so it lives before us. In the wondrous word-picture of Lancelot, of which the touches are scattered through the volume, we see all the man. Lancelot, a noble man he was. Brave, "the flower of bravery;" courteous and kindly; an example to modern gentlemen:—

Then the great knight, the darling of the court,
Loved of the loveliest, into that rude hall
Stept with all grace, and not one heart all shaken
Hid under grace, as in a smaller stone,
The mightiest man moving among men.

Of stately presence—

By thy state
And presence I might guess thee chief of those,
After the King, who sit in Arthur's hall.

Genial and pleasant—

Being mirthful he, but in a stately kind.

A valiant soldier and sage leader, for the King terms him,

Sir Lancelot, saw—his mightiest of knights.

And, again,

Lancelot, my Lancelot; thou in whom I have
Most love and most affiance, for I know
What thou hast been in battle by my side;

and, in the tourney,

King, Duke, Earl,
Count, Baron, whom as smoke he overthrew.

But, with all this, so full of noble forbearance, waiting to see which error or frailty would prevail in him, so "gentle in against the stronger;" and at the tilt many a time seen to

Strike down his fellow of the purest knight,
And let the weaker and mishitting go by,

so that he "won all hearts."

And to this power was united so much grace and versatility as none could resist. Lancelot, "the most magnificent," "the most loyal friend and of nature" that won all hearts.

And he, that bare the sword to smite a tall, stately, and graceful figure, dark complexion, lustrous eyes, and so rich a voice that poor Elaine was

Won by the mellow voice before she looked;

and is not this a man "made to be loved"?

But all this perfection is marred—caused by one sin:

The great and guilty love he bare the Queen,
In battle with the love he bare his lord,
Had marred his face, and mark'd it ere his time.

For he does not rest considered in his sin, but fights against it manfully, so that, even when he is dead, he is "the one sole knight in the vanity of his nature—

Another slanting on rush heights with one
The tower of all the vast and all the world,
Had been the loftiest he for it; but in him
His mood was often like a fiend, and rose,
And drove him into wastes and solitudes
For agony, who was yet a living soul.

There was a great struggle in the noble man upon his perfection when he pointed out King Arthur to Lavaine—

Me you call great; mine is the firmer soul.
The truer knight; but I have to sway a youth

Now crescent, who will come to all I am
And overcome it; and in me there dwells
No greatness, save to be some far-off touch
Of greatness to know well I am not great:
There is the man.

But still his very truthfulness withheld him from breaking off the chain that bound him:—

His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.
Yet the great Knight in his mid sickness made
His battle broken music and poor movings
Theme, as but born of sickness, could not live.

His communing with himself, after the burial of Elaine, is very touching:—

For what am I? What pleasure can my name
Give any? or fame? I sought it not for it:
Pleasure to have it, none, to use it, none;
Now grown a part of me: but what use in is?
Can it be use in anything but making me worse?
Or sin seem less the sinner seeming great?
Nay, but for among mine own people, Knights,
Not after Arthur's heart! I needs must break
These bonds that tie me down to thankless shame.

Through this one sin, often repented of and striven against, but unabandoned, we have the dreadful downfall of his dear lord's cherished hopes, and the destruction of the purpose of his life. The whole round table was dissolved, and "unsolders all the goodliest fellowship of famous knights whereon this realm has based their glory."

Is there not a lesson here? And should we not thankfully acknowledge the *greatest* moral writing of the age as one of the highest order?

The accompanying Portrait of the Poet Laureate is from a photograph taken by Mr. Jeffrey, of Great Russell-street, published by Messrs Marion and Co., of Soho-square.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The appeal in the Alexandra case came on for hearing in the Exchequer Chamber on Saturday last, before Sir Hugh Cairns, who appeared for the defendants, took exception at once to the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the appeal. After a long debate, the case was ordered to stand over until Monday. On that morning their Lordships delivered judgment. Being divided in opinion, the judgment of the Court below was consequently affirmed, and the point remains for the House of Lords.

Mr. Justice Mellor proceeded to give his decision in this important case. He said that, in consequence of the difference, his Lordship was of opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction to proceed in the matter.

Mr. Justice Blackburn said he had arrived at the same conclusion.

Mr. Justice Wilde differed from the decision of the two learned Judges who had just pronounced their opinion. He was the opinion that the Court had full power to deal with questions submitted to it.

Mr. Justice Blackburn said he had given the matter the best and most careful consideration to this important case, he was of opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction. Some cases had been cited in which it appeared that the Court of Exchequer Chamber was capable of deciding without a jury, but in the Court of Exchequer it was clear that Parliament should have delegated its functions to the Judges. The only question submitted to the Judges was whether there was sufficient evidence of the truth of the statement, and that further proceedings in the case should be stayed. He would, in effect, be committing to say that which it had not said and do that which it had not done. He regretted the necessity of differing from the learned Judge on the point in that Court; but, whatever had been the decision of their Lordships, he entertained no doubt that the matter would have been carried to the House of Lords, as the highest court of appellate jurisdiction; and, as it would now most certainly be brought before that tribunal, it was unnecessary for him to enter into the question. The motion for appeal was then dismissed.

Mr. Justice Willes said he had given his decision in favour of the application for the rule nisi, and he was sorry to find himself now stopping short. Much in the Court of Common Pleas, whilst the four of a contrary opinion—that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal—in the Court of Exchequer.

The Crown will, in all probability, appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of their Lordships in this case, and, should their Lordships think that the Court of Exchequer had power to frame the rule giving appeal, the argument in the Exchequer Chamber will then proceed.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—JUDGMENT.

After two years of anxious suspense the clergymen implicated in the production of the book called "Essays and Reviews" learnt the conclusion of their troubles on Saturday last, when the decision of the ecclesiastical judges of the Court of Appeal, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. The two essays which contained the questionable matter were those of Dr. Rowland Williams and Mr. Wilson. Counsel for the latter, Mr. Bristowe, Q.C., and Mr. Archibald Stephens, were followed by Mr. Wickens. These two reverend gentlemen appealed against the decision of Sir John Dodson in the Arches Court.

The Lord Chancellor read judgment. After laying down certain rules of interpretation of a delegation from the Crown to a penal law, which we answer, but not the accused, to the passages set out in the articles of accusation, repealing the clause of the Act of Uniformity, the Court alleged took cognisance of the legal, not the doctrinal, question, his Lordship applied these strict tests to Dr. Williams's essay. He found that Dr. Williams in Article 2 of the charge to have maintained that the Bible is "an expression of devout research," "not the Word of God, but contains the Word of God," and "is truth." Dr. Williams does not say that the Bible is not the Word of God, but that it contains the Word of God, and is truth. "If the Hebrew Scriptures did not dwell in the Christian Church as the Word of God, and be the Canon, it followed that his words mean that the Bible was inspired by the Holy Spirit, which stands in the same relation to the sacred writers as inspiration. It is unfair to impose to a writer who admits this an opinion that "the Bible, an expression of devout research," is not the result of a supernatural power of men, and nothing more." With regard to the fifteenth charge against Dr. Williams, his words "the Mission of Christ" Baron Bramwell applied the accusation of not being a Christian." It would be a severe thing to treat language used in a sermon as a criminal charge, and to say that the use of it in it would be also unfair to take the words in a sense which they would not bear in any other place. Article 15 of the articles of religion is silent as to Christ's descent into hell, and so is the Bible. It is, therefore, not a derogation to speak of words by transfer as a "fiction," however unseemly that word may be. Dr. Williams's use of the word was unquestionably unseemly, and by the promoter as the true meaning of the 15th article. We are, therefore, of opinion that Dr. Rowland Williams did not contravene the law.

As to the two charges against Mr. Wilson, he is in the 8th article accused of saying, in effect, that the Bible is not the Word of God, whereas Wilson under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit; and that they were not necessary at all, certainly not to the whole Church." The promoter was bound to show that the Church of England had declared that the Bible was the Word of God, and that of the Scripture was written under inspiration in such a way that the Church articles or Homilies had declared it to be. The Court could not "fasten on things necessary" to salvation. The Court could not "fasten on things necessary" to salvation. The Court could not "fasten on things necessary" to salvation

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Studies from the Antique and Sketches from Nature. By Charles Mackay. (1 vol. Virtue Brothers and Co.) The author, to a considerable extent, precludes criticism if he really hold to the theory which he enunciates by the mouth of Apollo in these words :—

> Who judges poets should himself have won
> The garland and the crown ;

for few of those who venture to criticise poems have arrived at the laureate dignity. However, as he himself incidentally contradicts himself when he says that the unsuccessful crowd as applauding Apollo and laughing at Marsyas (thereby showing the correctness of their judgment), perhaps one of the uncrowned may venture, without offence, to express general admiration for these studies and sketches. If varied fancy and exactness of expression ; if manual skill in rhetoric and musical rhythm ; if spirit, geniality, and tenderness count for anything in an assemblage of poetry, good store of these will be found to be found in this volume. The author's treatment of the ancient mythology may be considered as unobjective, or at any rate inconsistent with what was whipped into them at school ; but this is a matter of very small importance. Neither is the especially effusive mood affected by what a hypercritical mood, perhaps, found fault with in the following passage :—

> Richer comes humbled Wealth,
> Scaping the curse of Midas,
> Which Fate, *ille prud Iaventus*, also mid the stars and deeded.

For, if the Scriptures may be taken as any authority, it was a "drop" which was begged by Dives that "poor Lazarus" might "with the quite as intelligible and poetical as "crumbs of Health") ; nor is the heaven-seated beggar particularly afflicted with pride, inasmuch as Father Abraham spoke for him, and alleged, amongst other reasons for his non-compliance with the request, the "great impassability of the gulf ; so that the simile loses whatever merit it would possess, even were it appropriate. And never in a few lines have witness to his easy swing, and simple pathos, and kindly spirit, for which the author is most entitled.

> Were I far more bright
> Than the heavenly light,
> More pure than fire or air,
> Where the glaziers grow,
> And were I clothed with child,
> Dead and forlorn,
> In the cold earth,
> I would not pine
> The right to disdain,
> Or to stand up
> From my brother's hurt,
> Even my foe
> From a sinner's place,
> Or berate one sad lack or scorn
> To the meanest wretch that ever was born.

To what category of poetry are we to assign these ? We cannot know ; we decline to grant him the dignity, the stateliness, the sublimity of an epic ; we will not be content with Horace's modest acknowledgment.

> Quod si me Lyricis vatibus inseres,
> Sublimi ferum vertice sidera,

he is—and has long been—entitled to knock his head against the stars.

The Story of the Guns. By Sir James Emerson Tennent. (1 vol. Longmans.) In a very unfortunate year, for it shows him upwards of two millions of the public money have been expended in experiments which have as yet failed to produce himself one weapon. And, since Sir Emerson Tennent's book was published, we believe we are correct in saying that the "Horsley gun" has added a fresh complication to the question of impenetrable armour. The volume has evidently been compiled with great care and interest in the subject from all the best sources, and it will be pretty sure to command the serious attention of all to whom guns and armed ships are interesting. It is, in fact, the history of the Navy of England, as regarding "Brown Bess" to the present time, accompanied by numerous illustrations.

Life Portraits of Shakspeare. By J. Hain Friswell. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Every student of Shakspeare must exact their shadows before, are occasionally preceded by avant coriers of more solid worth. Thus the impression produced by the many portraits of Shakspeare has its forerunner in the shape of an elegant volume (dedicated to the Swan Shakespeare Committee) wherein the pamphlet is toned, the type excellent, the photography by Messrs. Cothill, Downes, and Co., and the letterpress by the author of this work, J. Hain Friswell. The written part of the book has for its object to weigh the claims to originality of many busts and pictures of Shakspeare, few of which only it has seemed good to reproduce by the aid of photography upon the pages of the volume. We do not feel competent to pronounce any opinion upon the originality of any one bust or portrait from the Stratford bust, which requires a fleshy, unintellectual appearance, to the mingled expression of surprise and self-complacency such as might have been worn by the famous Bottom after exploration within the interior of a mince-pie, down to the portrait by Cornelius Jansen, which is that (photographed in the book) which we like best ; what is far better, we can quote the conclusion at which Mr. Friswell has arrived. "We say, therefore, that, from the contemporary evidence carefully, and taking into consideration the probabilities of the case, assume that the most authentic representation of the poet is that of the head inserted in the folio edition of 1623, and that we may take it, together with the bust at Stratford-on Avon, as a test of the genuineness of the many other assumed portraits of the poet." Whether Mr. Friswell be right or not let others determine ; it shall not be our part to cavil for the present at the loyal loving spirit with which he appears to have performed his task. It is to be regretted, however, that in the case of Shakspeare he pronounces to be "good Latin hexameters and pentameters," some evil influence (in the shape of compositors or reader) prevented the author from be able to render both the construction and the scansion more than we can (according to our English light) recommend. Perhaps the printers will be more fortunate, or more learned, and be able to deal comfortably with this cripple :—

> Vere, tuus non vester, ta hic vitamque dolisti
> Vo mihi ; pro tanto munera sana dabo !
> Quæ quoniam vester non possit habere, *tuorum*
> Sed tibi vobis tuleris omnia, quæ dabitur.
> Clarus ubi nimium fuerit, *tuus* ille videbit.

As it stands it is an unintelligible, indecent jumble.

Golden Words. (1 vol. J. H. and J. Parker.) It is comforting to find that amidst all the bustle and hurry of the present age of Vanity Fair even a layman can find sufficient leisure to employ his mind upon higher things. It is consolatory to find that unpretentious literature is in the ascendant, yet the wants of those who hunger and thirst after something better, something more enduring, something more cheering, something holier, are not altogether neglected ; and that to the multitudes to those wants is a layman, who, we have no doubt, that the minister must go back two, three, and four centuries in his search for the mingled eloquence and piety which are so refreshing to the inner soul. Only a few years ago, and we find in these latter days the gift of language and the power of touching the heart are not always found combined with the gift of knowledge of the Divinity or with the office of preacher. Sermons, nowadays, both spoken and written, are for the most part composed of commonplaces and modern prayers are, for the most part, soulless effusions. The compiler of this volume has, therefore, done good service in these words" from the "works of Divines of part of the fifteenth and of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries" and has prefixed to his compilation short biographies of the principal utterers of the "golden words." A volume has thus been provided for the hundred and forty and four thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal and given themselves over entirely to Mammon, which is replete and exhortation, and admonition, and comfort, conveyed in language unpolled either by pedantry or by pretentiousness.

The Illustrated Horse Management. By Edward Mayhew, M.R.C.V.S. (1 vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) The idea of managing stables upon Christian principles may raise a smile with some, but we regard it as a fool will regress that smile upon consideration, or, at any rate, upon reflection. Mr. Mayhew's book, which advocates the treatment of our much-abused friend and servant, the horse, upon principles of universal benevolence, which is synonymous, to a certain extent, with Christianity. Let all who take any interest in the horse read Mr. Mayhew's remarks upon everything connected with the glorious creature, *ie* eluding anatomy, medicine, shoeing, teeth, food, vices, stables, grooms, shoes, breeding, exercise, and treatment. The illustrations, which are the four hundred engravings which accompany them ; and, whilst they groan at the ignorance, carelessness, and ill-temper which more continually one of God's best gifts, they will, as any rate, learn a lesson for the future. We have regard to the often-repeated, often-contradicted assertion about the *natural* vice of a horse, the following observation of Mr. Mayhew will not be out of place :—

"The horse possesses a full-sized liver ; still, the gland exhibits no propensity to which any excess of bile secretion may be retained. The testimony of Nature associates the creatures which man views as opposites, or regards as the emblem of peace and as the living embodiment of warfare, the dove or pigeon ; it has no gall ; and the dove or pigeon ; it has "a liver which exhibits no gall-bladder," and this fact is in full accordance with their gentle and inoffensive of disposition." We ought, therefore, for a similar reason, to believe that no horse is naturally vicious. How the horse is made vicious may be discovered by reading Mr. Mayhew's highly entertaining book.

MUSIC.

AT the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS of this week the music was selected with unusual care. Of the Sonata of BEETHOVEN the announcement said :—"Wednesday, Feb. 3, being the anniversary of the birth of Felix MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, the director of the Monday Popular Concerts believed that the 142nd concert (the next immediately following that date) would most appropriately, and most in consonance with the wishes of his patrons, be devoted to the works of that illustrious master." The instrumental portion of the programme included the Sonata in C minor, for piano, Op. 12 ; the sonata last quintet ; the trio in C minor, for the piano, violin, and violoncello ; one of the quartets for stringed instruments, and the Septet, Op. 20, of Beethoven. The vocal music was selected from the Lieder, Op. 71 and 84, and several choice songs. Mr. Charles HALLE presided at the pianoforte, the principal violin, Miss Banks and Mr. Sainsbury the singers. We need scarcely add that the entire entertainment was received with enthusiasm by a crowded audience.

Macfarren's new opera, "Sir Stoops to Conquer" founded on Goldsmith's well-known comedy of the same name, will be produced at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent-garden. Of this work and its performance more will be said hereafter.

The second concert of Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S Choir took place on Thursday last week at St. James's Hall. Its principal features were the performance of a new madrigal, "O come at last" Samuel Wesley's motet for a double choir, "In exitu Israel ; and Mr. Leslie's setting of the 130th Psalm, "De Profundis Clamavi." The remainder of the programme was made up of a judicious selection of madrigals, glees, and part songs. The concert was most deservedly excellent, and warmly applauded by a large audience.

We observed in the *Times* of Monday that a new performance of "Faust" at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Monday next, the 15th inst. Morning dramatic performances are coming much into vogue at various theatres, and with very much success. It is pleasant to see members of families to enjoy entertainments which they are quite incapable of witnessing at night. Consequently, we hope that the most popular opera will, of course, thus performed, draw an overflowing house.

MRS. MERESET, so well known and highly distinguished in the musical world as Miss M. B. Raven, is about to open a class of elementary singing. A more useful, and at the same experience eminently qualify her for success in such an undertaking.

At the annual general meeting of the ROYAL MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the following professional gentlemen were elected honorary members :—Messrs. Auber, Balfe, J. T. Carodus, Ciprissi, Potter, Schira, and Harold Thomas. Six non-professionals were also elected honorary members, including Dr. James Parker Deane, Q. C., and the Earl of Dunraven.

The "Barbiere di Siviglia" has been produced at the THEATRE ITALIEN in Paris, with Mdlle. Patti and Signor Delle Sedie as Patti as Rosina. Mario sang as in his best days, and looked and acted the character to the life. Of Mdlle. Patti's Rosina, and the captivating young prima donna was as captivating as ever. They were received with enthusiasm by the most brilliant house of the season.

There have been disputes about Mdlle. Patti's age, but the question has been set at rest by the publication of the extract from the baptismal register of the church of St. Louis, in Madrid, from which it appears that she was born on the 19th of February, 1843, and baptised on the 8th of April following. When she made her début at Covent Garden, barely seven years ago, therefore, she was under eighteen, and is now one and twenty.

The famous GEWANDHAUS CONCERTS of Leipsic maintain their reputa- tion as at present the most celebrated in all concerts in Germany. The programme of the last concert included the following pieces :—Overture to "Leonore," No. 3, Beethoven ; Recitative and air from "Don Giovanni," sung by Mdlle. Orgeni ; the first movement of the Violin Concerto in D minor, played by Herr August Wilhelm ; scena from "Norma," sung by Mdme. von Polnitz, Herr Beitz ; overture to "Genoveva," Schumann ; a symphony by Herr Otto Singer, of Dresden ; and Schumann's symphony in C major.

Gounod's "Faust" has been produced with great eclat at New York by the Parepa-Rosa company, under the direction of Herr Anschütz. At the second concert of the New York Philharmonic Society, the following pieces were performed :—Beethoven's symphony and Wagner's overture to "Rienzi." Wagner's music, it would seem, is performed more frequently in America than here.

PROFESSOR SCHINDLER, the well-known friend and biographer of Beethoven, died on the 16th of January at Bockenheim, where he had lived for many years in retirement. He has left behind Beethoven's posthumous papers, which he ceded to the Prussian Government for the Berlin Museum, in consideration of an annuity.

NEW ENTERTAINMENTS.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. Maskelyne has opened again with Mr. Arthur Sketchley, whose reputation has gradually increased, and who now appears to have established for himself a permanent home. He may now be found every evening at 8 p.m. in Mitchell's, the room once tenanted by Mr. Albert Smith, where now, instead of a lecture on Mont Blanc, we have lectures on Mrs. Brown. Mr. Sketchley possesses not a few of the characteristics of the late Mr. A. Smith, and is in all points as unlike him as he can be. He has the attention of the public. The lectures is illustrated with panoramic views, which have been painted by Mr. Maskelyne, jun., and which very ably illustrated the excellence of Grieve, Beverley, and Telbin, with whom we understand he was formerly associated. The views, however, are so successful (that of the Boulevard Sebastopol, for instance) that the audience are ready to exclaim that they do not require the accompaniment. Another very effective scene was that of Notre Dame, with the procession of the Host and the ringing of the bells. The interior of the café, including its various groups, was admirably painted. Mr. Sketchley, in the manner of his predecessor, introduces personal sketches of character which are exceedingly amusing, and which, with the social satire they imply, are decidedly piquant. Then comes the immortal story of Mrs. Brown at the play, which tells amusingly, notwithstanding that the public must now be most familiar with it. Mr. Sketchley has considerable vein of humour throughout his delivery, and keeps his audience in an excited state of laughter to the end of the entertainment.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, have commenced their regular season with an new entertainment, entitled "Love in Light," which is the best, and for which they have engaged the talents of Mr. Tolbin, who has bestowed on the subject a prodigality of embellishments. The libretto has been prepared by the clever pen of Mr. Shirley Brooks. The character of this work is somewhat superior to the general run of the facetiæ of the kind, and not only aims at instruction as well as amusement, but presupposes a certain amount of knowledge in the audience. We trust that the example thus laudably set will be followed, and that the experiment, hazardous as it is, may prove successful. The entertainment is characterised in the announcement as "Anglo-Egyptian," and entitled "The Pyramids ; or, Progress in the South." The views are mainly stereoscopic, and some of them very striking—such as the Great Pyramid, the Sphinx, the Temple of Karnac, and the atmospheric effects peculiar to the locality. The series of scenes begins with Alexandria, after him the trio of entertainers find themselves in a soup apartment in the house of a Consul, where they amuse themselves with a culinary dispute preparatory to their departure for the tombs. The impressions of character, though somewhat subtle and arbitrary, are very effective, and Mr. Parry is quite at home in her element in the part of the Irish lady, Miss Rose O'Grady. The make-ups both of this lady and Mr. Reed are highly elaborate and successful, and much assist in the interpretation of the author's ideas to the audience. The songs introduced are capital, Mr. Parry is likewise excellent in his assumptions. There is also a canine performer that deserves a word of encouragement. The holiday that is the occasion of the visit of the Honourable Dudgeon Spangladore has been well taught, and does credit to his training.

SPRING ASSIZES.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Martin, for the Lent Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crompton—Bedfordshire, March 1, at Oakham ; Leicestershire, March 2, at the Castle of Leicester ; Northamptonshire, March 3, at Northampton ; Buckinghamshire, March 10, at Aylesbury ; Huntingdonshire, March 11, at Huntingdon ; Cambridgeshire, March 12, at Cambridge ; Cambridgeshire, March 19, at the County Gaol ; Norfolk, March 21, at Thetford ; Norfolk, March 22, at Norwich ; Norfolk, March 23, at the Castle of Norwich ; City of Norwich and County of the same City, the same day, at the Guildhall of the same City.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Bramwell, for the Lent Chief Justice of Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron—Hertfordshire, March 1, at Hertford ; Essex, March 2, at Chelmsford ; Kent, March 14, at Maidstone ; Sussex, March 15, at Lewes ; Surrey, March 28, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Baron Channell.—North Wales and Chester.—Denbighshire, March 1, at Ruthin ; Flintshire, March 2, at Mold ; Merionethshire, March 3, at Bala ; Denbighshire, March 23, at Ruthin ; Anglesey, March 25, at Beaumaris ; Carnarvonshire, March 26, at Carnarvon ; Montgomeryshire, March 28, at Welshpool ; Cheshire, April 1, at Chester. South Wales—Pembrokeshire, Feb. 27, at Pembroke ; Carmarthenshire, March 1, at Carmarthen ; Cardiganshire, March 2, at the Town Hall of the said town ; Brecknockshire, March 3, at the Castle of Brecknock ; Radnorshire, March 4, at Presteigne ; Glamorganshire, March 5, at the Castle of Cardiff ; Monmouthshire, March 7, at the Castle of Monmouth ; Carmarthenshire, March 8, at the Castle of Carmarthen ; Cardiganshire, March 9, at the Town Hall of the said town ; Cumberland, March 9, at the city of Carlisle ; Westmorland, March 11, at Appleby ; Lancashire, March 12, at the Castle of Lancaster ; Lancashire (South), March 17, at Liverpool.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Blackburn—Warwickshire, Feb. 26, at Warwick ; Derbyshire, March 4, at Derby ; Nottinghamshire, March 5, at Nottingham ; Lincolnshire, March 7, at Lincoln ; Lincolnshire, March 8, at the Town of Nottingham ; Lincolnshire, March 12, at the Castle of Lincoln ; City of Lincoln, the same day, at the Guildhall of the same City ; Yorkshire, March 14, at the Castle of York ; City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Baron Pigott—Berkshire, Feb. 24, at Reading ; Oxfordshire, Feb. 27, at Oxford ; Worcester, March 2, at Worcester ; City of Worcester, March 3, at the city of the same ; Herefordshire, March 7, at Hereford ; Salop, March 17, at Shrewsbury ; Herefordshire, March 18, at Ludlow ; Gloucestershire, March 19, at the Castle of Gloucester, March 30, at Gloucester ; City of Gloucester, the same day, at the city of Gloucester.

Advices received from Santiago, in Chili, state that the Chilian Government have decreed the entire demolition of the remains of the church of the Jesuits, which was erected at a cost of 2000 dollars more than a million.

The question at issue as to whether the city of Dublin or the city of Edinburgh is to have precedence has been referred to the decision of Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Wood, and Chief Baron Pigott, who have retained as counsel for the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin.

Mr. Cecil Smith has been appointed Vice-Consul at Granville, France. Mr. Alexander Duncan, Consul at Tangiers, has been appointed Consul at Mazbow ; Mr. Martin Crofton Morrison, Consul at Fernando Po ; Mr. Frederick Bruce, Consul at Mozambique ; and Mr. Perry, Consul at Bagnoski.

The correspondence between England and France relative to a Congress of European Powers has been published in the form of a Parliamentary paper. It consists chiefly of letters from the Emperor of the French to the Queen and her Majesty's reply, also communications which passed between Mr. Bourke in Paris and Lord Cowley and Earl Russell. The object of the proposition is known.

The postage on open letters for Nicaragua will be increased from the 1st of March next from 6d. to 1s. the single rate (half an ounce), the scale of progression being increased proportionately by substituting for the existing scale a scale of weight, having half an ounce as a unit throughout, with the postage advancing consecutively by 1s. for each half ounce. Thus, a letter weighing more than half an ounce and not more than one ounce will be 2s., a letter 12s. not not exceeding 3 oz., 4s ; for every additional 4 oz., 1s. The postage on open letters for Nicaragua must be paid in advance or they cannot be forwarded.

WUZBEES CROSSING THE INDUS ON WATER-JARS.

THE readiness shown by the natives of India in making the most of the means at their disposal is quite a national characteristic, and is exemplified in the engraving by the means which they have engraved on page 168. A party of Wuzbees are crossing the river Indus leaning on their water-jars, and using sufficiently to keep their matchlocks and ammunition dry, while with their hands they paddle themselves across the stream in the same way as we see natives forepaws in swimming. By this means a large number can effect the passage of a river in safety ; many dangers have to be met on the march, for eather water-pots being in universal use are easily procured at the halting-places. The Wuzbees are one of the tribes of fanatics on the borders of the Punjaub. They are a set of half wild robbers, plundering and living by plunder. Having in bands intruded their marauding propensities across our frontier, they have, as already stated, rendered a lesson which will serve to check them for some time to come.

RETURNING FROM THE RACES.

OUR last Number contained Illustrations (from sketches by Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo) of a truly English sport held under most un-English circumstances—a steeplechase recently held in desert near Cairo ; and we now complement them by another Engraving from a sketch by the same gentleman, of the Viceroy returning from the Races, under an equally novel aspect. This scene, depicted on the next page, differs essentially, in the matters of detail, from a similar one in the Champs Elysées or Ascot. The hills in the distance are known as the Mokattem. At the end of the road appears the distinguished Arab cavalcade, with its grand escort, the most striking feature in the panorama of Cairo. The point from the midstfield, broken into long streams, are making their way. Conspicuous amongst all in this motley assemblage is the glittering cavalcade of his Highness the Viceroy, which is dashing onwards to Cairo. Ismail Pacha reclines in a handsome barouche, drawn by four English horses, richly caparisoned. Behind his carriage two more horses occupy the rumble. The escort is composed of picked men, who in their splendid costumes look like a host opposing opponents. By the Prince's carriage ride the aide-de-camp and a few superior officers. In the distance may be seen a carriage and pair of the same, the unfortunate occupants having in some cases to leave their equipages and join the pedestrians.



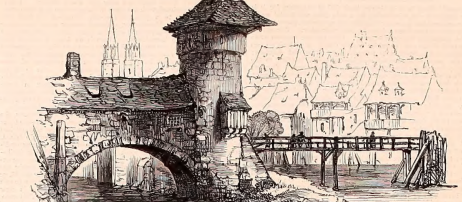
A PARTY OF WUZUREES CROSSING THE INDUS ON WATER-JARS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



RETURNING FROM THE RACES AT CAIRO.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

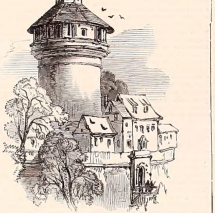
Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

We propose to present to our readers, at intervals, a series of sketches taken from time to time during an extensive course of travel at home and abroad. They are what they profess to be, "Leaves from a Sketch-book." Whether sauntering through the historic streets of Continental cities or strolling through the quiet lanes of England—which, after all the travelling in the world, are found to yield the tenderest scenes, because they are redolent of home—wherever in man's work, the town, or God's work, the country, we were attracted by aught of the picturesque, there our sketch-book was called forth to fix that which otherwise might have made but a transient impression, and to revive, as often as we might turn over its leaves, the memories of those pleasant days. Not often in the great towns of the Continent does a sketcher attract any attention; though occasionally some guardian of order would look over our shoulders with a vague idea that we might possibly be making plans, on hostile views intent; and once or twice, in the narrow streets of Toledo, have we felt that an eye was upon us; and, looking round with a half expectation of seeing some olive-hued bandit, with slouched sombrero and glittering specimen of his native manufactures, glaring upon us, have caught, instead, the retreating glance of such "roguish sparklers" as Isaac Mendora would fain have seen, and such as Philip of Spain (not that very uncomfortable and unloving spouse of that most uncomfortable and unlovable Queen Mary, but our own jobber of that ilk) has so often portrayed. And when, in our rambles through the south of England, we have been endeavouring to transfer to our book a sketch of some quiet English scene, remote as yet from the fuzzing, and steaming, and grilling of the huge gridiron that seems so necessary to the establishment of the giant Commerce, we have been horrified to hear, in the broadest of dialects, from not the narrowest of mouths (that which our pen, of course, like Prince Gortschakoff's, is too sharply cut to imitate), a rustic suspicion that we were planning a new "line." Not so, honest Hodge. We would not willingly disturb or remove one sod of that green sward of yours, though presented for the purpose with silver spade or mahogany barrow. And yet there is a something which whispers to us that it may be well for you and for your children after you that your steps should be taught a faster



OLD BRIDGE, NUREMBERG.

to everything, were not as yet, but a good, simple, jog-trot life suffered them, except perchance when mounted on that summit of human dignity and ambition, the box-seat of the Highflyer or Wonder of those days, as it rattled along the broad turnpike at the bewildering rate of ten miles an hour! Gone are the glorious whips of old—glorious in men if not in mind, as Longfellow hath it—great beings then—the adored of the fair sex, the envy of their own—who so loftily condescended to take the timidly proffered half-crown with an air that made the giver bankrupt in gratitude and humbled to the dust with self-abasement!



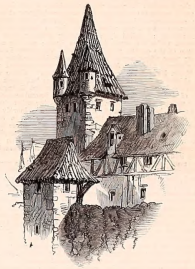
TOWER ON THE WALLS.

pace in this whirligig world of ours; and that even those calm retreats might not send in a lesser tale to the harvest of human good, if their long fallow were broken up by the action of the great steam-plough. Still, we pin our love, if not our faith, upon all that is quaint and unchanged, and can give no grudging sympathy to the *laudatores temporis acti*, who lived in the pre-scientific period, when telegraphs and photographs, railroads to everywhere and Royal roads



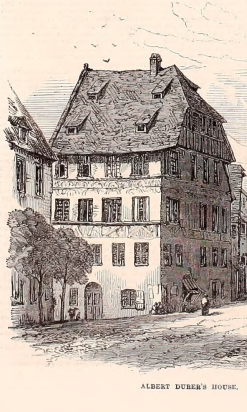
ALBERT DURER'S TOMB.

If any of our readers have thus a sneaking kindness for the past, and are half inclined to look upon the present as an uncalled-for intrusion, let us beg them to seat themselves upon our wishing-carpet, and drop down into the Old-world city of Nuremberg, because it is rich in everything of the past, and owns nothing of the present. A contemporary the other day paid it an unexpected compliment by informing its readers that "The German race is in advance of the British in one respect—it has a Nuremberg!" The reason assigned for this pre-eminence was that "it can express grotesque ideas in wood and leather, and can relate, in maple and glue, the anonymous history of Reynard the Fox." The object of the writer was to point a graver moral than the words appear to convey; and yet it is something to boast of that this city supplies to the babyhood and childhood of half the globe those "Dutch" toys which charm the infant mind at the same time that they afford a vent for those destructive propensities which might otherwise be employed in "tearing each other's eyes." One is said to have wished only to write the ballads of a people in order to rule them. What unsuspected influence may the makers of its children's toys have upon the future tendencies of a nation? Girls of all times, ancient and modern, have instinctively nursed their dolls, and any boy will scatter his Noah's ark to the winds if he may shoulder his wooden musket and beat his mimic drum. But children of a larger growth are not forgotten. It is said that all the foil used for giving a factitious depth and lustre to jewellery is made at Nuremberg. It has something more substantial to rest upon than this. Little more than a century has elapsed since it successfully vied with Berlin and Vienna in the magnificence of its buildings and surpassed them in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. Though it cannot, like Marseilles, boast of a classic existence, yet we find that it very soon became a place of mark, and as early as 1187 was made an Imperial city by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. The Nuremburgers gave early evidence of a commercial turn by a notable bargain they made with the profligate Charles IV., from whom they obtained many valuable privileges in exchange for four cartloads of Rhenish wine. They also, a century later, bought out Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, an ancestor of the present Royal house of

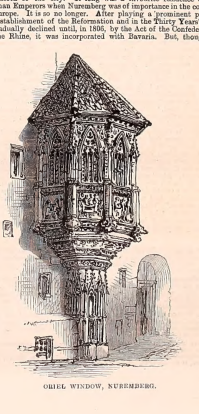


TOWER ON THE WALLS.

Prussia, to whom, as Burgraves of their city, they owed allegiance. These Burgraves, who inhabited a castle within the city-walls, received their appointment from the Emperors, and were supposed to act as protectors of Nuremberg; but the good citizens, who had now become free traders, determined to have no more to do with such protection, and, on Frederick's retirement, levelled his castle with the ground. They offered no violence, however, to the Reichsfeste, or Imperial castle, which remains still a conspicuous and commanding object to the north of the city. It long was a favourite residence of the German Emperors when Nuremberg was of importance in the councils of Europe. It is so no longer. After playing a prominent part in the establishment of the Reformation and in the Thirty Years' War, it gradually declined until, in 1806, by the Act of the Confederation of the Rhine, it was incorporated with Bavaria. But, though its



ALBERT DURER'S HOUSE.



ORIEL WINDOW, NUREMBERG.

palmy days are gone, yet the city remains the same in all its external features. It is a wonderful instance of suspended animation. One might almost fancy that under a night and that under day it would wake up from its long trance, and, as Tennyson sings,

all the long-pent stream of life
Dash downward in a cataract.

To find oneself there is to be thrown back 200 or 400 years, for it is a purely mediæval city, surrounded by a wide ditch and feudal walls, the latter surmounted, as in our Sketches, by square and round towers, which are said to have been originally built in 1000. We recently spoke of a generation long passed away. Here the eye rests on some gorgeous oriel of the most exquisite design, with its rich tracery, its ever the high-pitched roofs, with story on story of pointed dormers, here, again, some richly carved overhanging gable, which leads to the eaves and rising high above them with its delicate spire. Through the middle of the city, from east to west, flows the Pegnitz, forming, dividing it into two districts, named respectively from the churches of St. Sebaldus and St. Lawrence. The former is considered sacred for its eastern choir, built in genuine Gothic and adorned with beautiful columns. Here, in the centre, is the high shrine of the patron saint, which was cast by Peter Vischer and his five sons, and is justly considered one of the finest works in Germany. This, with the celebrated bronze figures of Christ outside the west door, the richly-carved door by Adam Krafft, the bronze font in which the Emperor Wenceslaus was baptized, the antique and highly-wrought candelabra, and also the Church of St. Sebaldus not merely an object to "do" in a scrambling visit, but to be lingered on with delight, and to leave an impression not easily effaced. Still finer, however, is the Church of St. Lawrence, with its noble towers or contrivel that its magnificent east expressed the grilicon on which that saint vindicated the faith. On entering by the magnificent portal between the two lofty shrines of the patron saints, the canning handicraft of these workers in bronze, stone, and wood, who have given so much a fame to Nuremberg, shows itself at once, and before another great work of Adam Krafft—the Sacramentshaeuslein, a marvellous specimen of stone carving, which, like some elegant structure, rises to the very roof of the church, and is wrought with delicate way. Although the religion of Nuremberg is Lutheran, the altar is surrounded by richly-ornamented shrines, and the "holy

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF PARMA.

Her Royal Highness, Louise-Marie-Therese d'Artois de Bourbon, Duchess Dowager of Parma, Piacenza, and the Guastalla, died at Venice on the 1st inst. The august lady was, indeed, the daughter of misfortune. She was born on the 9th of July, 1819, the calamity Princess Elizabeth—to whom was subsequently added the second sister also of Louis XVIII., her very birth alike the restoration of that Monarch was, in some measure, a disappointment, as it delivered the hope of a male heir to the Bourbon throne of France. She was but a few months old when her father, the Duke of Berry, was assassinated. His was a sad fate. He had not, indeed, any family reason to love France by the Revolution of 1830. He was but ten years married when his consort, Duke Charles, fell by the dagger of an assassin, and the widow of the Bourbon Princes to be an exile. In Rome, herself almost perpetually exiled, with her father and brother, she remained until the death, in 1836, of the latter, who had experienced banishment or slaughter, like Princesses of the world. Her Royal Highness was the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Berry. Her brother, by his consort, Caroline (the celebrated Duchess of Berry) the daughter of Francesco I., King of the Two Sicilies, and granddaughter of Charles X., King of France and Navarre, and sister of the present Henri de Bourbon, Count de Chambord, was born on the 29th of Sept., 1820, and became, the Duke of Berry, was associated in Paris by Lovel, as the Opera House door, Feb. 14, 1820. The Princess, who inherited the beauty of her mother, Charles X., was married, Nov. 10, 1845, to Charles III., of Bourbon, Duke of Parma, who succeeded to the duchy on the abdication of his father, Charles Louis, thereby annexed, on the abdication of his father, Charles Louis, thereby annexed, on the abdication of his father, Charles Louis, thereby annexed,

NEW MUSIC.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage.—Catalogue or Post Office order.—Jullien and Co., Music-sellers, 214, New Bond-street, W.

THE PIANO TRICK FOR 1864.

KUHE'S SER THE CONQUERING HERO COMES. Price 4s. (Brilliant but not difficult.)
HOWARD and CRAW, 42, New Bond-street.

The prettiest drawing-room piece in the

GANZ'S SOUVENIR DE TOI. 4s. A most pleasing morceau, of moderate length and elegant.—Blumenthal's Valse Brillante, "Souvenir Fugitif and elegant."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1246.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR.

It is probable that certain gigantic pamphlets, containing on all their pages symmetrical rows of figures, and which in official language are known as "Estimates," very seldom come into the hands of extra-Parliamentary personages. At least, it is only those who from business motives take them up who study their contents and ponder upon their suggestiveness. It is, however, in these documents that the British taxpayer may read and learn something, if not everything, of the mode by which that vast sum total which is called the revenue is appropriated. Indeed, apart from the mere financial interest, there is a good deal in the Estimates which is as nearly as possible amusing, and there are items of expenditure to be found there set down which show how wide are the ramifications of the influence and the power of England, and through how many streams, large and small, some of them dwindling down into the minutest of rills, the public money of this country flows. It is at this period of the Session that the two principal Estimates—those for the Army and Navy—are presented to Parliament; while a little later the third and last—that for the Civil Service—makes its appearance. Accordingly, the two former have already been laid before the House of Commons, and those for the Navy stand for discussion on Monday next.

In considering the Estimates, the first idea that occurs to the intending student of their long-drawn-out details has reference to their amount, and the member of Parliament who is in full and earnest sympathy with the taxpayer eagerly makes a comparison between those of the present and those of the past year in the hope of finding a diminution, a circumstance, supposing it to arise, that is always made to answer the purpose of unlimited official glorification, and which is sure to be criticised to the verge of sneering by cold-hearted and exigent financial reformers. In truth, we are not sure whether a comparatively small decrease in the Estimates is not calculated to bring a great deal more teasing upon the heads of departments in the house than if they had boldly stuck to the figures of the previous year. The amateur reducers of public expenditure pounce upon the implied admission that there is room for decrease, and are apt to taunt the responsible Minister with want of zeal or want of ability to do more in that direction. In their hearts, however, they know from experience the real difficulties of the case, and are really glad to accept, without acknowledging, such small mercies as are vouchsafed to them as some tribute to the principles which they profess. In the present year, unless a great change has come over the spirits of the Parliamentary critics to whom we allude, there is every likelihood that there will be a considerable discharge of crimination on the heads of the departments of the Admiralty and of War; for, whereas last year both the Army and Navy Estimates showed a decrease of a million, which is worth talking about, this year there is an actual diminution in the entire aggregate of only half a million. That is, the Army Estimates last year amounted to £15,060,237, while this year the charge is £14,884,888. In 1863 the calculated expenditure for the Navy was £10,736,032, and that for 1864 is set down at £10,432,616. The difference on the whole, as we have said, is about half a million.

The question which will next week be repeatedly asked on behalf of the pensive, but nowadays really patient, taxpayer, is, whether this decrease, small as it is, is satisfactory? We think that, on a fair and proper consideration of the circumstances of the moment, the general opinion will be that even so moderate a cutting down of the national pecuniary obligations is not without its merit. Given the proposition that the public which pays the taxes is unwilling that the efficiency of our land and sea forces should be impaired, but desires rather that they should be strengthened and consolidated, the question of the reduction of the men and *matériel* of the two services is at once disposed of. It is not, we believe, asserted by any one, except that small body of political economists who are known as the peace-at-any-price party, that we have more troops than are necessary for our foreign, or rather our colonial, service, and for the keeping up of a respectable and presentable reserve at home; while the fact that we have reached to about the first stage in the necessary reconstruction of our Navy is undeniable. While



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: THE BATTLE OF OVER-SELK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 199.

artillery and the whole science of gunnery are in a state of transition, and when it is admitted by the First Lord of the Admiralty that our Navy is at present, and without broadside pieces of ordnance adequate to the supposed requirements of modern warfare, a considerable source of warlike expenditure must continue to exist. In short, it is to be feared that the general question of a reduction of armaments must be left to its solution in that halcyon period when, science having completed and multiplied weapons of destruction up to such a point that mere human bodies, even when massed in battalions which are to be counted by hundreds of thousands, are unable to stand before the whirlwind of shot and shell, of iron and steel, and chemical flame, the discovery is made that war, as the ultimate arbitration of national quarrels, is an impossibility, as it had long been an absurdity.

But when dealing with the subject of reduction of Estimates there is another consideration involved besides the nader, or rather the simple process of shifting the load from one shoulder and ships. Of course nothing is easier than to cut off from the lists so many men, soldiers or sailors, each of whom stands involuntarily accountant for the expenditure of a specific sum of money; and by placing so many ships of war out of commission, the result is the disappearance of a charge of so many hundreds of thousands of pounds. There are those, however, who do not advocate the reduction of naval and military armaments at the cost of efficiency or the peril of national honour and safety, who hold, and who give excellent reasons for their opinion, that money might be largely saved in a better system of administration, and by a more judicious spending of the vast sums which Parliament annually commits to the custody of the public departments. So far as the Navy is concerned this theory, if it deserve the name, has been practically put to the test, and has been acknowledged by the officials of the Admiralty. Last year there was added to that Board a gentleman whose Parliamentary career, short as it had been, was marked by precise and definite attempts to establish the principle that every public department might be introduced into our naval and military establishments, and this consistently with even greater efficiency than at present exists in both departments. The Prime Minister, no doubt struck with the cogency of his arguments, and assuming that the result of so much apparent study of the principles on which such an administrative reform could be established, took the gentleman to whom allusion is made, appointed him what is called Civil Lord of the Admiralty—that is, the member of the Board under whose especial supervision the expenditure of the department comes. It is hardly to be supposed that a gentleman, who as a member of Parliament has always borne a high reputation, founded on an adequate basis for public spirit, for sympathy with the people in the broadest sense of the term, and for complete independence as a politician, would have accepted the Government without stipulating for sufficient freedom of action in the discharge of his functions as would enable him to carry out with due care and caution the principles which he had so efficiently laid down in all the speeches which accompanies eloquence and force of character. Accordingly, it soon became known that the new Civil Lord of the Admiralty was sedulously employed in a rigid and scrupulous investigation of the subject which would afford abundant scope for Parliamentary animadversion—namely, what should be called, in a word, the dockyard system; and shortly before the meeting of Parliament it was, if not exactly announced, allowed to ooze out that the labours of this gentleman were being keenly attended with favourable results; and it is, we believe, to those labours that a decrease of £300,000 in the Naval Estimates for the present year is mainly if not altogether owing. It is true that there is a reduction in the number of seamen and marines from 75,000 to 71,000; but, as this stands only for an item of £47,000, it cannot be counted as a sensible detraction from official merit, as represented by the Junior Lord of the Admiralty. A saving of £300,000, however, in connection with some ten millions and a half of naval expenditure, does not sound very magnificent when spoken or look very imposing when written; but it becomes important when, on examination, the mode in which it is effected appears. We do not propose here to go into details, but it may suffice to say that in this reduction an intelligible principle has been adopted and a practical method of working it out has been discovered, which is capable of very satisfactory extension.

Although the War Department has not put forward, and, as it were, presented to the public eye a palpable administrative reformer, and given him a name by which he may be praised, yet we are happy to say that it will be found that the principle of judicious reduction, applied in detail, is patent in the Army Estimates also. The decrease is, in fact, more equally distributed than that of the Navy, and it is to be hoped that the principle of economy has been more judiciously applied. The actual decrease here is also not capable of being specially vaunted, if you take the exact money saving as the test of laudation; but we must repeat that it is a subject of much attention to see that at least the seed of careful administration has been sown, and that a first, if not a very plentiful, return has already been reaped in both of those great departments which count for the greatest part of our heavy—still too heavy—national expenditure.

Although, as we have shown, the Army and Navy Estimates exhibit a decrease of not more than half a million, and therefore cannot be taken for much in reference to the important question of what may be our prospects of lightened taxation in the coming financial year, one thing seems to be broad and clear—namely, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has at his disposal a surplus rated at quite three millions. Five or six weeks will intervene ere, in accordance with custom, the Minister of Finance makes his annual declaration of the state of his affairs. It is possible that within that time the European complications which must necessarily cause the Budget to be as yet in supposition may have passed away; but at any rate the policy of England in relation to the Danish question must be declared. If, as is to be hoped, that policy will be one which will make no calls on the exchequer of this country, we shall have Mr. Gladstone, of a surety, pursuing that course of reduction of taxation which it has been his happy fortune in the last two or three years to adopt. In that case we may hope for a penny in the pound off the income tax, a reduction in the sugar duties, a natural sequence to last year's reduction on tea, and to the tea duty, amongst other minor matters, the duty on fire insurance will disappear. Of course, a Chancellor of the Exchequer who is in a position to make these being a financier will embellish his Budget with some of those favourite financial, those substitutions and resubstitutions in which he delights, and which enable him to elaborate and render more interesting that great oration, to which so many members listen eagerly later and which millions is eagerly read. But, if no international shock should arise to dislocate the smoothness and compactness of the pleasant reality of a disposable surplus of three millions, the palpable and tangible fact of a considerable reduction of taxation will remain as the great, the happiest feature of the Budget of 1864.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The legal papers of Paris state that an action has been issued by the Chambre de Mines en Accroissement, against the crew of the Emanuel and four Italians before the Court of Assizes of the Department of the Seine, on the charge of conspiracy against the Count de Persigny. The case will probably come on for hearing on the 25th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—I understand it has been found necessary to have the Imperial Guard in readiness to march towards the frontier at the shortest notice, in case only as a measure of precaution."

A decree has been issued convoking the electors of the seventh circumscription of the department du Nord, to elect a Deputy on the 6th and 7th of March.

A banquet took place in Paris on Thursday week, to celebrate the progress thus far of the Isthmus of Suez Canal project. About 1500 guests were present. M. de Lesseps, the author of the plan, and Prince Napoleon presided, and traced the history of the enterprise from its commencement. Among the guests were Lord Hobart Caradoc, M. de Lesseps and M. Dupin were among the other speakers.

M. Michel Chevalier has published a pamphlet on the Annexations, and final acquittal by the Court of Douai, after fourteen or fifteen months' imprisonment, of the persons implicated in it. It is to be hoped enough to at last obtain what had been so long refused him—put mission to go to Rome to see the Pope. The object of the mission, it consisted of 1500 persons, and the person who acted as secretary on the occasion was one of the staff of the *Constitutionnel*, in which the proceedings have been published. M. Michel was the chief administrator of the affairs of the association which he founded, and the transactions of which are now brought before us. For many years past, M. Michel is said to contemplate other financial schemes of importance, and with the view of their being successful, the Emperor, it is said, is the shouts of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive Marie!"

M. Emmanuel Arago, the Mayor of Paris, is indefatigable in his endeavours to supply the inhabitants of Paris with pure water. The Museum d'Artillerie, which is one of the finest collections in the world, is bered in Paris—see at the Buttes aux Cailles, in the thirteenth arrondissement, on the left bank of the Seine, in the other at La Chapelle, in the eighteenth. The boring of these wells is to be carried well with a view to ascertain, in order that the new public garden about to be opened at the Buttes aux Cailles may be supplied with water. The new water-machines erected at the Quai d'Austerlitz raise 22,000 cubic metres of water for every twenty-four hours. The municipal Council are unceasing in pressing forward the works for conveying the water from the Vanne and Dhuis. The Vanne will yield 100 cubic yards of water from the River Marne in its lower part. Another reservoir, two miles high, is to be established at Montsouris, for the high quarters of Paris, near Belleville. The upper story will receive 15,000 cubic metres of water from the River Dhuis, by means of a machine, at a height of 430 ft. above the level of the Seine. The lower story will receive 25,000 cubic yards of water from the Marne. The Commissioners of Sewers and Public Works, in the sitting elected M. Paul Janet a member of the Academy in the section of moral science, in the room of M. Rossi, deceased. The Royal Society of London, correspondent in the same section, in the place of the late Archbishop Whately. The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres was also elected.

The Imperial Court of Paris last week decided a curious case arising from the will of the late Lord Henry Seymour. By the will, all the "bigoes" were left to a lady. The testator's executors declared the articles of vertu—pictures, statuary, vases, racing-cups, &c.—to belong to the deceased, and sold them. The executors had sold for some £1200. The Court, however, held that articles of vertu in the eye of the law which could not be worn as an ornament, and Madame got a verdict for £600 and costs.

One of the most famous historical chateaux of France is announced for sale—Vincennes. It is the property of the Orleans family, and came nately to Diana de Poitiers, Catherine de Medicis, and Mary Stuart.

The Abbé Gaume has published a pamphlet denouncing the further defeat of Jansist bands. General Baraine considers that the pacification which was one of the conditions insisted on by the Archbishop Darboy before he would consent to the ordination to deliver to the Archduke Maximilian the vote of the municipalities conferring on him the crown of Mexico, have arrived in Paris.

SPAIN.

The Queen was delivered of a daughter yesterday week. Her Majesty and the Royal infant are in good health. The Infanta, as her baptism on Sunday, will receive the name of Maria Isabella Francisca Margarita, &c., the number of names being, according to the Mexican superstition, unlucky.

The Budget has been presented to Congress. It estimates the revenue at 440,000,000 reals, and the expenditure at 439,000,000. The extraordinary Budget amounts to 160 millions.

A Madrid paper brought by the Peninsular and 35,000 men.

We have to record the recent death of one of the foremost writers of Spain—Ventura de la Vega. His fame is a light literature, but his chief field was the drama. His comedy, "The Man of the World," earned for him the distinction of membership of the Royal Academy of Madrid.

Advices received at Madrid from St. Domingo represent the insurgents to be much discouraged. Fresh reinforcements were constantly arriving.

PORTUGAL.

The infant Prince, Don Carlos, has been solemnly recognised as the successor to the Crown in a special Session of the Cortes. A levy was subsequently held at the palace, and Lisbon was illuminated.

ITALY.

The King stayed some days during the Carnival at Milan, where there was a round of festivities. He has returned to Turin.

The Government continues to make great preparations of a warlike character. The Minister of the Interior has issued orders to his Prefects to push forward the armament of the National Guards, and great quantities of military stores continue to be forwarded to Ancona and Bologna.

The Parliament has resumed its sittings, and commenced the discussion of the bill relative to the taxes on landed property.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor closed the Session of the Reichsrath in person on Monday. In his speech he took a rose-coloured view of affairs. The Session has not, he says, been remarkable, but it has produced some good work. He has endeavoured to maintain peace, and, indeed, he is convinced that the Austrian Empire is in no danger of peace in the council of nations. His "friendly relations with all the great Powers of Europe" afford a guarantee of the continuance of that peace. The Emperor confidently hopes that what he has done in regard to Holstein will be approved. The Austrian will ensure a happy future to the countries whose rights have long been violated, and will not endanger the tranquillity of Europe, or even extended sphere. Finally, there is a glowing allusion to the strength with which, in spite of the severe pecuniary sacrifices, the army has been created.

The new lottery loan of 200,000,000 florins was negotiated on Thursday week at 96 per cent. The Austrian Credit Mobilier takes 15 millions, Messrs. Rothschild 12 millions, and Baron Sina 10 millions. All the other competitors for the loan joined these capitalists. Some time ago the loan was said to be taken by a syndicate, both by foreign and home capitalists.

The Provincial Diet, which with the exception of Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, and Venetia, have been convoked for the 2nd of March. On occasion of the present anniversary of the Diet in Poland, the Galician Diet is among the number which have not been convoked.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The news from the seat of war, which arrives but slowly and is not very definite, leads to the impression that the allies are preparing for a regular siege of the position at Düppel, where, up to the end of last week, the main body of the Danish army lies intrenched. Accounts received in Hamburg state that the Danes are having much to suffer during sallies from their intrenchments at Düppel upon the Prussians, and how fierce these sallies are. Some states that the 1st Regiment of Danish Foot was almost destroyed; but another despatch says that the date, and that the same town, describes the Danes as having twice inflicted heavy damage upon the Prussians. A Hamburg letter, however, states that the allies are preparing for a grand attack upon the Danish intrenchments on the 18th inst. Meanwhile, in the first instance, to bring up all the heavy artillery required from Prussia. The latter is to be brought from Stettin and Pillau to operate against the Danish fleet. In fact, the first division of the Prussian steam-fleet has been declared ready for sea, and will proceed to the Danish waters in the Baltic. Marshal Wrangel is said to have collected a great number of the Danish lands for the purpose of effecting a landing in Alsen. The Crown Prince of Prussia is to command the force destined for the attack on Alsen.

The Danish cavalry, which parted from the main body of the army when the Danes retreated to the position of Düppel, is reported to have safely entered Alsen.

The Austrian troops seem to have advanced further to the north in Schleswig than the Prussian troops. They do not, and a telegram asserts that there are "indications" of the allies' intention to enter Jutland, though we are not aware what these indications may be.

The Austro-Prussian armies in Schleswig are receiving reinforcements. The Austrian troops are to strengthen their left wing in Alsen. Fresh bodies of Prussians continue to arrive in Hamburg, and orange-tents have been erected in the vicinity in consequence of 3600 Austrians by railway.

The official paper of Copenhagen states that no armistice involving the evacuation of the mainland of Schleswig will be accepted by the Danish Government. The *Dagbled* goes a step further, and asserts that unless the entire duchy of Schleswig and a sufficient indemnity the Government of the King there no proposal for an armistice would be listened to by the Danish Government. However, that no proposal for armistice has been received by the Danish Government.

The Danish Government has sent an official notification to the Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Copenhagen that orders have been issued to the Danish cruisers to capture Prussian merchantmen.

King Christian has issued the following proclamation to the army:—

Soldiers!—Not alone by valour on the battle-field, but also by steadfast obedience and discipline in camp and quarters, and privations and hardships, the soldier has to prove his fidelity to his King and his love for his country. There are two strong pos who have proved their faith against a superior enemy, for that you have not degenerated since Frederick and Isted. You have all had ample opportunity to show that you are worthy successors of your forefathers, and you have preserved a cheerful courage under long and severe hardships.

Soldiers! I am proud of the confidence of your King. The Hammerhek has not abandoned. The guns which were to have carried the severance of that enemy are in the hands of the Danish army. Soldiers! I am sure I deeply feel that I am not mistaken. Soldiers! I am sure that I have not misjudged the army for the defence of the country, and your military leaders were right when that I would not be disappointed in you if I did not believe you; they therefore came to the determination to retreat.

Soldiers! I am convinced that the world will say you were right. Up to the present time no Power has declared that it will support us by arms. But I depend upon you and my brave army to stand by and your hand, but we are for against many, and safety must therefore be dearly purchased.

May the difficulties which we have to encounter soon strike for all the violence and injustice which has been done to us and my people!

The speech of the Crown Prince of Prussia a few days back to the Upper House of the Rigsdag, is one of determined and unyielding hostility to the Danish Government. The determination to fight to the army is precisely similar in its tone.

The Danish Government has appointed a new Governor-in-Chief of the military operations in Schleswig while the army was under his orders. In this division of command it is understood that he ordered Gerlach to be evacuated because he had not sufficient men to defend the Schlei, which runs between Gerlach and the sea, might be crossed at three different points. The General adds that events justified the measure he had adopted, as if the Danish army had not had a start of fourteen hours, it would have been cut off by the Prussian corps, which crossed the Schlei at Arnis. General De Meza concludes by declaring that the responsibility for the loss of the Danish battalion history will render him justice. A letter from Copenhagen states that General De Meza will not bear the responsibility, he shirking from the command in chief of the Danish troops. His report has been well received both by the Government and the public generally.

Meanwhile, the difficulties between Austria and Prussia and the German Diet are daily growing more and more complicated. Notices have been laid before the Diet against the conduct of the two great Powers in entering Holstein, and their proceedings in that country have already formally occupied by the federal troops. The four kingdoms, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemberg, have opened a conference at Wurzburg for the purpose of forming a league of peace against the possibility of Austria and Prussia handing back Schleswig to Denmark on some future occasion. It is believed that the two great Powers of Germany have already a plan in preparation for restoring Holstein to the Government of the Duke, and that union became henceforth merely personal, and that the eventual claims of the Augustenburgs, in which we have failure in the succession, be recognised.

The Austrian Civil Commissioner has just delivered a speech at Flensburg, in which he made an important declaration. He stated that, while the Austrian troops remain in Schleswig, it would be for as possible be satisfied, a personal union of the duchies with Denmark could not be entertained.

The occupation of Altona by the Prussian troops has given great dissatisfaction to the Danish residents. In the sitting of the Federal Diet on Saturday various protests were handed in against the proceedings of the Prussian troops, the Saxon Minister especially complaining that they were in direct contradiction to the express agreement of Austria and Prussia.

The Lower House of the Reuss-Darmstadt Parliament urges on the Government to press for a settlement in the Diet on the Schleswig-Holstein question. In any case, it requires Duke Frederick of Augustenburg to be recognised, and further desires that the Diet should send troops to occupy Schleswig in common with Austria and Prussia.

Adjutant-General Mantenffel has arrived at Dresden to make arrangements with the Saxon Government as to the position of the Saxon and Prussian troops in Holstein. Meanwhile, the Federal Com-

misioners in Holstein have offered to resign if they have lost the confidence of the Diet.

The semi-official journal of Stockholm has declared that the Swedish Cabinet does not support the proposal for an armistice between the Austro-Prussians and the Danes, and has not recommended the King of Denmark to withdraw the November Constitution.

RUSSIA.

The baptism of the young Prince, son of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, has just taken place at the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, the name given being Alexis. The godfathers were the Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the newly born Prince, and Prince Peter of Oldenburg. The godmothers were the Queen Dowager of Holland and the Grand Duchesses Helen, Maria, and Olga.

AMERICA.

The Confederates appear to have made a general aggressive movement. General Longstreet has, it is reported, left the Federals near Knoxville and got possession of the French Broad River, whence large supplies of provisions can be drawn. General Lee has been driven in the Federal outposts, and in Western Virginia had captured two pieces of artillery and destroyed the tunnel, but, on general advantage, they were replaced in both instances.

The Federals have recommenced building Fort Sumter, having discovered that the Confederates had remounted five guns on the fort.

There was a renewed report of General Meade being superseded by General Hooker.

Another land and naval expedition was being fitted out at New Orleans; its destination was not known, but was supposed to be Mobile.

The Southern army is said to be in the best spirits, and the soldiers were re-enlisting by brigades and companies. General Lee issued an order on the 22nd ult. stating that the temporary reduction of rations was caused by circumstances over which the control of their country had with the support of the army; but it was hoped this would be of short duration. The army has perfect confidence in its commander, and no sacrifice too great for its patriotism.

President Lincoln has issued a forced levy of 500,000 men. The levy is to be made on the 10th of March next, and all volunteers who may be raised before that date will be deducted from the levy. Those who have enrolled in October last are to be included in the 500,000 required by the present call, which is therefore an order for an additional levy of 500,000 men.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives appropriating $10,000,000 for the use of the Government during the month of June, 1865.

The New York legislature has resolved to add 2,000,000 dols. to the recruiting fund, and to increase the State bounty to 300 dols.

A New York letter says that since the issue of the new gold war President Lincoln has called out about 2,000,000 men for service in the Federal army, and 500,000 for service in the Federal navy.

Quite an excitement exists in relation to the next presidency. Mr. Lincoln has been nominated by the Union Republican legislature with convention, and it is believed that he will get the regular Republican nomination, although Mr. Chase's friends are advancing his claims with considerable energy. Mr. Seward is also spoken of as a candidate. The nomination of General Grant has been strongly advocated by the *New York Herald* and several other papers, but Mr. Lincoln, it is said, seems to be the probable candidate of the Democratic party.

General Quirk's paper factory in Richmond, Virginia, has been destroyed by fire: 1700 workmen were thrown out of employment, and the loss is estimated at several millions of dollars. The buildings in which munitions are made were saved.

The Chief of Washington has issued a Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances under which an officer of the Federal steamer Underwriter, Mr. Gray, was arrested by the officers of the Confederate steamer Nashville, and taken in British waters. According to the published statements of the correspondence and the statements of the English crew, an unprovoked murder was committed by Doniphan, the Federal officer. The *Boston Herald* says that the evidence already declares the fatal shot was fired accidentally by him.

The Army of the Potomac under Meade has decided to restore the Chesapeake and cargo to the owners, subject to conditions respecting the payment of certain expenses to the Federal Government, &c. The Attorney-General demands a surety against latent claims, but the owners of the Chesapeake object to this.

The hearing of the case of the men implicated in the seizure of the Chesapeake was still going on at New York. On Wednesday, the testimony was given to the effect that ten of the men who seized the ship were commissioned Confederate officers.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature was opened on the 4th inst. by the Governor in person. In his speech the Governor congratulated the Legislature upon the satisfactory state of the finances.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of congratulating you and the people whom you represent upon the signal success which has attended the efforts made to place this province in a creditable condition in connection with the International Exhibition. The Royal Commissioners and the executive body of the province have received the thanks of the Imperial Government for the remarkable progress made in acquiring a knowledge of military movements, although the limited appropriation available did not fully appreciate the advantages of British connection, and is both willing and able to raise an effective force in the event of a serious emergency arising over it. I have no reason to doubt that you will make such provision for this important branch of the public service as will enable your Majesty's Government to assure you that prominent position among the British American provinces which in this respect they now occupy.

The importance of consolidating the influence and advancing the commercial interests of the British American provinces has long been deeply and practically identified with your Majesty's throne and person, and I am desirous to propose to submit for your consideration a proposition, in which the co-operation of the Governor-General of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will be invited, with a view to the union of the three provinces under one Government.

The excitement in Nova Scotia concerning the gold discoveries is increasing.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Tuscaloosa, a vessel taken by the Alabama and converted into a Confederate cruiser, has been seized by Admiral Wilkes, by orders from the House Government. The Tuscaloosa has not been fortunate in her cruising, and put into Cape Town in a leaky state. She was there seized, and her former owners are told that she will be restored until they can make out their case in law.

The Duke of Newcastle's reply to the petition of the inhabitants of Cape Town on the subject of additional fortifications for the colony had been made public. It approves of the Governor assembling the next Parliament in Graham's Town, and the colonists were making preparations for securing a full representation during the whole of the Session.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26, 1863.

This city and neighbourhood have been visited by storms and floods which, for severity and disastrous results, have never been equalled since the foundation of the colony. Two years ago the devastation was great, but when we intend to give some Engravings of the flood from photographs forwarded by our correspondent.

In political affairs the month has been a blank. Parliament has been further prorogued till the 2nd January. We have no hopes for the dispatch of business.

Mr. Howard Willcox, the founder of the acclimatisation cause in this colony, has returned, after a two years' absence in Great Britain, during which time he has been very successful in establishing branches in other Victorian interests in England and on the Continent. He made a handsome statement at a meeting of the council of the Acclimatisation Society the other day, in the course of which he informed the meeting of the great interest taken in the cause by Miss Burdett Coutts and other wealthy people in London. The statement that Miss Burdett Coutts had undertaken to acclimatise the nightingale here was received with much satisfaction; and it may be equally pleasing to this noble-minded and liberal lady to know that in Victoria her name will in future be associated with that of the nightingale.

Yesterday was Christmas Day; and, so far as weather was concerned, a more delightful day could not have been desired. As a consequence, the town was all but deserted, every one whose circumstances permitted having gone out into the country.

The cricketers have arrived out, and are being lionised at Melbourne. They have been practising on various grounds, and their play is the theme of general commendation. The first match, against twenty-two of Victoria, will take place on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th of January, on the Melbourne Club ground, and is looked forward to among all classes as the great event.

The *Melbourne Argus* of Dec. 19 states that "the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS now gives the English public more information about the Australian colonies than any other English paper. It has its own correspondent, and it continually gives excellent illustrations of colonial, local, and general interest."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Bushranging during the month does not been so prevalent as formerly, although several desperate cases of "sticking up" have occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean are attracting as large audiences as they did in Melbourne.

The financial affairs of this colony are in a sad state. Mr. Riley, in introducing his Budget on the 2nd ult., showed a deficit of £334,000 at the end of 1863, and £1,000,000 of Government debentures at 5 and 10 per cent, stamp-taxes, &c., were proposed. So strong was the feeling against them that Mr. Riley withdrew the bill, declaring that, after a discussion extending over nine or ten nights, the new scheme was withdrawn. He was convinced that they would resign, but the expectation has not been realised. Three months' leave of absence has been granted the Governor, and he has gone to Home. Parliament has adjourned till Tuesday. It is not expected that there will be a dissolution.

QUEENSLAND.

Government have contracted upon building new Houses of Parliament. Designs are advertised for; £1,000 are offered for the best, and £100 for the second best.

Arrangements are being made for taking the census.

Wool is coming down freely from the interior, and trade, generally, is improving.

NEW ZEALAND.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was issued on Saturday afternoon, containing three despatches from Commodore Sir William Wiseman, respecting the conduct of the men and officers under his command in the late attack on Gate Pah. In the first despatch, a list of the commendations there bestowed on the officers, the Lords of the Admiralty have also been pleased to confer the rank of Lieutenants Davies and Alexander to be Commanders, and they honourably mention Lieutenant Hay, of the Harrier.

The Parliament of New Zealand have voted £2000 for the orphans and widows of the men killed at Gate Pah.

By the last advices from New Zealand we learn that the land belonging to the natives who have been in arms for the last two or three eight million acres are already considered to have been forfeited. The Government are pressing on the war with advantage on one way by establishing upon it 20,000 military settlers. Every native, moreover, who comes in of his own accord and loyally submits to the laws is acknowledged to be the owner of his land as a crown grant land. The military settlers will each receive fifty acres of good land and an allowance of rations for a year, and a small remuneration pay. The rest of the land will be sold to defray the cost of the war.

We regret to announce that Lieutenant Hunt, whose sketches just received, of the war in New Zealand.

JAPAN.

On the 11th of December Prince Satsuma sent the 100,000 dols. demanded as indemnity for the murder of Mr. Richardson to the British Legation at Yokohama. The Tycoon's share of the indemnity was also signed. The Tycoon's Government have since addressed a handsome congratulatory letter to the British Minister stating their gladness and sincere satisfaction that matters had been so far settled between Great Britain and Japan, and expressing a hope that this mighty cause for fear will be removed from between the two countries.

An Engraving showing Satsuma's Envoys counting the indemnity money in the office of the British Legation at Yokohama, from a sketch by our Artist, Mr. C. Wirgman, will appear in the *I.L.N.* on the subject, appears on page 189; and on the same page is given a portrait of Mr. Heusken, from a photograph by M. Beato, forwarded by our Special Artist at Yokohama.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held in the Manchester Townhall on Monday—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth in the chair.—From a letter read from Mr. Bazley, M.P., it appeared that the total subscriptions to the Mansion House fund reached £277,053. Five parcels of clothing had been received by us and that account was closed, the total value of the contributions being £1,000.

Mr. Farnell reported a decrease in the number receiving relief for the week ending the 13th inst. of 1,000 persons, and a total of 19,000 less than agreed with the previous week.

On the motion of Mr. R. Gladstone, seconded by Mr. R. Ashworth, it was resolved—"That on Monday, March 7, this committee adjourn for one fortnight, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to call a meeting, if weekly, until otherwise ordered."

Remarks were made by several present—including £1000 to Hulme, £600 to Salford, £600 to Ancoats, £2000 to Heywood, £2000 to Glossop, and £400 to Stalybridge.

An ice-machine has been erected in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's dockyard at Bombay, which can make three tons daily.

A great fire has taken place at Chambery. The theatre and Townhall are entirely destroyed.

A great fire took place in Rotterdam on Tuesday. The large and splendid Exchange and Townhall were entirely destroyed. Loss immense.

The King of the Belgians has postponed his intended visit to Queen Victoria until the period fixed for the christening of the Prince of Wales's son.

The Queen has appointed Edward Henry Charles Herbert, Esq., to be Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner, to be a third Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

High gales have been prevalent in all parts of England and Scotland, and heavy French steamers arrived from every part of the coast. The storm appears to have raged with the greatest violence, on Saturday, in the north of England and Scotland.

The Government emigrant-ship John Vanner, which sailed from Plymouth on the 14th inst. with 400 souls on board, has put into the Cove of Cork, having sprung a leak. Another vessel has been taken in the room of the John Vanner, which sailed from Plymouth on the 23rd, and arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday morning.

M. Eugène Simon has returned to Paris from China, after having accomplished a mission intrusted to him by the Emperor. He has brought with him a flock of Thibet goats, which promise to succeed in France and thereby even cross, remarkable for their fecundity. This flock is a present to the Emperor from the Emperor of China, and is destined for the Bois de Boulogne.

There has been laid before Parliament a convention, concluded in October last, between the Queen's Government and the Government of the Bey of Tunis, relative to the holding of real property by British subjects in Tunis. Her Majesty is thus described in the convention :—"The descendant of the illustrious Hussein Bey, founder of the present dynasty of Tunis, brother of Sadeck, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; Sedeur Carvalho, Minister of Finance; Sedeur Ben Bouffeurs, Minister of Interior; Sedeur Ben Ismail, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sedeur Ben Yahia, Minister of Marine; Sedeur Sedeur Jose Mariano de Matos, Minister of War; Sedeur Dominico Labridy, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Buckland has managed to transport a fine live salmon, between two and three feet in length, to the pond in Regent's Park Zoological Gardens.

The anniversary meeting of the Geological Soc'ety was held at Somerset House yesterday (Friday). The annual dinner took place in the evening at Willis's Rooms.

A very interesting lecture was delivered before a crowded audience on Tuesday, at the Russell Literary and Scientific Institution, by Mr. Binkhey, on electro-magnetic balloon ascents.

There has been a great bird show this week in the tropical department of the Crystal Palace. The entries comprised a great variety of English and foreign birds, and each classes of canaries, and the competition well represented.

Mr. J. Kempsell, late of the Queen's Arms, Kilburn-gate, and also of the Carlton Arms Tavern, Kilburn, has contributed 500 guineas to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, and a like sum to Mr. Mogg's Hospital, Peckham-rye.

The foundation of the fund for providing a memorial to the late Mr. R. Grece, the eminent shipowner, of Poplar, have decided upon the erection of a drinking fountain, to be surmounted by a bust or statue. The site will be near the bathsin the East India-road, and the amount to be devoted to the purpose is about £300.

The markets and slaughterhouses were duly inspected last week, and the offences committed by 105 of meat as unfit for human use. It consisted of nine sheep, one calf, ten pigs, seventeen quarters of beef, and sixty-four pieces of meat; 211 lb. were diseased, and the rest was from animals that had died from natural causes.

Junction arches at the North London Railway, now in course of construction at Bruton, fell suddenly yesterday week. The catastrophe occurred at the moment when the centres were being struck, a number from front to rain. Of the nineteen arches only about four had piers remain standing. No one was injured, fortunately. No one was hurt.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, Mr. Grove, Q.C., in the absence of Mr. Hutchison, K.C.B., president, in the chair—the following papers are to be read :—1. "Journey through the Interior of Australia, from Fowler's Bay to the Great Victoria Grif, and from the Murray, by Gifford Falgrave, Esq. 2. "Journey along the Western Shore of the Dead Sea," by Lieut-Colonel de Luynes. 3. "By George Clowes, jun., Esq.

From the report of Colonel Yolland to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, it appears that the number of metropolitan railway schemes proposed by bills in the session of 1863 was 20, which involved a capital of £13,180,000; a mileage of 68¾ miles, with borrowing powers to the extent of £10,215,500. The return extends over thirty-eight bills, as eighteen were proposed in the session of 1864. The metropolitan railway projects referred to.

The anniversary of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern, when about 110 gentlemen sat down to dinner, Mr. Alderman Sidney presiding. Mr. Arnold read a list of the donations which had been entered upon the books of the treasurer since the last festival, which amounted to £1,000, and, by a gentleman in the room, to from £14,000 to £7000, he, himself undertaking to contribute £1000, and the total amount subscribed to £2000 on the occasion.

The nineteenth anniversary festival of the German Hospital, Dalston, was held on the same evening on Wednesday, when upwards of 200 gentlemen assembled to do honour to the occasion. The Earl of Carnarvon presided. The report stated that the receipts for the year amounted to £7,476, of which number nearly 1000 were in-patients. The secretary then read a list of donations and annual subscriptions, amounting to £2000 (£1000 in excess of last year), headed by the Prince of Wales, who was a donor of £30 5s.

Last week the Bench of Trinity House, consisting of the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Elcho, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., C.B., and Mr. Gregory, M.P., met at their Corporation-house, Tower-hill, to elect a brother. It was unanimously agreed that the commander of the steamer were deeply indebted to Mr. Mc. Gregor, the founder of the institution, for his unremitting services rendered since the establishment of the fund.

The annual meeting of the governors and friends of St. Luke's Hospital was held on Tuesday. The report stated that there had been admitted into the hospital 1,000 patients during the year, and 1,000 received domiciliary visits during the same period. The number of patients discharged cured, during the year ending with the close of the year from the opening of the hospital sixty patients deemed curable, and ninety-one deemed incurable. The general expenditure for the year had been £10,405, which, after deducting expenditure, left a balance of £1683.

Mr. John Wilson (Messrs. Wilson and Watson), brewer, of Liverpool, who died on the 17th ult., has left legacies to institutions amounting to £12,000. The following are the principal bequests:—Royal Infirmary, £1000; Lunatic Asylum, £1000; London Orphan Asylum, £1000; Female Orphan Asylum, £1000; Paralysed and Epileptic Asylum, £1000; Deaf and Dumb Institution, £1000; Blind Institution, £1000; Consumption Hospital, £1000; Royal Orthopædic Hospital, £1000; Royal Eye Hospital, £1000; Consumption Hospital, £1000; National Benevolent Society, £1000; Incorporated Church Building Society, £1000; Liverpool Institution for Destitute Children, £1000; Liverpool Orphan Home (Ham-common), £1000; Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Institution, £1000; Liverpool Blue Coat Institution, £1000. Also £1000 for Mrs. Ann Hodgson, £1000 for Mrs. Jane Hodgson, £10,000, which, after the decease, Ellsworth. Also £600 towards the expenses of repairing the body of the parish church, Ormskirk. Also thousand gentlemen was left £1000. He has a munificent sense to local objects.

The Shakspere National Commemoration Committee held a meeting on Wednesday, over which the Duke of Manchester presided, Mr. Peter Cunningham, hon. sec., reading the list and the subscriptions. They recommended a scenic order an architectural canopy with open colonnades, to be placed in the Central Transept of the Crystal Palace, between the Shakspere statue, the progress whereof should be placed in the Green Park, near to Piccadilly. The report was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to carry it out. Mr. Sterling Coyne brought up the report of the Dramatic and Musical Performances Committee, which had generously promised their warm co-operation. The Committee have generously promised their warm co-operation. The Committee have also received the promise of Mr. Peter Cunningham for the foundation of scholarships connected with the Royal Literary College, for the encouragement of literature, which would have the attentive consideration of the council of that institution. Mr. Cole, C.B., read the subscription lists, notices, in aid of the National Shakspeare Committee, in all the metropolitan and provincial journals, and announced the following gentlemen as Stewards:—Lords M'Donnell, Bury, representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works, in the chair. Sir Thomas Crosby Colfox, Bart., Messrs. Llewellyn Bowen, Cubitt, Berry Marston, and G. Wharton Simpson, attended from the National Committee; and resolutions were passed approving of the scheme of the body and pledging the parish to support them. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces a new telegraph cable, connecting Crimea with the opposite coast of Albania.

The *Berlin Evening Journal* understands that Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and the Hon. Mr. Preston have been appointed Commissioners of National Education in the room of Mr. Murphy and the late Mr. Carleton.

The Brussels journals announce the death of Count Rossi, the husband of Mdlle. Sontag, the celebrated singer. He quitted the stage on his marriage with the Count, and has since lived in retirement at his country house in Italy. He was a Roman Catholic. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

"Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1864," just published, has been thoroughly revised, and is complete in all respects, up to the time of publication. It is by far the most useful work of the kind—one of the indispensables. It gives information it contains being authenticated by Parliament, and a summary of each the place of residence of all members of Parliament, and a summary of each session's proceedings, to be continued in the next part in his own words. On all important questions the votes of each member are recorded. Further there is the population and number of registered electors of each county and town in the returned of members. Also a complete list from the "Companion" will carrying the past year thirty-one members have been elected to Parliament, and a corrected peerage number have retired from public life or have died.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



WOUNDED AUSTRIANS ON THE ROAD TO RENDSBURG, AFTER THE BATTLE OF OVER-SELK.



PRUSSIAN FIELD MAIL ON ITS WAY FROM RENDSBURG TO THE FRONT.



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: DANISH PRISONERS ON THE ROAD TO RENDSBURG, AFTER THE BATTLE OF OVER-SEE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 27.

SUNDAY, Feb. 21.—Second Sunday in Lent. James I. of Scotland barely assassinated at Perth, 1437. Trinidad taken by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 1797.
MONDAY, 22.—Birth of George Washington, 1732. Battle of Bunker's Hill. The American General Taylor defeats the Mexicans, 1847. Beginning of the French Revolution, 1848. Full Moon, 6h. 14m. p.m.
TUESDAY, 23.—Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1792. Captain Speke announces his discovery that Lake Victoria Nyanza is the source of the Nile, 1863.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr. Assassination of the Great Duke of Guise, 1563. Louis Philippe, King of the French, abdicates, 1848. The Anthropological Society founded, 1863.
THURSDAY, 25.—Death of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 1601. Battle of Alexandria, 1801. Battle of Cerro Gordo, 1847. Sudden death of Sir Robert Peel, 1850. Death of St. Paul's, 1729.
FRIDAY, 26.—Fifth Government authorises the Bank of England to suspend cash payments, 1797. Death of the great actor John Philip Kemble, 1823. French Republic proclaimed, 1848.
SATURDAY, 27.—St. Absath of England, Martyr, seventh century. Battle of Chrysler. Wellington defeats the Sikhs at Aliwal, 1846.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	14	1	58	2	41	3	24	4	7	4	50	5	34
13	39	14	23	15	6	15	49	16	32	17	15	17	58

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.			WIND.	RAIN.	
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Dew Point Temperature.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Ozone.	Relative Humidity.	Cloud.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Depth in Inches.	Rain Gauge 8 in. above Ground.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	°	°			Inches	Inches
10	29·910	33·0	29·0	9·5	7·0	87·9	7·4	37·9	31·9	S.S.W. to W.	10·1	·000	·000
11	29·863	33·6	29·0	9·7	10	72·4	5·4	WS.W.W. to W.	37·4	15·6	15·6	·000	·000
12	29·797	34·0	29·0	9·6	10	77·6	6·6	W.S.W. to W.	38·4	23·4	23·4	·000	·000
13	29·760	39·0	43·5	9·0	7	84·6	10·0	54·5	S.W. to W.	40·1	29·1	·351	·902
14	·...	·...	·...	·...	·...	·...	·...	·...	·...	·...	·...	·351	·902
15	29·651	40·1	29·7	9·6	10	91·6	10·0	49·3	W.S.W. to W.	34·1	23·1	·000	·000
16	29·773	40·7	38·7	7·9	8	84·8	4·9	49·3	W.S.W. to W.	34·6	19·9	·000	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in the usual part-and-fifty, &c.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected...	29·445	29·705	29·681	29·730	30·013	29·961	29·763	29·651	29·773
Temperature of Air	37·0	37·0	37·0	37·0	37·0	37·0	37·0	37·0	37·0
Temperature of Evaporation ...	33·0	32·1	41·7	40·7	41·8	41·4	40·1	40·7	40·7
Direction of Wind	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

We felt it a duty incumbent upon us to notice, in our last week's Number, the references made in the Kagosima debate to this Journal. We then pointed out that we had, in justice both to ourselves and to Mr. Wirgman, our Artist in Japan, laid the proofs of the authenticity of the information we gave as to the bombardment of Kagosima before Mr. Buxton and Mr. Layard. We produced to them the original sketch and article, with other papers, in proof that "a picture of a town in South America had, as Mr. Layard suggested," been furbished up to represent a town in Japan."

We this week engrave another sketch and publish another letter from the same Artist, in which our readers will find further information upon the subject. A reference to the Parliamentary debate will show that the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has taken an opportunity frankly to acknowledge his place in the list of those who contributed to error into which he had fallen, in the midst of the debate, in doubting the pictorial and other information set forth in these pages.

SHAKSPEARE—we are not going to write about the proposal which has at length come forth for erecting a memorial in the form of "a statue with colonnades" in the Green Park, but it is *de rigueur* this year to begin everything with Shakspeare—the Bard of Avon, then, makes two of the soldiers in "Antony and Cleopatra" speak to this effect:—"We go hence to-night." "Then we kill all the women." "We go hence to-night." "No matter of necessity," responds the disciplinarian, "let women die." The House of Commons may have been reminded of this dialogue, at least of its spirit, on the conclusion of the debate on the private business question, which extended public business for a whole evening early in the week.

The House of Commons—that is to say, the large portion of the body which cannot claim sexagenarian privileges of exemption—is fortunately complaining, the Times tells us, of the enormous quantity of work which it is compelled to do. We are not speaking of the public debates. Nobody is actually compelled to attend these, except a few persons who have constituted themselves into a vigilance committee to watch the men whom they hope to succeed. The whips have certainly a strong moral control over party members, and have a magnetic-like power of dragging them from the dining-table, from the mazes "where Science marshals forth her own quadrille," from the *demi-jour* of the opera-box, and even from short whist. But not even Mr. Brand can punish as defaulter otherwise than by hinting that he has learned the otherwise absolute certainty of being made an Under-Secretary on the very next change. When uninteresting and unimportant matters—say the welfare of the empire of India or the rights of the fifty colonies—are under discussion, the smallest number of members requisite to form a House is usually in attendance, and we see how very free our senators are to act as they like. Now, when the whole House, body, there is no tyrannous demand of attention from the mind, and the reporters can testify to the facilities afforded by the long and comfortable benches of the side galleries for obtaining necessary repose. The Constitution is left to take care of itself, and does so in a highly satisfactory manner, just as the above-named poet has hitherto done. The worn-out members have no right to complain that the public is a hard master. It is true that some unauthorised association keeps a sort of work-book, and checks the attendance of gentlemen; but this is rather regarded as an impertinence over by the party with which the society is connected, and it gives the majority of members no sort of concern. We do not know that we could wish things otherwise. It is true that, theoretically, a member of Parliament knows everything, and is qualified to speak and vote upon everything; but common-sense tempers theory in this sensible country, and men abstain to a great extent from taking part in business which they do not understand. Were the debates all that Parliament means, an able-bodied member would be a Sybarite did he murmur.

But the private business of the House is another matter. That *is* hard work. It cannot be escaped, and must be attended to in earnest. Gentlemen have to submit to go and be shut up in a committee-room, to listen with all their might while counsel, whose interest is in protracting the performance, bestow all their tediousness upon them, and while witnesses, of every grade of stupidity or cunning, voluntarily or involuntarily conceal or garble the facts of the case. Such work is really uninteresting, except to those who are concerned and those who are hired to be concerned, and the mode in which it is treated is most bewildering. But members must attend these Committees, until the happy statute-holidays arrive to the rescue, and enables them to claim exemption. From twelve o'clock until the Speaker is announced to be at prayers is the regular time, and the work may be almost indefinitely protracted. This is a real and substantial grievance. Nobody is to blame. We have a proposition the other night to add another hour to the work, and Lord Robert Cecil justly observed that such an idea was "inhuman," and the House felt with him.

Without entering at present into Mr. Milner Gibson's propositions in reference to private bills, inasmuch as his object—a laudable one—is to save the House from its own powers, we should very much like to know whence arises the instinctive objection of the House to the establishment of a separate tribunal of skilled judges, who should take all private measures under their consideration, and report to the Commons. It is unconstitutional, no doubt; but so are Committees themselves, which have, nevertheless, been rendered absolutely necessary. As to the House not being able to delegate its powers, that is of course absurd. House delegates its powers whenever it asks for a Commission. Does the House think that the public is so in love with Parliamentary Committees that it will not be glad to see them abolished? Does it want to be disabused of such an idea. The public resorts to the Committees because it must, and would infinitely sooner have its schemes tested before a regular and responsible tribunal, where the rules of evidence are somewhat respected, where lawyers would not be allowed to talk against time, and where fencing witnesses would speedily be transferred from the box to the dock. The public is not tremulous on the subject. It is not afraid to trust the House to part with a shred of the power which properly belongs to it. We should not propose that the Private Bill Court (it is in the future now, but some day this clamant evil will be given an hearing of it) should exercise final judgment. It will be only a Committee, but it will do its work rationally, rapidly, and on system; and its reports will, in most cases, be so convincing that the House will come to resolutely, alludes in the quotation with which we commenced, and we need no longer say, "On a matter of necessity, let members die." However, the question is in their own hands. The public would rejoice in the institution of a Court which would relieve it and if the Commons will not hear of it, let us not hear of their sufferings in the interest of railways, canals, and embankments. *Ta tau soulu, Georges Dandin.*

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Osborne, in the enjoyment of good health. On Thursday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Helena, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, drove out. Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Colonel Lord William Paulet, commanding the south-western district, arrived at Osborne and had audiences of her Majesty, and took leave upon their respective commands.

The following day se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, visited and drove in Parkhurst Forest, Isle of Wight.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Her Highness Feodorowna Adelaide Louise were at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday her Majesty, attended by the Countess of Caledon and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, drove out.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out. The Hon. Mrs. Brand and Major-General Seymour attended her Majesty. Princess Helena rode on horseback, attended by the Hon. Emma Lascelles. Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock, commanding her Majesty's ship Aurora, in Cowes Roads, had the honour of being received by the Queen.

The Queen, with the Royal family, takes daily walking exercise in the grounds of Osborne.

In consequence of the inconvenience experienced at the Queen's Levées and Drawingrooms from the overcrowded state of the apartments, it will not be expected that ladies in mourning should attend at Court upon more than one occasion during the season. This does not apply to those who are present in an official capacity.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Victoria Hotel, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. The health of the Princess is progressing most satisfactorily, and the infant Prince is in perfect health.

Yesterday se'nnight the Prince passed an hour in the morning in the St. Leonards Club rooms; later in the day his Royal Highness, attended by Major Teesdale, walked to Hastings.—The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, drove out in a close carriage.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, walked to Hastings and back. Upon the return of the ancient citizens overlooking the town. His Royal Highness passed an hour in examining the Castle ruins. Subsequently the Prince again walked out, Major Teesdale, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, took a drive in a close carriage through Bulverhythe to Fairlight. Owing to the state of the weather sphere, her Royal Highness was unable to enjoy the magnificent view generally obtained at this spot. Fairlight being the highest point of ground on the Sussex coast. Dr. Sieveking arrived at the Victoria Hotel from London on the Princess's invitation from hare-hunting, Colonel King, of the Grenadier Guards, had the honour of dining with the Prince and Princess. Dr. Sieveking left the hotel for London, his professional engagements having been required either by the Princess or the infant Prince.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness rode out of the East Sussex foxhounds at Sidley Green. The Princess also honoured the meet with her presence. The Prince was attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke and Major Teesdale, left the hotel at a quarter past eleven, in a wagonette and pair as far as Sidley, by the Priory, arriving at Sidley Green at twelve o'clock, where all the sporting gentlemen of the neighbourhood were in attendance. Numerous ladies, many of them with ladies, were assembled. The Prince and Princess were received with respectful acclamations, and were graciously acknowledged by their Royal Highnesses. The Prince upon arriving at Sidley Green mounted his hunter, and the meet set off for Coulden Gorse, three miles distant, in which direction the hounds had been cast off. Upon arriving at Coulden Gorse a fine fox was soon found. Her Royal Highness the Princess left the Prince's wagonette. The Prince was among the first flight of riders, and Her Royal Highness was soon left far in the dash. The Prince was handed to the Prince, at whose request the hood was also pressed. Several miles were run without a second fox, and the meet left Sidley High Woods, which, after half an hour's run, got to earth. Her Royal Highness was much interested with the whole scene, which she watched with much curiosity as long as the hounds continued in sight. After her return to the hotel the Hon. Mrs. Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, walked out. Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn had the honour of dining with the Prince and Princess.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales took a long drive through Battle to Rodman Castle. It was after dusk when their Royal Highnesses returned to the Victoria Hotel.

The Prince and Princess will probably prolong their stay at St. Leonard's for another week, during which time they will continue favourable.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Thursday se'nnight the members of the Royal Scottish Academy gave a banquet in the Exhibition Rooms, Edinburgh, to his Royal Highness.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left Great Stanhope-street for their seat in Huntingdonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale have arrived in town from Yester House, Haddingtonshire.

Marquis Conyngham has left the Grand Pratt returned to their residence in Governor-square on Wednesday from Wilderness Park, Sevenoaks, for the season.

Marquis and Marchioness Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have arrived at Bruton-street from Brighton.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr have arrived in town, from Scotland, for the season.

The Marquis of Abercorn has left Chesterfield House for Dansdeert, Staffordshire.

The Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, widow of the lamented Governor-General of India, with her two children, landed at Dover on Monday, on her return to the country from Calcutta. Her Ladyship proceeded at once to London.

The Earl and Countess of Erne and Lady Louisa Crichton have left Eaton-square on an hour in Bay.

The Earl of Coventry has left town for his seat, Croome Court, Worcestershire.

The Earl of Sefton has left town for Croxteth Park, Liverpool.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale have left town for Linton Park, Sevenoaks.

Viscount Bury has left town for Hope Hall, Tadcaster.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Countess De Grey gave an assembly last evening at her residence in Carlton-gardens. Viscountess Palmerston gave another assembly yesterday se'nnight at the family residence in Cheshire-place. Princess Czartoryski gave a conversazione on Wednesday evening at her residence in Lansdowne-house.

Viscountess Palmerston gave her third assembly on Saturday evening last at Cambridge House.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary dinner on Saturday evening last.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., gave a dinner on Saturday evening last at his residence at Grosvenor-gate.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Special Evening Services at Westminster Abbey will commence on Ash Wednesday, the 24th inst.

A new church has been built in the room of the parish one of Kilsby, half way between Kilsamy and Limerick, burnt down in 1861.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley has resigned the Professorship of Salisbury Cathedral, has been collated by the Bishop to the prebendaship.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will hold his Primary Visitation in the latter half of August of the present year, and to hold a Confirmation in the North Riding, beginning the last week of October.

The Rev. James Malcolmson, Curate of St. John's Church, Dukinfield, has been presented by his congregation with a purse containing thirty-four sovereigns, as a token of their kindness to Londres.

The monthly meeting of the Additional Curates Society was held last week, when grants amounting to £2115 were made to churches in the diocese of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Oxford, Chichester, and Lichfield.

The Rev. F. M. Knollys, D.D., Incumbent of Pitchcad, Somerset, has resigned the living, on the Bishop of Bath and Wells for the Deanery and the Vicarage of Wells, and the Rev. Sir Peregrine Acland, Bart., has been appointed to the living.

The Duke of Cleveland has presented £500 towards the completion of the restoration of St. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington. This is the second subscription received from the Raby family, the late Duke having given a donation of £1000 some twelve or eighteen months ago. His Grace is the patron of the living.

Mr. Robert Woodward, of Orley Castle, Bewdley, and formerly a resident merchant of Liverpool, has placed in the hands of the Bishop of Liverpool £1000, to be distributed to the Church of England funds of St. Timothy and St. Titus Free Churches and several of the charitable institutions of the town of Liverpool.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, &c., of Churches and Chapels held its annual monthly meeting on Monday last, at the society's house, Whitehall—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. Grants of money, amounting to £1000, were made to all of the society's objects. His Grace the president of the society has appointed Friday, the 27th of May, for the annual general court and public meeting.

The parish church of East Peckham, Kent, was reopened on the 27th ult., after a restoration, under Mr. J. Clarke, architect; when the prayers were said by the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Onslow, and the Rev. J. C. D. Riddell preached. A large party of guests were afterwards hospitably entertained at the Vicarage, and among the toasts was that of the success of the ecclesiastical dinner.

A local East-end window has been put up in the choir of St. Asaph Cathedral as a memorial to the late Bishop Carey and Mrs. Carey, both of whom have been great benefactors to the church. The window contains bequests towards the building of churches, schools, and parsonage-houses, and the re-build of the cathedral. The window is the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

The Rev. Sir Lionel John Darrning, Bart., has lately resigned the rectory of Wigan, and this week he leaves the town for his estate in Northamptonshire. Mr. Wakenshaw (in succession to the late Archdeacon Gruning with a massive silver epergne and four small dessert dishes, accompanied by an address expressive of the regret of the congregation at the retirement of the rev. gentleman and their high appreciation of his services for thirty-one years. The cost of the plate has been defrayed by the sale of the sum raised by the subscription of persons of all classes and creeds.

The Bishop of Exeter has applied to the Government to allow the consecration of a Suffragan Bishop for his diocese, as the Government has declined to entertain the question of a subdivision of the diocese by the creation of a bishopric for Cornwall. The Bishop has recommended for the appointment the Rev. Henry Phillpotts, Archdeacon of Exeter, and Rector of Clyst St. George, nominated by the Crown to the Canonry of Exeter Cathedral, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. R. Harold Browne to the bishopric of Ely. The Prime Minister, upon communication with the Lord Chancellor on the matter, has declined to accede to the proposal, on the ground that no Suffragan Bishop could be appointed in England without an Act of Parliament.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford the Dodo Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. A. S. Gow, Christ Church, late of Lincoln. The examiners report Mr. F. E. Hall, Commoner of Oriel, and Mr. C. J. Monro, Scholar of Brasenose, as worthy of honourable mention.

At Cambridge the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the office of Librarian of the University has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Power, Fellow of Clare College, who has held the office for forty years. On Monday, the 29th inst., the Council of the Senate will nominate two persons, of whom one will be elected by the Senate on the 8th of March.

The Athletic games between Oxford and Cambridge will take place on the 6th of March, at Oxford, between twelve and five.

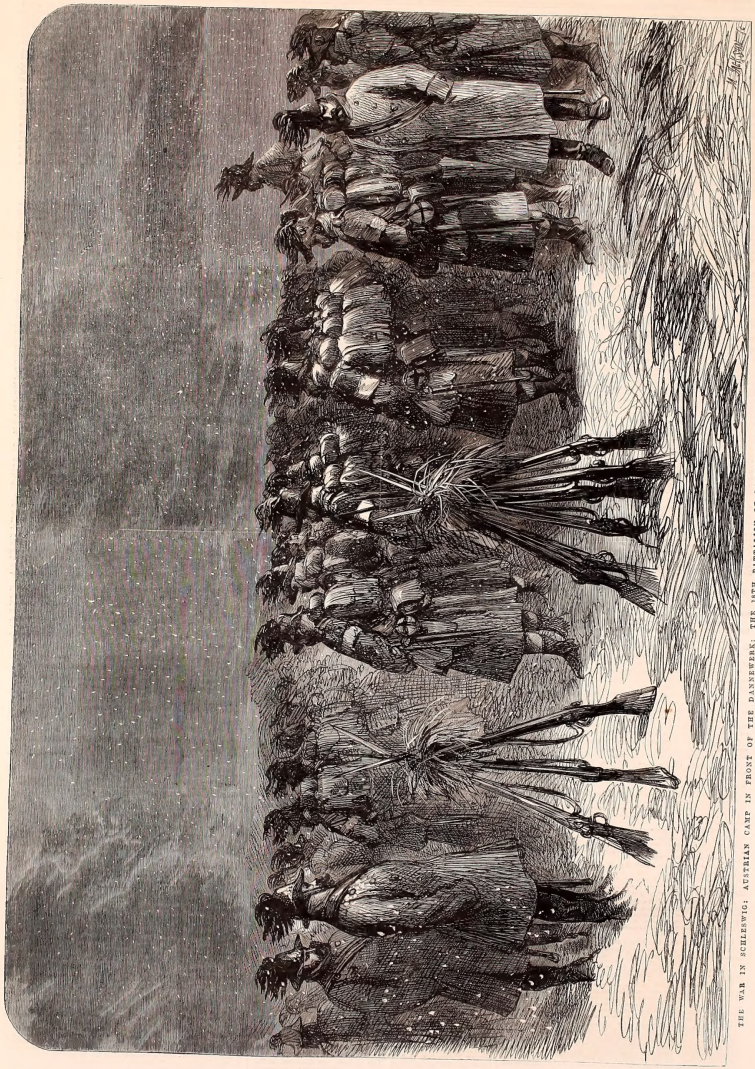
At a meeting of the trustees of the patronage of the Bishop Sumner Memorial Scholarship, the following gentlemen were elected Professor of Scots Law, in room of the late Professor Bell.

Her Majesty has nominated the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Lowe, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and Paymaster-General, to be Commissioners of the Great Seal, to receive the Royal Assent to the Queen's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone has appointed Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Q.C., to be Recorder of Dublin, in succession to the late Mr. Whiteside.

The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith, Q.C., to be Solicitor-General for Ireland, in succession to Mr. Hargreave, who has been appointed Second Master of the Grammar School, Walsall; Rev. F. J. Miller, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Assistant Master of the Grammar School, Bedford; Mr. H. Robinson, Esq., B.A., Senior Optime of St. John's, Second and Mathematical Master in the Manchester Commercial School, vice Mr. Rice-read.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Berkeley*: The Rev. Thomas Hill, M.A., Vicar of Bedminster, Somerset, to be Rector of Berkeley, vice Smith-the Sen, Norfolk: Rev. A. T. Gregory to Trunch, Devonshire. *Torquay*: Rev. A. Hilton, M.A., Vicar of Ashprington, Yorkshire, to be Vicar of St. Mary Church, St. John Stanford, West Ham, R.: Rev. A. Williams to East Hendred, Surrey, Rev. J. Bowden, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, to be Vicar of St. Mary's, Lowgate:



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: AUSTRIAN CAMP IN FRONT OF THE DANNEWERK: THE 18TH BATTALION OF BOHEMIAN CHASSEURS IN A SNOWSTORM.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

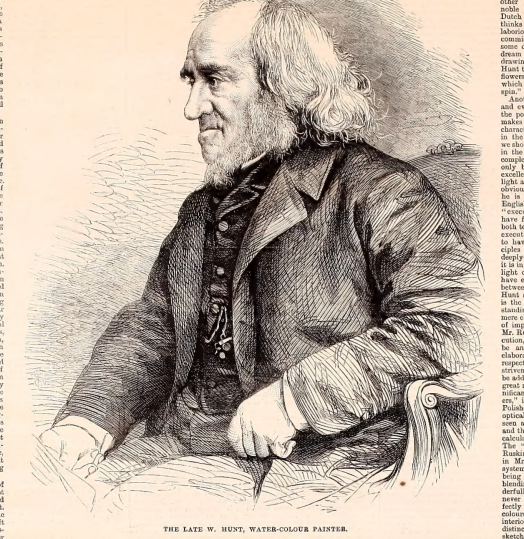
WILLIAM H. HUNT.

By the death, on the 10th inst., of William Henry Hunt, at the goodly age of seventy-four, the (Old) Society of Painters in Water Colours, and, let us hasten to add, the whole English school of painting and a large section of the public, sustains the loss of an artist of great originality, and some of whose powers were, we firmly believe, unparalleled. It is a bold thing for us to claim unique excellence for any artist of our own day; yet we hazard the assertion that, within certain limits of comparison and in respect to a few special qualities, William Hunt is the *facile princeps* of all known painters of still-life.

Imitation to the point of illusion has always excited popular admiration more than any other property or accident of art. And this illusive imitation has always been most easily and naturally exhibited in pictorial copies of immobile objects, which are hence rather absurdly classed as still-life. A large proportion of the stories of ancient Greek painting which have descended to our time had their origin in the deception of the senses. The painting of still-life, under the names of hypæparaphy, was, among the later Greeks and Romans, a distinct branch of art, as among us. Such facts indicate that art in nascent times had arrived at considerable technical perfection. Exact and, as far as possible, illusive imitation seems to have been the great aim of the Dutch and Flemish painters of still-life. In this aim they fell—notwithstanding the consummate skilfulness of their handiwork, the truth and beauty of their colouring—into mechanical methods of manipulation. Seghers, Snyders, de Heem, Rachel Ruysch, Weenix, Hondekoeter, Van Huysum, and Van Os, are all more or less superficial, definite, and subjectively limited. The chief exception is Snyders; yet even he is distinguished rather by a largeness and freedom of style and handling, derived from his friend Rubens, than by that rare penetration and magic of suggestiveness which are the attributes of highest art. Here, in these Netherlandish schools, we see that illusive imitation is the concomitant of technical mastery; hence, for one reason, the probability that it indicates the same thing among the ancients.

Now, in the still-life drawings of William Hunt there is, in the first place, the same complete command of the material resources of art. We think we shall offend no one by saying that the deceased has left none behind him so completely master of the materials of water-colour painting. In whatever other qualities he may have transcended him, even Turner has not exemplified the power of colour and form of relief we find in some works by William Hunt. In the next place, Hunt has the negative merit of being—almost, by-the-way, for the first time in the history of still-life art—entirely free from that definite, limited, and assignable finality of the copyist. But the quality which places Hunt's still-life supreme and apart is the (in a sense) positive one of being mysteriously and illimitably suggestive. Every touch is so. All that is artistically beautiful in the object he imitates is, as it were, reduced to its essential component grain, and each grain readjusted on the paper without confusion or loss of identity. It is the very alchemy of art, exemplifying in one and the same instance the opposite processes of analysis and synthesis. He, for the first time in still life painting, unites perfect finish with perfect freedom, and optical illusion, which is a necessary property of comprehensive imitation, with that feeling in selection which is the higher characteristic of artistic representation. We see, in short, the poetic suggestions wedded to the prose facts of art, and set to each other "like perfect music unto noble words." In looking at a Dutch flower-piece one instantly thinks of the painter's patient laboriousness, and often ends by commiserating him for his toilsome drudgery; but we no more dream of effort or labour in a drawing of fruit or flowers by Hunt than we do in gazing at the flowers of the field themselves, which "toil not, neither do they spin."

Another prerogative which Hunt and every true artist shares with the poet is seen in this—that he makes us perceive and enjoy many characteristics and latent beauties in the objects as depicted which we should neglect or fail to discover in the objects themselves. This complete realisation could, of course, only be secured by the balanced excellence of drawing, composition, light and shade, colour, and other obvious qualities. As a colourist he is one of the greatest in the English school. But it is in their "execution" that Hunt's drawings have furnished the chief problem both to painters and critics. This execution is on all hands confessed to have been founded upon principles which lie among the most deeply-hidden arcana of art; and it is in the hope of throwing some light on those principles that we have endeavoured to discriminate between the still-life painting of Hunt and others. The execution is the perfection of finish—understanding the word to imply not more elaboration, but completeness of impression. "A degree," says Mr. Ruskin, "of slightness of execution, or evanescent, appears to be an element in the process elaborators, admirable in other respects, have neglected or overstriven to avoid." To this it may be added that Mr. Hunt (like those great masters whom Hayden significantly classed as "the Toothers," in contradistinction to "the Polishers," or little men) relied for optical effect upon his works being seen at a certain focal distance, and that he knew perfectly how to calculate the effect of manipulation. The "mattiness" to which Mr. Ruskin alludes is less observable in Mr. Hunt's flesh painting, a system of regular "hatching" being more apparent. Yet the blending of the colours is so wonderfully truthful that we have never seen flesh painted so perfectly otherwise than in water colours. In larger drawings of interiors the touch is still more distinct and decided; while in sketches and bits of character and effect, such as those in the present Winter Exhibition of the Water-Colour Society, and which we recently reviewed, the application of the colours could scarcely be more simple and direct. It has been one of the most conspicuous advantages of the winter exhibitions of water-colour sketches and studies in Pall-mall that they have afforded thousands interested in his processes the opportunity to examine the preparatory stages of William Hunt's drawings. Two of his more remarkable unfinished sketches—"The Flycatcher"



THE LATE W. HUNT, WATER-COLOUR PAINTER.



"SUMMER," BY T. W. REVE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 188.

and "Blowing Bubbles"—we have engraved from these exhibitions. In a hasty memorandum of colour-effect on the breast of a pheasant in the exhibition now open, the visitor may observe, that there is a finished drawing, the masses of body colour which the artist often freely used. In fact, to the constant employment, especially in still-life pieces, of opaque white, alone and mixed with other colours, he applied, or applied in thick couches, that he coved the solid texture and the soft, pearly bloom so remarkable in his finished works.

The interest attaching to the practice of this great water-colourist has led to many an inside inquiry—curious which is rarely a little space for a biographical notice. But in so doing we can hardly have been long astray. William Hunt's works are but the reflex of his life. He was a modern artist, unlike those of so many of the heroes of Vasari, in point of no assumed mystery—and Hunt's early associations, from 1790, at No. 8, Bolton-row, Piccadilly (since re-christened Rudell-street, Longacre, he never quitted, the first to have studied under John Varley, and the teachings of nature's "common things," and to have gone through little academic schooling or high-art practice. He was, however, from a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, in 1824. From that time to this—that is, for forty long years—William Hunt trod the same rout in all earnestness and in all humility—assiduously recording by his use the simplest forms of rural life, village in shade and scenery, and the beauty of and blossom, fruit and flower, that bordered his path. The English peasant boy and girl were his favourite subject with the painter during many, many generations of the same. He is painted with evident gusto in smockfrock and corduroy—tattered, child, just as he is. He is dealt with here, possible humour but always unaffectedly and entirely free from that conventional picturesqueness which has induced other painters contrive to deprive such subjects of all interest. Mr. Hunt has—we repeat—by said as a former generation have reminded him to us in the most undignified situations, under circumstances which would have made the representation impossible to any other hands; yet our laugh at the awkward bumpkin has never lessened our respect for the painter. Whether we look at the rustic urchin as he must pie with the energy of a young savage, or suddenly salute after cleaning the immense dish; whether shivering in the cold or eating a scalding hot pie to his mouth with hot pertness; whether grinning from ear to ear, or puckering up his lips into a white star, blowing bubbles, or fluctuo his force sweep upon a fly—he is true to his artistic purposes; whether spilling his puzzled way through a newspaper, scratching his shaved head with the pen behind his ear, or, finally, so coolly dozing in the chimney corner, "scared," "astonished," downright" insensible," or "dreaming" of "Home, sweet Home," or "pattern," or "a turning bogie," aping his seniors, and "giving himself Odairs," or contemplating the chances of a fight with "Bobby Shafto," and affording a new reading of "Cymon and Iphigenia"—through all his characteristic vicissitudes of joy and sorrow the painter has by nature invariably compels interest and admiration. A less extensive but similar series of portraitures was furnished by the "peasant girl," showing her often in the village pig, or "dressed for church," sometimes as "nursing a pig," then again in her best frock as a "Sunday scholar," or as "confirmed orphan," or perhaps as "Little Red Riding Hood." Occasionally these were diversified with labourers, vagrants, gipsies, a smuggler, "a pedlar," "a shepherd boy," "a fisher boy," and Hunt showed a kindly interest in the coloured races. Among old catalogues there is a frequent recurrence of such subjects as "Sambo," "Sambo Samboa," and "Topsys." A few of his figure-subjects have a higher aim, such as "common versions of Scripture," "The Prodigal Son," "Asking a Blessing," &c. And there are a few miniature portraits of himself and his family.

It is not easy to indicate the range and variety of his still-life painting, gathering, as he did, his subjects from the hedge-row, the field, the orchard, the flower-garden, the farm-yard, the poultry-yard, the kitchen, the drawing-room, the game preserve, the woods, the seashore, and the river—the pleasure-boat, the angler's punt, and the fields to gather a "bunch of May," as, like a genuine rustic, he names the hawthorn-blossom. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, figs, plums, quinces, pineapples, birds and birds' nests, preserved ginger, primroses, and nosegays, "pinks," "sweet Williams," and "carnations," some other subjects painted for Mr. Ruskin, to be presented to schools of art—have all been employed by unconscious artistic selection. Lastly, there is a long list of interiors, of cottage, hayloft, and old barn-hall of fishing-boats, woodshores, laboratory, kitchen, and drawing-room; together with a large number of studies of landscape, sky, and foliage.

It follows, from what we have already said of Mr. Hunt's painting, that the very essence of his works can never be reproduced in another medium. The "Illustrated Library," "The Art Journal," "Cassell's," and several others have been engraved or lithographed; but their choicest virtue and charm have been, necessarily, left out of the account. Photography is, from the great difference in the activity of various colours, a still more imperfect translator. The "Bird's-nesting" of Hunt's drawings of black and white grapes was turned out by the camera exactly the reverse of the original: the white grapes appeared as if cut from spinous became black in the photograph, while the "bloom" on the dark ones translated almost white. Mr. Hunt's photographic so-called "reproductions" of fruit pieces by Hunt are not sufficiently adequate, but they are very objectionably so. They have just that amount of resemblance which may mislead the public, and which may be eye insensible to all the higher mental and artistic qualities of the original. The same difference has been visible in the works of the learned it is complete. Chromolithography is legitimately and successfully employed in obtaining the results of Mr. Hunt's art. The drawings of William Hunt are, we think, among the number of those which we should suppose process should prove successful.

We have only to add a word or two on Mr. Hunt's habits. Like Mulready, he will work every shortly after breakfast, a duty to his particular art-body with which he was connected. Mr. Hunt had long been Member: in a great measure, by an inferiority from the pleasures of society; but his health permitted him, at the usual meeting-time, on the Thursday on which he died, to work at his easel till midday, and then to visit the gallery in Suffolk-street, where the contributors' pictures of the candidates for associateships of the Water-Colour Society were then exhibited. Independently of his great professional home, and this was quickly succeeded by paralysis. Mr. Hunt had been elected an honorary member of the Old Water-Colour Society, in addition to being a member of the Water-Colour Society.

Our Portrait of Mr. Hunt is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

At this time last year an experienced Parliamentarian laid it down that the Session was to be essentially dull, or, as he emphatically phrased it, a humdrum one. For some reason or other, everyone seemed indifferent and lethargic. Ministerialists having nothing to do, and the Opposition nothing to strike at. This year, however, we may venture to say that a more lively, though by no means ardent, spirit has come over the House. The Ministerialists are still dozing, and there seems a kind of stir and movement in their ranks which may betoken a forthcoming awakening. Opposition, too, when one considers his usual habit of sitting motionless, silent, stern, and unapproachable, Mr. Disraeli has been flitting about the benches behind his party, and holding confidential and conservative members of all degrees: while Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, well-known as the whip of the party, was also seen actively running in and out of the house on matters of immediate import, and all in the Conservative camp seemed to be astir. Mr. Bentinck, indeed, will easily understand what is meant by the word), and originally supposed to be a mere matter of form, has developed into important debates which have hitherto occurred have been carried on with considerable spirit. The fact is that the Tories have taken sides which is quite remarkable. It would seem as if the House, imagining that Mr. Bright had left it, had resolved to make up for the principle of the ambitious pushboy who always kept a gallop in his horse for the last mile of his journey—is determined to finish with a "spurt."

One could hardly have expected that a discussion on the amendment of the law relating to the representation of the people, and on special features; nevertheless, the debate was kept up with no little spirit, and was conducted in a manner which did great credit of how on which the conviction of Daniel O'Connell was successfully appealed against. The speech of Mr. Serjeant Colman O'Loghlin is a professed adherent of the present Government; but, assuming him to be a fair specimen, the Irish Bar is not represented.

Solicitor-General for Ireland when Mr. O'Hagan obtains his well-deserved seat in the House, we shall have a Law Officer who is obviously at hand. In this same debate the influence of the general spirit which we have noticed as pervading the House before was exhibited in the case of a member who is usually remarkably grave, Mr. Scourfield, or, as he is well known as Mr. G. H. Phillips, probably, we may say certainly for the first time in his life, he appeared to be, experienced the sensation of raising and keeping up a hearty laugh. He was evidently pleased with himself for doing so.

Would any one suppose that fun, or rather a vein of humour, could be struck out of the Ballot? Yet even out of this has been the feeding of cattle." Yet even out of such a barren source a highly humorous speech was elicited from Mr. Bernal Osborne, the Hotchkiss' little bills, and every one knows how assiduously he watches over the interests of the "Ring." The Ballot question has happened to be absent when it was called on, he was subjected to a nice little measure of "chaff," which, however, he met with a grim good humour peculiar to himself. Then Mr. Morrits, a new and promising member, who last Session, in a speech which showed him to be prepossessed in favour of the Ballot, declared that he came to it from opinion which he had come to this question by any; and, last and least place he was absolutely obliged to knock under to Mr. Alderman Lusk, who, however, is the first former feature of the kind elected to Parliament, was probably on that account allowed to seize on this, which is an advantageous position in the house. And so Mr. Bentinck fills up a tall gaunt figure, and looks down on the House from Olympian height, but finding no permanent rest there, he keeps warm those of the regular supporters of the Government who are not in office, and occasionally those who are all present. Curious persons are asking what is the reason of this, and, really, nobody can give a satisfactory answer. Some suppose that Mr. Bass turned Mr. Bentinck out of a seat he has so long occupied without any reason being given for it. Mr. Bass, however, denies this, which, as they may or not be true, we do not choose to set down as fact. The old gentleman's former feature of being the elected of

very voluminous, and its publication would tend to prejudice the claims to which it would refer. He justified the proceedings of the American police courts, while as regarded the Saxon sample-bottle, it had been made by the Captain of the American cruiser for what had occurred, and as to the number of bottles, he could only say that he had ordered them to be sent for trial. The Tuscarora had been seized under the advice of the law officers of the Crown. He repudiated now, as he had always done, any claims arising out of the depredations of the Alabama.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr. Adair, on behalf of Mr. Forbes, gave notice of a motion on the subject of the Crawley court martial.

Mr. Sheridan gave notice of a motion to abolish the duty on fire insurances.

Discussions of unimportant character took place on several private Bills. The Beckenham, Lewes, and Brighton Railway Bill was rejected, and the Cockermouth, Blindburgh, and Glasgow, and Dublin and Belfast Bills read the same time. The Harwich Corporation Bill was opposed by Mr. Crawford, but, as a division was about to be taken, the House was counted out.

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION.

Mr. M. GIBSON rose to call the attention of the House, which are intended to make considerable alterations in the conduct and the expenses of private bill legislation, and to move for the report of a Select Committee to consider, for convenience, to take each resolution separately, and, in the first place, to move—1. That the Standing Orders relating to the deposit of plans of railway and other Bills should be altered, so as to require the consent of those Bills to be given on the second of all parties promising or opposing, to refer the same, wholly or in part, to the Committee of Selection, or to the Standing Committee of Ways and Means, and that such chairman, together with members to be appointed in the manner as members of the Committee of Unopposed Bills, be empowered to hear the parties promoting or opposing such Bills at their option, and to report into the same to the House.

Lord R. CECIL moved as an amendment that, in the opinion of the House, it is expedient that the duty of considering private Bills should be taken away in respect to private bills, to proceed thereof, and to transfer the same to a Committee of Selection, to be appointed by the House for the purpose of negativing the resolutions, but in order to improve the constitution of the Committee of last year, which had not adequately met the grievance which was attached on the House and the members. He was glad to see that the hon. Member's private legislation which was thrown upon them, and which constituted no part of the functions of Parliament. He was with much force that the system as at present existing was unsatisfactory so far as proper and adequate discussion of Bills was concerned, while the expense cast on railway companies and private individuals, instances of the most unnecessary character, was enormous, and to the height of a denial of justice, and certainly exercised a baneful influence on railway property. He was glad to see that the Bill of last year was not to be introduced under this Bill now, at least, he hoped it would make a preliminary inquiry into the subject matter of private bills.

Mr. M. GIBSON replied that the amendment could not be passed, and observed that the noble Lord should submit his plan to the House by a substantive resolution. He agreed that something must be done, otherwise the noble Lord had been tried in vain, but it was found to be a source of additional expense, while no improvement in it was introduced by the Bill of the legislative powers if Parliament to any other body.

Lord H. VANE expressed an opinion in favour of some such plan as that proposed by the noble Lord, could it on a future occasion be brought forward, being convinced that the present system was attended with great evils, and was also unsatisfactory to the country.

Mr. P. PAYNE also stated his preference for the committing of much of the conduct of private legislation to some responsible body, as the Solicitors of the House; but he deprecated any sweeping alteration at the present moment, when the great private business of the session was before them.

Mr. MACKY hoped that a fitting opportunity would be taken to ask the decision of the House on the important question of the transfer of private legislation should be transferred to some other tribunal; but the plan of the noble Lord was one which would be found unsatisfactory, and was not adapted for the evil which it proposed to obviate.

After some observations from Mr. Whalley, Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Bruhen, Carter, and Mr. Kinnaird, the amendment was withdrawn.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was then brought to the effect that the fee of £5 per day now paid by opponents of any private bill be reduced to £2.

Mr. HADFIELD moved an amendment, that a Select Committee to examine petitioners, owners, or tenants of property affected by bills from the payment of fees in such cases as the Committee of Selection may arrange promises of bill with all fees to be paid in respect of the same.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 65 to 42.

Resolutions were then moved reducing the fees paid by promoters of private bills for proceedings before the House, from £5 to £2 per day, and the fees having moved an amendment proposing a reduction to £3, which was, on a division negatived by 65 to 42. The resolution was then agreed to.

On a resolution being moved to the effect that the fees should be raised to £10 each,

Lord B. CECIL opposed it, characterising it as an inhuman proposition, and moved its rejection.

After a somewhat animated discussion, the resolution was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Dorset, in the room of Mr. Ker Seymer, who has resigned.

UNION RATING.

Mr. BERNARD moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the sick and destitute.

Mr. COX seconded the motion.

Mr. PAGE, Mr. Warner, and Sir B. Leighton made some observations.

Mr. PEACOCKE, while he had disposed to offer any opposition to the introduction of the Bill, thought the measure required much fuller and the application of subsisting unless for parochial rating.

Mr. HUNT was of opinion that the principle of the bill were agreed to his effects on the labourers' cottages question would be the very reverse of what was expected, for proprietors of Bills would be induced to pull down rather to lessen the number of cottages on their estates. It would not only make the condition of the poor worse, but, by diminishing the number of cottages, would steps to remedy themselves as well as they could, and eventually a cry would be raised, which it would be impossible to resist, for the enlargement of workhouses. Such an alteration of the law would, in his opinion, be a great curse to the country.

Mr. HADFIELD opposed any alteration in the present system as it stood.

After a somewhat animated discussion, the resolution was withdrawn.

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CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

Mr. LAIRD moved the second reading of the Chain Cables and Anchor Bill, the object of which he explained to be the protection of the property of shipowners and of the lives of crews and passengers from the use of defective tackle, by making the manufacturer of chain cables and anchors responsible for their efficiency. The bill had received the approval of the Board of Trade and the London Shipowners' Society, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and of the great shipping companies throughout the country.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. RUSHINTON.

Mr. BUTT was willing to admit the principle of a strong feeling in favour of legislation upon this subject, but expressed his opinion that some important alterations and improvements would have to be made in the measure.

Mr. HUME approved of the bill, because he could see no just reason why the owners of ships should not be responsible for the loss of property and life. He should not like to see the law in respect of these matters altered.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY would not oppose the second reading; but he condemned the measure as one which, at present state, would be found to operate to the interests of small manufacturers, by throwing the trade into the hands of the large manufacturers in Scotland and in Wales.

Mr. CAVE was in favour of the principle of the bill, but suggested the introduction in Committee of a provision similar to that in the Merchant Shipping Act, under public notice, not being trading companies.

After a few observations from Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Kinnaird took part, the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

A vast number of private bills were read a second time.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.—The Earl of DERBY called the attention of their Lordships to the state of the law with regard to the removal of clerks of the peace from the offices, and, after a long discussion, the noble Earl moved would consider the subject, with the view of amending the law in this respect.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said that the matter was one of the greatest moderation, with a view to see what judicious amendment of the present law could be made.—Lord CLARENDON thought that the duties of the clerks of the peace be altered, so that the clerks of the peace might be made removable by the Lord Chancellor on receipt of a proper representation from the Court of Quarter Sessions to that effect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

BRAZIL.—Mr. HUNT asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Brazilian Government had tendered its good offices as a friendly power towards the settlement of differences between this country and Brazil; whether her Majesty's Government had accepted the offer; and, if not, whether any papers upon the subject will be laid upon the table.—Mr. LAYARD said these good offices had been offered, but he could not yet say whether they had been accepted. The papers would be laid on the table.—Mr. BUTT inquired whether it was true that the French Emperor had stated that he could not accede to the proposals made, because he did not know what were the intentions of the English Government.—Mr. LAYARD said he had seen the statement, and he was totally at a loss to account for it.

THE KAGOSIMA DEBATE.—THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Mr. BUXTON: Mr. Speaker,—In a debate that took place a few days ago on a motion of mine respecting the burning of Kagoshima, I find I had fallen into a mistake, and I now ask leave to correct it. In the list of ships enumerated, as I believed, the historical record on the subject on which I was then speaking. I have since ascertained that I made a mistake in attributing the bombardment of Kagoshima to Admiral Kuper, the fact being that Admiral Kuper was only second in command, and acting under his superior officer.

Mr. LAYARD: I am also desirous of taking this opportunity of saying that I did I did an injustice to a very meritorious paper, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (Hear, hear), by stating that I believed they had no correspondent in Japan. The Editor has since assured me that they had a Correspondent there, and that he was really in Japan at the time of the bombardment of Kagoshima. I am, therefore, glad to make this explanation.

VENTRY CREK (IRELAND) BILL.—After some discussion amongst the Irish Members, Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew the motion for the second reading of the bill, which was consequently withdrawn.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.—A Parliamentary paper issued on Monday gives the Navy Estimates for the year 1864-5, as voted in Committee of Supply. The total amount voted for the year 1864-5 was £21,829,786, which was reduced to the extent of £297,217 by the Committee of Supply, leaving a total of £21,532,569 to be voted for the total expenditure £21,832,565. The estimates for the year 1863-4 were £10,760,202, which was reduced to the extent of £1,000 by the Committee of Supply, the estimates) as extra receipts and repayments paid or to be paid into the Exchequer, leaving a total net expenditure of £21,532,565. The estimates for the year 1864-5 are given as £10,462,615. The estimated amount of extra receipts and repayments to be paid into the Exchequer during the year is £10,169,072. The net estimated decrease in the estimates for 1864-5, as compared with those of the year 1863-4, is £297,217. The total Army Estimates for the year 1864-5 were delivered on March 4, 1864, and amounted to £15,829,786, which was reduced with £12,232,979 to be voted for the total expenditure



BUILDING PROPOSED TO BE ERECTED IN THE ALEXANDRA PARK, MUSWELL-HILL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK BUILDING.

We give, on the preceding page, an Engraving of the building which will, it is expected, appear on Muswell Hill, part of the estate of the Alexandra Park Company. The directors have entered into a contract with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas for this structure, which has been designed by Messrs. A. Messon and John Johnson. Considering that the architects have had to deal exclusively with the materials of the International Exhibition building of 1862, they have managed successfully to give it entirely new features. The length of the nave will be 459 ft., the central transept 456 ft., and the smaller transepts 314 ft. The dome in the centre will be covered with metal, with the exception of a circle of light at the top. The general arrangement of the ground plan is extremely convenient, and includes concert-rooms, theatres, orchestra, and picture-galleries. There will be a terrace running the whole length of the front of the building, commanding views extending into the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Hertfordshire, and Berkshire. On the northern side of the building provision will be made for a general railway terminus, the design of which will be in harmony with the main building; and measures are being taken for the construction of a railway through the park, which will be united with all the great main lines. During the time the building is in progress the management propose to utilise the park by the encouragement of outdoor sports and amusements. A fine cricket ground, which will be adorned with a pavilion in the Swiss style of architecture, has been begun. A similar structure is being formed for archery, and it is intended to be used in July next at the Great National Archery Meeting of England, when prizes to the amount of £500 given by the Alexandra Park Company, will, it is stated, be competed for. A large pavilion, 200 ft. long and of proportionate width, also in the Swiss style, from a design by John Giles, Esq., has been commenced. The directors have provided this building for the purpose of affording shelter to the visitors and providing them with refreshments while the larger office is in course of erection. The charming grounds of "The Grove," adjoining the Alexandra Park, which belong to the company, are also to be thrown open to the public. The directors appear to be taking active steps to secure "healthy recreation and rational amusement" for the north side of London, which contains a population four times greater than that of the south, and which includes the termini of the London and North-Western, Great Northern, Midland, Great Western, and Great Eastern Railways.

"AUTUMN ON THE LAGO MAGGIORE."

If ever a picture—or "sketch," as we ought rather to call it, without disparagement and without depreciation, for often a sketch is more precious than your finished picture—if ever a sketch was painted *con amore* and with internal evidence of study direct from Nature it is the brilliant and glowing "bit" of colour and effect which we have engraved.

Frank Dillon is well known as an effective and poetical painter, particularly of Egyptian scenery. We are under obligations to him for several engravings from his pictures and sketches of scenes in that "land of mystery" submitted to our readers, especially on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's tour in the East. In the present exhibition of the British Institution, besides the little work which is the more immediate subject of this notice, there are two pictures of memorable Egyptian views—"The Gate of the Colossi, Karnac" (36), and "Mariette's Temple, with the Great Pyramid" (365), both very noble—worthy for their colour locale and appropriate feeling. But of these all the painter's works, though some are, of course, far more impressive and elaborate, we really remember none painted with more charming taste and beauty relish than the little piece we have engraved. It glows and palpitates in every part with the glorious autumnal hues of the lovely Italian lago. The sunlight sleeps on the still lake, yet the while hinting, in its sparkling here and there, of the emerald, the sapphire, and the chrysoprase; it dreamily trembles among the vine-leaves, but permeates many—the young, and save alike—in a shower of green and gold, ruby and bronze, like the chromatic changers of a grand glass: it flushes into orange the distant purple shore: it turns the blocks of the quay, broken as are the colours by reflections of the blue sky, into something beautiful almost, to the artist eye, as the opal or pearl. Well may the boatman moor his crazy *barcello*, with its load of cool melons and gourds, screened from the hot sun by that ragged but picturesque awning, alongside the pier, and seek the *far niente* of the Italian's paradise prone on the earth, under the grateful shade of the pergola, exchanging the fierce blaze outside for the softer light of a sweetheart's loving eyes. And all these reminders of the sunny South, in subject and colour, are conveyed with a slight but happy facility of touch which, like the rest, suggests much more than it expresses.

"THE HOP QUEEN," SCULPTURED BY O. HALSE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"THE HOP QUEEN."

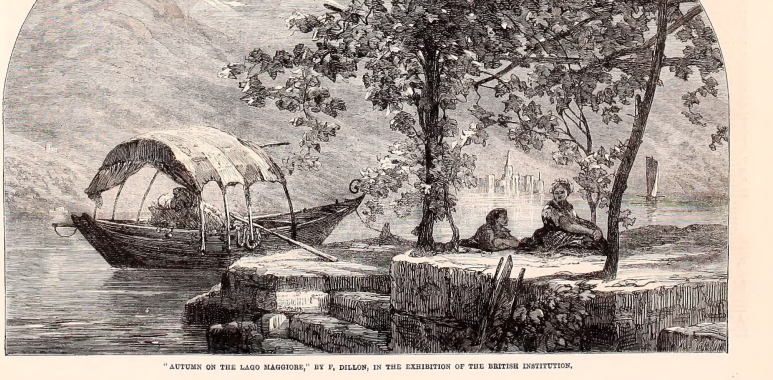
THE marble bust herewith engraved is one of several ideal heads, modelled in plaster or sculptured in marble, in the newly-opened Exhibition of the British Institution, Pall-mall; and of the number there is none more pleasing in fancy or more admirable in execution. We have included this as among the ideal heads because it is not a portrait bust, and because the beauty of the forms justifies it being so classified. At the same time, we should have it understood that the bust has so much fidelity to nature: and the crowning a child with the graceful hop-bines (as children are crowned with hawthorn, and styled "May Queens," in another season of the year) is so simple and probable an incident of rustic life, that the sculptor's work may be legitimately be considered a study direct from nature, without treatment or idealisation of any kind. It is no small merit of a work of art to thus bring the real into harmony with the ideal, and in one conception satisfy the requirements of both. The bust, we need scarcely add, refers to one of the most animated and picturesque scenes of rural life—the hop-picking of Kent and some other of the great plantations in England. The chubby child has drawn over its little head and snoods its laughing face with one of the cut bines at the hop-gathering, drawing the vinelike leaves and tendrils to its bosom; and so striking is the ensemble of crown-wreath and happy, radiant face of childish innocence, that the sculptor may well call the subject of his chisel, whether it be a creation of fancy or simply suggested by nature, "The Hop Queen."

"SUMMER."

THE little picture of "Sheep," No. 390 in the newly opened exhibition of the British Institution, is not its commonplace, another group of sheep in a snowy landscape, entitled "Winter" (261)—prove that the artist, Mr. Keyl, is not only very conscientious and painstaking, but also that he is one of the painters of that large class of subjects which our classifying neighbours the French designate *paysage et animaux*, from whom the most may be expected. It is not merely that the picture we have engraved—and it is a careful and precise truth to nature which, though accompanied by a little hardness, is one of the best characteristics of a comparatively young or rising painter; but it has a feeling for general character in the animals and effect in the landscape which we of still happier augury. The scene of the picture is some elevated down of a pastoral district, which commands a view of the middle distance, but allows the eye to wander over a long reach of flat remoter scenery. The rough foreground is dotted over with clumps of furze, long grasses, thyme, and other wild shrubs or flowers which perfume the bracing and health-giving air of our noble undulating downs. The sky is dappled with light, fleecy, sun-illumined cirrus and cirro-cumulus clouds, giving that endless variety to what may be called the "skyscape," and moderating the heat of the fair English summer season. One of the sheep, it will be observed, is a large black wether, and, like its companions, is—as any one might say who had something of the gourmet as well as the artist in his character—in splendid condition.

First upon the Roll for the Session of 1864 come nine names which take precedence of the rest of the House:—The Prince of Wales, the King of Hanover (Duke of Cumberland), the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Irish Archbishop on the rota (Armagh), the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. Then follow the 26 Dukes, 21 Marquises, 139 Earls (besides the Lord President), 28 Viscounts, 27 Bishops, and 218 Barons, besides the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Privy Seal, and counting Lord Auckland among the spiritual Lords. This is the Roll of the House make up according to the right to sit in Parliament; and here, therefore, five Dukes (Athole, Beaufort, Leinster, Montrose, and Roxburgh) take rank only as Earls or Viscounts, and many of these last as Barons. The Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland are, of course, included. The Roll of the Lords has now only 452 names upon it. Some names, Lyndhurst and Clyde among them, are there no longer. Henry White, Lord Annaly, and R. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton) are new names upon the Roll, the junior Barons of England.

The Oxford local examinations will be held this year at Oxford, and also at the following places:—London, Bath, Birmingham, Brighton, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Northampton, Nottingham, Southampton, Truro, and West Buckland. The examination will commence in each place on the 24th of May. The forms which candidates are to fill up will be ready by March 1.



"AUTUMN ON THE LAGO MAGGIORE," BY F. DILLON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., the wife of John Molesworth, Esq., of Twickenham, Lincolnshire, of a son.

On the 16th inst. at Norton House, near Dartmouth, the wife of Captain John Horner, 59th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Eyeland-hill, South Cave, East Yorkshire, the wife of G. G. Marriott, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th inst., at Naples, in the chapel of the Prussian Legation, Adolphus Frederick Gustavus, youngest son of the late David Augustus Berthoud, Esq., of Southcoat, Sutherland, to Gustava Caroline, daughter of Joseph Ley, Esquire, son of Heinrich Leopold, Count of Bruinck.

DEATHS

On the 9th inst., at Townhouse, Lancashire, Ann Lupton, daughter of the late Thomas Lupton, Esq., aged 1 year and 10 months.

On the 7th inst., at Archancrock House, Aughrim, Ballymoney, Daniel Duncan, son of John Duncan, M.D., of Ballycastle, Londonderry, and late of Liverpool. Friends are requested to attend his Funeral.

On the 16th inst., at Hardingham Rectory, Norfolk, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. George Fawkiner, Rector of West Harlsey.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent.

Most of the Continental Exchanges today of a more favourable character, and the demand for bullion for export has ceased. Of late there has been an improved feeling in the market for Home Stocks, and prices have risen on repeated dealings. The Bank rate of discount very little has been required; but some rather large amounts have been taken in at the Bank of France.

The supply of money and the demand have been very low on the Stock Exchange, and the demand for accommodation has been by no means active, on the usual terms. The current bank rates have been as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3½	Four months' bills	3½
Sixty days' bills	3½	Six months' bills	3½
Three months' bills	3½		

The amount of gold in the Bank of France has declined to about £14,000,000.

The New York banks hold about a similar amount. In most countries, gold is becoming more plentiful, and silver scarcer, and a universal approximation to the relative value of the two precious metals is taking place.

The Bank return for the week ending Wednesday, the 17th inst., shows the following results, when compared with the previous statement:—

	Bank rate.	Open market, per cent.	per cent.
Paris	4	3	3
Hamburg	4	3	3
Frankfort	4	3	3
Berlin	4	3	3
Amsterdam	4	3	3
Brussels	4	3	3
Madrid	5	4	4
Hamburg	6	5	5
Vienna, Trieste	6	5	10

Another sale of 100,000 in bills has been effected by the Bank for India, at specimen rates. The applications within the limited amounts are 3 times over.

Several parcels of gold have been sold at the Bank of England, and the supply of the rapidly important has been realised from the Continent. The total supply of the International Exchanges has made a dividend equal to 50 per cent per annum, leaving a balance of 1 per cent.

The Bank of the United States, New York, declared a dividend of the International Stock Company's per cent per annum.

There has been a good demand for Consols, and the transactions and prices have been important, and Consols have been done at 92¼ for Money, 92¼ for the account, 92¼ for January, 100 dollar shares, 99¾, 100.

The Grand Metropolitan Railway Company, Saturday, and the remainder called home ... Monday, 92½; Tuesday, 92¼; Wednesday, 92¼; Thursday, 92¼; Friday, 92¼; Saturday, 92¼. Bank Five per Cents, 103 to 104. Bank Stock, 219 to 220. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 5s. discount. Bank Stock was

NEW MUSIC.

FANCHETTE, by W. C. LEVEY, is the town talk of its scene. "Miss L. Pyne's song." How sad all nature!" always encored. Mr. Harrison's finest song. "Look! this is joy." Sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Harrison. "Sweet and charming." Dame of new year's." and "The good old times," are universally admired. The songs, post-free, 24 stamps each; the duets, 30 stamps; all illustrated.—J. WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

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Published by Robert Cocks and Co., London, W.C.

MUSIC, HALF PRICE and Post-free, by the Musical Exchange, 192, Aldersgate-street. All new Music and Musical Publications immediately on publication to any part of the Kingdom at half the published price, and carriage paid. The Pianoforte and Treble supplied to sell at half price.
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THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Will the Author of the Advertisement in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 30th of January, dated John I. Blackmore, be so obliging as to forward his Address to Henry Price, Esq., Editor-road, Bristol, when he will hear of something to his advantage.

SUIT FOR A PUBLIC INSTITUTION.
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LEGERO INVISIBLE. NEW BOLERO. Composed by Miss Dolby, and sung by Miss Poole. Composed by Miss Dolby, and sung by Miss Poole. Composed by Miss Dolby, and sung by Miss Poole

JAPAN.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 17, 1863.

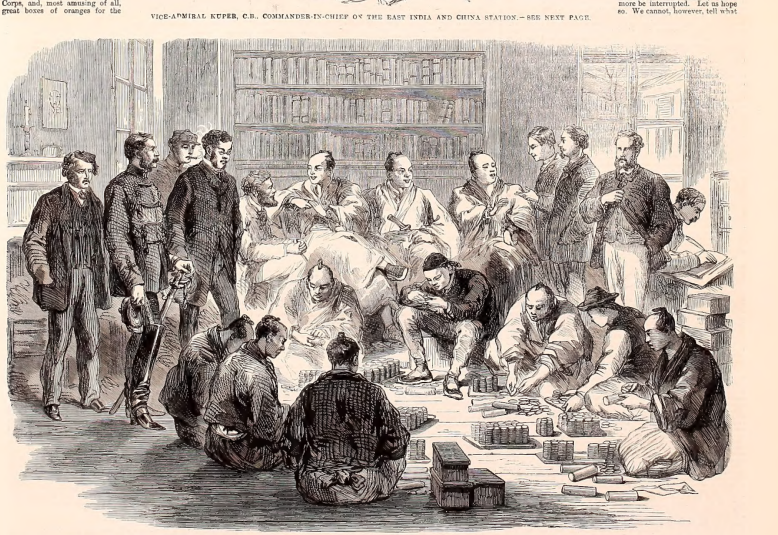
SATZUMA has paid the 100,000 dols., being the amount demanded of him for the murder of Mr. Richardson. His Envoys sought Colonel Neale, and, after numerous interviews, agreed to pay the money; but, with the usual slowness of proceedings in all Oriental countries, the time between the promise to pay and the fulfilment of that promise was so long that all hopes were given up. At the close of last week, however, the money arrived in carts, was carried into the courtyard of the British Legation, and there deposited. Satzuma's Envoys entered a protest, demanded a receipt, and stated that the money was a deposit only. These absurd claims being met with firmness and decision, the envoys immediately yielded, after the manner of Orientals generally and Japanese in particular. The money was counted, and an interview took place. The Envoys wished to know if they could buy a British man-of-war. Colonel Neale replied that they might as well ask for a regiment of British soldiers; but that, if they wanted a man-of-war, they could order one to be built. Their remarks concerning the fight at Kagosima were very interesting. They particularly admired the second black ship (the Pearl, Captain Borlase), which vessel, they stated, inflicted the most damage. She was the only ship that was not armed with Armstrong guns; and, talking about Armstrongs, they said that the shells of that celebrated gun did very little damage to the town, going miles into the country and wounding the trees, also killing several people in a temple far away in the interior. But the Pearl was their constant theme. The damage done to the town was considerable. Three miles of houses were burning at once; the trees on the hills high up were all on fire; the hulls and masts of the junks and steamers shone like burnished gold in the gloomy atmosphere; the hurricane roared like thunder —such was Kagosima on the 15th of August, 1863. And now these same men who came off to us at Kagosima, who then fired upon us and did battle with our ships, have been here, bringing with them the money demanded, and presents to the Admiral and Flag Captain, to Colonel Neale, and members of the Consular Corps, and, most amusing of all, great boxes of oranges for the gallant blue jackets who killed them. The Envoys were most communicative, and entered into numerous details concerning the fight. The loss to the Japanese appears, from all accounts, to have been about 1500 men. Satzuma's officers expressed a desire to go on board the Euryalus, and the Admiral kindly sent a boat for them, but the Tycoon's Government would not allow them. This, after their plea of weakness, seems rather strange. They could not punish the murderers of Richardson, but they had sufficient power to prevent his officers from visiting the Admiral!

Thus Colonel Neale has settled these most important affairs without a war, and the Government ought certainly to be proud of such a man. Colonel Neale has proved himself not only an able diplomatist, but a man thoroughly acquainted with the Oriental mind—a mind the same from Constantinople to Jeddo. His Turkish experience has well fitted him for the important post he holds, and a better man could not have been put at the head of affairs here. These Orientals are procrastinating in the extreme, and have no idea of time or its value. Colonel Neale's position was a most difficult one. On one hand, he was urged by the community to bring matters to a crisis; he was abused by the papers, not only here but in China, for the perpetual delays and the time he gave the Japanese. On the other hand, the Home Government desired him, if possible, to settle matters peaceably. How well he has accomplished his task I need not repeat. He has steered, like a skilful helmsman, between the two courses left open to him.

He could have ordered all the merchants to leave Japan; but what difficulties, what loss of time and money, would have been the result? He did not do so, and the consequence is that trade has continued all the time, and money has been pouring in. The harbour was never so full of native craft as it is at this moment, and the merchants thrive. Yokohama is growing into an important place; houses are springing up like mushrooms, and rent is enormously high. After Satzuma had paid, the Government of the Tycoon wrote to Colonel Neale stating how happy they were to see the affair settled and hoping that the amicable relations between the two countries would continue, and no more be interrupted. Let us hope so. We cannot, however, tell what



VICE-ADMIRAL KUPER, C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA STATION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



SATZUMA'S ENVOYS PAYING THE INDEMNITY MONEY AT YOKOHAMA FOR THE MURDER OF MR. RICHARDSON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN JAPAN.

may happen. The indemnity question is settled; but other complications may arise.

We are enjoying the most seasonable Christmas weather. It is delightful to get up in the morning to take a walk over the frozen ground, the hoar frost glittering like diamond-dust in the bright sun. The sky is cloudless, and snowclad Pentyama looms grandly in the distance. The thermometer stands at 27 deg. Fahrenheit.

C. WIDMAN.

We give, on the preceding page, an illustration of Saturnin's Envoys paying the indemnity money exacted for the murder of Mr. Richardson. The sketch was taken from a picture in the Art Union of British Legation. Three of Satsuma's Envoys are talking about the operations at Kagoshim with the consular officials, while the fifth Envoy, Shimadzu Saburo, the Japanese is counting the money. The Portrait of Admiral Kuper (on the preceding page) is from a photograph recently taken by H. Okale in Argyll-street. The memoir of Rhodesbridge forwarded by our Artist will be engraved in future Numbers.

ADMIRAL KUPER.

REAR-ADMIRAL AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD KUPER, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Indian station, is a son of the late Rev. Augustus Kuper, Chaplain to the Prussian Gaelphic Order, a German Lutheran pastor, and a native of North Germany. Recommended to the favour of George IV. by his learning and piety, Mr. Kuper was appointed her Majesty's Chaplain, and became Chaplain of the German Chapel, St. James's, and, subsequently, Domestic Chaplain of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, was associated in promoting the education of her Royal daughter. The excellent old man died very recently at an advanced age, surviving his wife but a short time, leaving had several children, of whom one was Secretary to the British Legation at Frankfort, and discharged with ability the duties of Charge d'Affaires for the German Confederation.

Augustus Leopold Kuper was born on the 16th of August, 1809. Gifted with natural abilities, improved by a careful system of education, he entered the British Navy as a Midshipman under the auspices of his Majesty William IV., and Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, in the Warrior, June 20, 1837, Emma Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K.C.B. and K.C.H., of Tyne, in the county of Haddington, immediately afterwards became Flag Lieutenant of that distinguished officer, who had been continuously employed in active service since the year 1793, in the establishment of a naval station and colony there. Sir Gordon Bremer hoisted the flag of the East Indian station, and Lieutenant Kuper was left in command at Table Bay, where his ship, encountering a frightful hurricane, sustained severe damage, and was nearly driven on shore by his indefatigable energy. With respect to the Admiralty on this occasion, marked by the receiving a letter of thanks from their Lordships, and that his arrangement was only frustrated by the abortive results of the expedition to the land period to overcome the difficulties encountered. This proposition could, of course, only have been entertained with the sanction, more or less direct, of the British Government. Captain Kuper was subsequently employed on the Cape station, and rendered essential services by the judgment and temper he displayed in encouraging the progress of peace. In the United States, in the Mediterranean, Ionian Island, Columbia, and by the aid he afforded in facilitating the establishment of the former colony, at Vancouver's Island, Rear-Admiral at an unprecedented early age, and combining capacity for civil administration with naval experience, he has established for his universal approbation of his profession and the public, for the highest and most important command in the service, and in the year 1854, on the station previously only conferred on officers of advanced life as well as distinguished services, and after having been for a short period a Lord of the Admiralty, he was selected to succeed Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, as Commander-in-Chief in the Indian Ocean, which position has been filled with the greatest ability, energy, combined with judgment and tact, which he has conspicuously displayed.

Admiral Kuper had the grief, just before leaving this country to assume his Indian command, to lose from diphtheria, almost coincidently, two sons of great promise.

A statue of the Empress Eugénie is to be erected in the market-place of Puebla.

The Government emigrant-ship Sir John Lawrence, which sailed from Plymouth on the 6th of September, has arrived at Port Adelaide, South Australia, on Monday, the 14th of December, having on board 93 emigrants, and 1 died on the voyage. There is no record of any accident in the spar of a kind which is included in the Act.

At a meeting of the council of the Fisheries Preservation Association, held on the 12th inst.—Lord Saltoun in the chair—it was resolved that the following gentlemen be nominated as members of the council, and to their introduction in any new bill for the amendment of the Fishery Act of the present year:—Mr. Alexander Anderson, of Dunnichen, Forfarshire, who provided for in the last bill, and Mr. Hall, and Mr. Mackay. The first power should be given to the commissioners to define and regulate rights for floating fixed engines. It had an accountant's statement of the receipts and expenditure of the funds required for the preservation of rivers. 6. That further provision be made to prevent the pollution of rivers by the discharge of refuse in the maximum penalties shall be specified. 7. That justices in quarter sessions should have power to grant a license for the destruction of otters.

From the "Newspaper Press Directory" of 1864 we extract the following statistics of the current position of the newspaper press. It is published in the United Kingdom 1256 newspapers, distributed as follows in England, 911; Wales, 39; Scotland, 130; Ireland, 176; Channel Islands, 1. Of these there are forty-six daily papers published in England, one in Wales, nine in Scotland, and five in Ireland. Twenty-four new titles have appeared in this edition of this useful directory for 1864 we find the following—viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 1256 papers, of which nineteen papers were issued daily—viz., fourteen in London, one in Liverpool and four publishing editions daily, while the number of weekly papers published in 1863 there are now established and circulated 1220 papers, of which there are 130 in Scotland, 176 in Ireland, and 39 in Wales, and in every part of the country has increased. Included in the 1220 weekly papers are 24 published in two against nineteen in 1854. The magazines in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 150 against 140 in 1863, and include the religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian denominations.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—A return has been issued of the gross income tax assessed under Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, for the year ending 5th April, 1863, showing also the balances in the Exchequer at the commencement and at the termination of the year, and the amount of exchequer bonds and bills created or redeemed in that period. The total revenue for the year was £71,643,251 9s. 10d., viz., £23,716,000 from customs, £20,000,000 from excise, £14,431,000; exclusive, £17,745,000; stamps, £5,250,000; land and assessed taxes, £3,300,000; property tax, £5,000,000; post office, £1,400,000; miscellaneous (incl., £302,200; and miscellaneous, £1,893,120 5s. 3d. In the same period the total expenditure was £70,686,787 19s. 10d., leaving a surplus revenue of £956,463 10s. The balance in the Exchequer on the 5th April, 1862, was £1,141,788 11s. 11d.; interest and deficiency on bills and bonds, £421,640 2s. 10d.; charges on the consolidated fund, £28,026,000; supply services, £36,758,261 16s. 11d.; and expenses of fortifications provided for by money raised per Act 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 109, and 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 31. The excess of income over expenditure in the year 1863 was, therefore, £5,957,452 19s. 11d. The "account of the balances of the public money" shows that the balances in the Exchequer on Dec. 31, 1863, were—at the Bank of England, £4,147,870; 14s., and at the Bank of Ireland, £2,120,501 6s. 8d.; by the creation of terminable annuities (to provide for forfeited sums expressed), £1,000,000; by the issue of exchequer bonds, £2,000,000; by exchequer bills, £370,140 4s.; and excess of income over total expenditure for the year ended Dec. 31, 1863, £2,023,031 13s. 11d.; total, £9,688,687 1s. 6d. On the other side of the balance account are the subjoined items:—Balance in the Exchequer on the Redemption of the National Debt, £80,877 17s. 9d.; Exchequer bonds paid off, £1,000,000; Exchequer bills paid off, £1,370,000; Bank of Ireland in the Exchequer on Dec. 31, 1863—at Bank of England, £6,319,320 4s. 4d.; at Bank of Ireland, £1,172,487 16s. 6d.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"THE foremost of England's actors is not to be put off with a paltry Lachine, while a frog-eating Frenchman presents the noble Dane" to say the *Saturday Review*, and what that says many swear to. It is a powerful organ; it grinds many airs, look you! and never but such as those to which Goldsmith's bear condescended to dance to "the gentlest of tunes," and, being very genteel, it likes to have its music all measure, not even the allowance enough for the sensitiveness of a man's nature or the brassiness of his face. The Scotch, Mr. Macready, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Pellew, have certainly blundered in the matter to which we referred a fortnight ago. No one who has read the correspondence can doubt that Mr. Phelps has a right to be angry with the management, but although he has been forced into an ugly self-assertion, which perhaps no one but himself could do with a good grace, still, it may be very complimentary, if we look at it in that way, to have the chief creditor of a not great public concern, like the Sandbeach Lutchday, by a French gentleman; but if we look at it in another way it is very hard that a man who has spent the best years of his professional earn which vexation is dislocated by a Parisian accent and intonation, and who has been "the first actor in England" and they are so grateful for it! Why cannot critics speak the truth?

Out with it, Dogberd! let the matter pass.

Let us do so for once—Shakspeare's wrath properly zeal, is the sweetest in the world. That of Gray is not more polished, that of Coleridge is not more melodious; but sweetest concord unset becomes discord, "like sweetest melody out of time," and Mr. Phelps, Mr. Pechter, who chrums us in the hurried press of "Roy Blas" or "The Lady Mabel," positively ought to be ashamed of himself for such his new readings of Shakspeare. Let us hope that he will gracefully drop the subject, and remember that he has not to write leaders.

By-the-way, whilst these two gentlemen debate, a lady will snatch the grace from us, or at any rate will be "in it." Miss Glyn and Miss Marriott will, at Sadler's Wells, play Hamlet to a London audience. Miss Glyn is, we believe, the first lady performer, not in this the first time she has done so.

A "gaily Parisian life" is not to be seen, under any circumstances, at Stratford, and a very good thing too. Le Cymbeline" is not pleasing to a general audience, and "Le Roi Lear" and "Le Lie D'Ypreville" and Miss Faucit will, of course, be the Rosalind; Mr. Creswick the Jaques, and Mr. Compton, Touchstone. The reasoning of the cast will be very simple, the reasoning in which the performances will take place will be admirably fitted for it, and will hold a vast number of spectators, but the Stratford Committee will have a large benefit.

All the country is in a state of "Shakspeare mania," and at Mr. Dimsdi's assembly and party (the latter attended by "fit and proper persons") "Le Roi Lear" was the only subject talked of, and actually ended. The Austrian and Prussian Attachés did not seem very pleased at the whole affair and left early, as they could, and there was something whispered about the two provinces being reconciled to Denmark under a "proportionate settlement"—that is to say no one could understand the matter, a Danish part for the Danes and a German for the Germans. Let us hope this view does not mean impending war. Mary Anderson has been performing lately in Edinburgh, and, as a reciprocal movement, a total banishment of the Scotch from the Lyceum. Mary Anderson is a favourite with the Irish, and, of course, England for the English. Great would be the smashing of shillelahs if Miss Mary Anderson, "the Irish girl," and Mr. Mc Caudd kail in Aberdeen" and lost tears shed in Dublin; for, locally and all politics apart, our actors are universal, and we have sent English places, either here, at the Cape, India, or Canada, are filled by Irish and Scotch.

So, as we learn from the secretary of the Archæological Institute, Mr. Parnell, the Bachelor of Arts. Our most interesting harvest, as far as the Great Eastern Steam Launch is concerned, is likely to be of course to save them. This is as it should be. The great Alexander is said years that Mr. Phelps, Mr. Pechter, and Mr. Phillips was, however, for his wisely taken a beautiful couplet, which will be quite new to half the London critics, and yet John Fletcher wrote it in King Arthur's time:

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

From Fletcher to Shakspeare is an easy step. The National Committee met on Monday, under the presidency of his Grace the Marquess of Chandos, and resolved to celebrate the birthday of the bard of Avon. No mocking Theories asked troublesome questions, and the Committee separated with a cheer. Let us hope that "Cæsar's darlings" of sacrifices, were in such force that, had even the great Julius been there, he would have been "knocked down" and "trodden down stairs like a shove-groat shilling." This is symbolical, of course; but it is very much agreed with the Shakspeare Committee, as we know from Mr. Puff in "The Critic," "when they do agree they do it with a vengeance." Let us hope that the Bard of Avon and Shakspeare should sit *eterne* in the Green Park, "pedestrial's hugely great a pigeon and a half," and that the statue will be under a canopy, and will represent (at second hand) Sir Walter Scott "in Elinbro' town." So that he will not get wet. Let us hope that the committee will not be "done" and has under a glass case, else he will loom dreadful in the London fogs, and will be "wrapped up" as well as the statue of Peel in his innocent nose. Twas a poetic thought that of the park, and one with a mask stands for fancy and a lyre for poetry, and the statue of Peel, whilst Audrey and Touchstone can be represented by Corydon, of "Sylvia" and "Phillis," and "Strephon" and "Colin" and "Damon" and the Mighty Sage.

Are we still becoming very philological all over the world? Here we had a trial between a Duke and his tenant on the meaning of the word "Gorse," and the Duke lost it, and now we have in the Times the counsel cribbed whole columns from "Richardson's Dictionary," as was vouchsafed to the astonished world by the learned Dr. Vonnels's Study of Words." Not to be behind us over the Straits, the French, ingenuous people have got a "Dictionary of Words" by the Academicians. Madame, however, claimed the *hysterica*, the *objets d'art*, the *mise en scène*, the *chiffonnier*, the *bric-à-brac*, the *mezzotinto*, miniatures, and all those things included by our dealers in the two words "dignity" and "impudence." The Academicians, it is said, have left the dictionary of Trevoux and fell out of that by the Forty of the Academy; but they have left Shakspeare and Bacon, and Byron, and awarded only two thirds of the sanctuined. Let us learn, gentlemen, from this to be careful in the definitions of the words in our wills.

The new process of engraving by the photographic and electric art, which is to surpass photopalæography, photoglyphy, photolithography, and photoincnography, and which itself delights in the name of the "photo-electric process," is making great strides. A perfectly untouched plate, which, but that it lacks sky, is more beautiful than the finest aquatint yet produced, is issued with the Art Union for March. It does not do well, however, as it is only by mark how closely art and nature are allied. Here chemistry has done that in which mechanical eye could see only the handiwork of man.

THE FARM.

THE opponents of the malt tax have obtained from Mr. Gladstone the very just concession which he half promised last year respecting the repeal of the fifty per malt tax for the brewing of beer. There are still plenty of brave words about "going in for total repeal and nothing short of that," but the public is impatient, and the temperance societies in particular, will have something to say when such an enormous sum as 6,000,000*l.* is easily raised revenue is demanded from the Exchequer. Mr. Sydney did good service at the Brewers' dinner when he pointed out that the vision of the working man spending his evenings at home with his wife and children over beer was not the one brewing was hickly arcadian and recommended the repealers to abandon that picture, and to paint their own idea of the effect of the repeal because they pay their wages partly in beer and hope to get rid of cheaper. Everybody perfectly well that brewers are the beer-house not only to shake their "eternal thirst for beer," but for the sake of getting rid of the beer. It is not to be denied that they are for the moral elevation of the working classes, and with the next to recommend cheaper beer as their "panacea" for all ills. They will find thousands of the clergy and others who know the labourer well to be quite of opinion with Mr. Mechi, that as, of course, created with "Oh, oh!" and "laughter"), that it would in the course of a few years be scarce, so that labourers would get less of it and lay out their wages in better food and meat for their families.

The *Mark Lane Express* has just published its annual tabular account of the sale of corn in England during 1863. About 600 of the most respectable and reliable farmers have lent their aid, and private enquiry has ensured correctness in returning the quantity with which our Governments declined to enquire. Of the wheat returns five are from Scotland, and the rest are in England, and 305 ever an average. For barley and oats the corresponding figures are 55 and 64, 245 and 268, and 264 and 300. From all this it appears that the farmers are indeed no comfort. The figures of the potato crop are 14, 302, 211; but when the Mowing Grass and Pasture are analysed, we find that 1,178 "slightly diseased," 216; and "much diseased," 201. The weight of the wheat is cast at 63 lbs. per bushel; barley, 50 lbs.; oats, 39 lbs.; beans, 63 lbs.; peas, 63 lbs. per bushel; and the general prospects of the country are the same as they were in England during 1863. About 600 of the most respectable and reliable farmers have lent their aid, and private enquiry has ensured correctness in returning the quantity with which our Governments declined to enquire. Of the wheat returns five are from Scotland, and the rest are in England, and 305 ever an average. For barley and oats the corresponding figures are 55 and 64, 245 and 268, and 264 and 300. From all this it appears that the farmers are indeed no comfort. The figures of the potato crop are 14, 302, 211; but when the Mowing Grass and Pasture are analysed, we find that 1,178 "slightly diseased," 216; and "much diseased," 201. The weight of the wheat is cast at 63 lbs. per bushel; barley, 50 lbs.; oats, 39 lbs.; beans, 63 lbs.; peas, 63 lbs. per bushel; and the general prospects of the country are the same as they were in England during 1863. The barley crop, more especially in the north-west and midland counties, was generally laid damaged by the August rains, and hence the quality of malting barley will not be more than an average. The yield of oats, on the contrary, was uniformly fine; and, great as was the disease amongst roots, the yield of the Swede turnip was an average, and the price has not been injurious to the working classes, and an average crop of mangold.

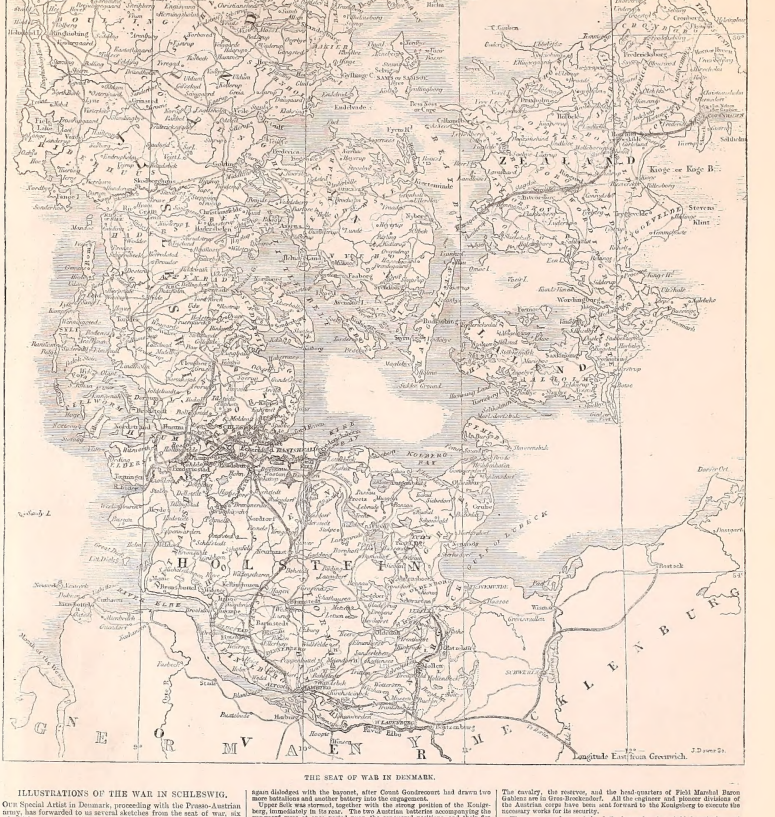
The breeders of Hereford cattle have had a great loss by the death of Mr. Thomas Duckham, of Aylton, who survived his wife little more than nine or ten months. His herd was principally derived from that Mr. Knowles, and was remarkable for its celebrity as a breeder, who was purchased as a calf from Mr. Rogers of The Grove. This blood had an extraordinary run of luck in the Show Yard. At Worcester meeting, and swelled the average not a little at the Stourbridge sale in October. Mr. Richard and Delia were Mr. Rose's greatest loyal winners, and he created a prize of three lots of his best Herefordshire grounds of Hereford, Leominster, and Ludlow. The deceased was very fond of the sport, and was a liberal subscriber to the hounds of the late Robert Luther; and it was owing to an internal injury from a fall at a fence that he met with his death. He was a bachelor, and left a widow and an infant son.

The Hereford herd of the late John Powell, of Great Hampton, fetched a good price, and the sheep still better. Many of the eminent breeders of the day were present, including Messrs. Hewer, Price, Grove, Duckham, &c., were among the purchasers. The former possession gave 49*l.* 7*s.* for the two-year-old Leominster, and 52*l.* 5*s.* for her Mentor heifer-calf; and the top price (145*l.*) was given by Mr. Hunt for a two-year-old steer by the same bull. The Hereford Agricultural Society is also meeting on the spot with a show and fair in favour of Jan. 1 as the commencement of the breeding year.

Sixty-two members were present at the last monthly council of the Royal Agricultural Society, and twenty-one of them were from Durham and the North Riding. Among the latter was Mr. Lord Feversham, the champion breeder of "the Border Leicesters," which will, it is hoped, be more generally known by the name Feversham. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been elected a governor by acclamation. The new members on the request of the Duke of Richmond, the action of sheep for the Viceroy of Egypt; and a committee is appointed to consider the duties of calving in the cattle classes. The local prize-list committee of the Bath and Gallway rejoice, Baron Leicester, Hereford sheep, hunters, roadsters, ponies, agricultural horses, with, and Mr. Thomas Duckham, of Aylton, Herefordshire Butterfly, is in high dudgeon with Newcastle for getting the meeting a second time, and its agricultural show will lead as of old with the local bonds, to which the Northumberland Society subscribes 100*l.*

From various sales we learn that Mr. Thomas Duckham Butterfly, a noun heifer-calf from Burgundy Butterfly, and a roan bull-calf by Baron Hopeful from Burgundy Butterfly, three more lots of a month from Frederick's Farewell. Double Butterfly, and Young Butterfly (Lord Feversham's), and Mr. Hewer's Duke of Hereford catalogue to very nearly sixty lots. Besides the last-named trio, it contains twenty-five cows and heifers that have had calves, seven under three years old, and a few bull-calves, principally by the Duke of Wharfdale—a cross which has "it" exactly with the Butterflies. Of these Mr. Hewer's Frederick's Farewell, Frederick's Kingdove, and Precious Stone are at present looked upon as "double-firsts." Frederick's Farewell is a beautiful roan, and is sent to the First and the Second Dukes of Wharfdale—half-brothers from Dukes with a full sister to Frederick's Farewell. Baron Hopeful's two-year bulls; but Royal Butterfly, who is exactly a year younger and has already been successful at provincial shows, is considered the favourite of medals in his last "grand tour," will not be allowed to leave Towneley except some breeder is spirited enough to top a very high price for him. Two of his sisters, Royal Butterfly 14th and 16th, were sold last autumn; but four of them, Royal Queen, Pageant, Alice Butterfly, and Vesta 3rd, are left to console the bulls. The Towneley cows are in very striking resemblance to "The Royal," who is the sire of a good portion of the herd. Royal Queen is a beautiful roan cow; Duchess 2nd (who fairly swept the prize-board in her day) and her daughter Duchess 3rd, a pair of models of symmetry and excellence. Vestris 3rd. It has been reduced by heavy sales to five, of which Frederick's Kingdove is the sister of two calves by Baron Hopeful from an important item. The Butterfly or Barrington Rose tribe musters strong, there are Butterfly, Mary, and Princess Royal, and the milk, prizes, breeding, and high prizes combined, it has no rival that we know of in Lancashire. The Rose of Sharon 13th (the latter back to those Kirkleby dames, Bracelet and Madaline: the former through Pearly, and through Pearly's daughter Alice Rose) are the chief cows. Alice Rose Pearly, with her rare white heifer Perfume, and Alice Rose Brown, both of them by Baron Hopeful, and Alice Rose Brown's son, Prince Rose, make a perfect tribe, which is pure Booth, with the exception of the very slight "touch of Bates" in Vestris's pedigree. There are about twenty cows in the catalogue, all told, and we must have never been in the ring, in many cases because they were not wanted, and in many more because they were not for sale. The bull is represented by Mr. Brierley), but it has well earned its name of "Beautiful Butterfly." It is, perhaps, the gem of the younger females. He is but little more than seven weeks before its time, and nearly five too soon for the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Leicester. He was first shown after winning the first fat-cow prize at Liverpool in '62; and Frederick's Duchess was first-prize yearling heifer at Manchester in '63. Both cows were shown from Towneley in the yearling-heifer class at Chester in '62, and Duchess 3rd was first and Alice Rose second. Alice and Violette—are still left in the herd. March 17 will witness a regular clear out. Mr. Hewer's Duke of Hereford will, however, be retained as a general without an army. Let us hope that the Lancashire skies may clear up on the day, or, rather, that the Bentley pony-car precedent may be followed, and the shorthorn parliament be held under canvas. A cheerful luncheon loses half its rest at these carnivals with rain—a heavy soaking of buyers and catalogues to follow.

The share to be paid by Great Britain for the abolition of the Sound dues has been fixed at 8,762,320 francs (over £350,000). Half this sum is to be paid on the 1st of April, 1864, and the other half on April 1, 1865.



THE SEAT OF WAR IN DENMARK.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

OUR Special Artist in Denmark, proceeding with the Prusso-Austrian army, has forwarded to us several sketches from the seat of war, six of which are engraved in the present Number. Respecting the fight on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., illustrated on the first page, it may not be amiss to state that Upper Selk lies to the southward of Selk-Noor, a lake which flows westward from Schleswig in connection with the Hadeyle-Noor, but is separated from the Schlei itself by a small dam, over which goes the road from Eckernförde to Busdorf, Frederichsberg, and Schleswig. On the south of the Selk-Noor is Nottorf, on the line of railway to the north-west of Oestorf, while to the north-west of Lottorf lies the village of Jagel, near the Rendsberg and Schleswig road. These places form a triangle, towards the south-east front of which the Danes were posted at the commencement of the day. The Austrians, however, compelled them to retire from the triangle and occupied Jagel and Upper Selk, the base of the triangle, then took Kosigsberg, between the road and the Selk-Noor, and pressed northwards towards Veidelsberg, where the first line of the fortifications of the Dannewerk position is situated, and which extends on the east to the Schlei, and on the west to a place named the Red Krug. The following report of the battle, by Field Marshal von Wrangel to the Emperor of Austria, has been published :—

Head-quarters, Damendorf, Feb. 4.

I beg most respectfully to inform your Imperial Majesty, in continuation of my telegraphic despatch of yesterday, that, in execution of the dispositions made by me, the 6th Austrian Army Corps marched yesterday in two columns upon Lottorf and Gottorf. The advanced guard, with these places the vanguard of the first column, Count Gondrecourt's brigade, first encountered two Danish squadrons, which retreated after a slight fire. Two companies of knights, six Danish battalions then became visible, with one or two batteries, which immediately opened fire upon the Austrian front. The Imperial troops, headed by the 19th Jäger battalion, returned the fire, and, as soon as one battery and two other battalions advanced, they rushed forward to attack with the bayonet. The Danes, who up till then had made a stout, gallant contest under fire, did not meet the attack, but retreated. They took up a new position upon the heights immediately in the rear, and were in like manner again dislodged with the bayonet, after Count Gondrecourt had drawn two more battalions and another battery into the engagement.

Upper Selk was stormed, together with the strong position of the Kosigsberg, immediately in the rear. Here the Danes made a stand, and their vanguard were at once pursued upon the conquered positions, and their fire directed upon the Danes during their retreat to the Dannewerk. The 11th Jäger battalion covered the batteries upon the Kosigsberg. At this period of the action the heavy guns from a Danish work, recently completed and armed, opened fire against the Kosigsberg, and were met with a vigorous reply. The balls of the Danish artillery passed far away over the Kosigsberg.

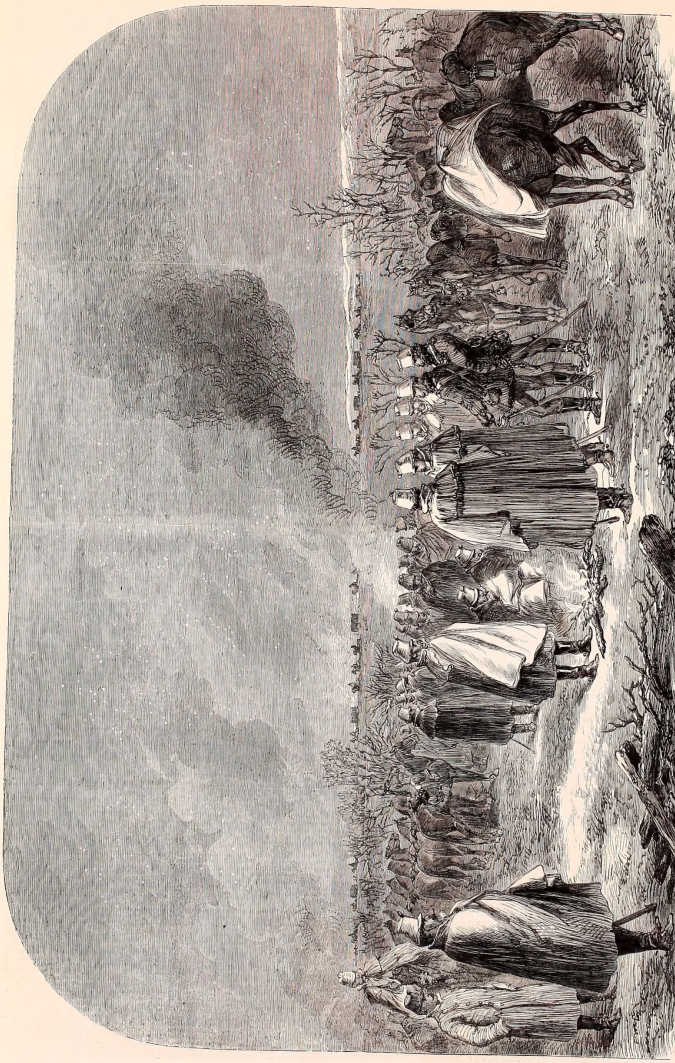
The brigade of Count Gondrecourt has suffered but little loss, the extent of which, in fact, have hardly been yet ascertained; but too great praise cannot be given to the bravery displayed throughout the engagement by the troops of the determined leading of General Count Gondrecourt, and the universal bravery of the troops. The brilliant and unforeseen result of the capture of the Kosigsberg, however, quite compensates the loss we have suffered. Among the Staff Colonel Benedek, of the King of Prussia's infantry, and an officer of the regiment Martini are badly wounded; further loss in killed and wounded exceed several hundreds, upon a cursory estimate. The 9th Jäger battalion of the Nostiz brigade has equally participated in the battle and the victory. No exact account can be given of the Danish loss. Many dead and wounded were left upon the field, about 100 prisoners were brought in, and a gun was captured in the advance by the 19th Jäger battalion.

Lieutenant-General von Gablenz, commanding the 10th Corps-Selk raid, in company with their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince Frumia and Prince Albrecht (senior), as well as the Princes Frederick Charles and Albrecht (junior), who had come up to receive the dispositions for the following day. During this action the combined Prussian division of infantry of the guard had also advanced to take up the position assigned to it in the front. The column advancing on the Schleswig road came in collision with the Danes in Jägel. The village was occupied by 1000 men and four guns. Two Austrian companies appeared simultaneously at the eastern extremity of the village, and a general attack was made in combination upon the place. At the second attack the Danes were dislodged from Jägel and retreated to the Dannewerk. One gun, with ammunition waggons, fell into the possession of the Austrians. The division thereupon took up its position between Alt-Rensdorf and Jägel, to unite with the Austrian pickets across the Kosigsberg to Falmdorf.

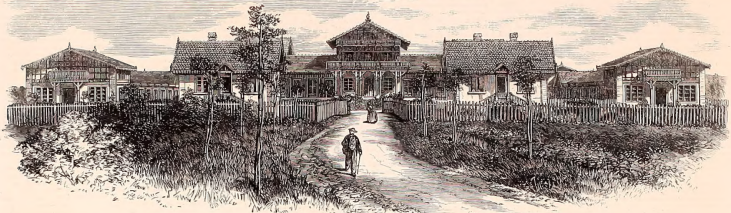
The head-quarters of Lieutenant-General von der Mülbe are in Kropp. Count Gondrecourt's brigade, owing to its great losses, was relieved yesterday evening by the Nostiz brigade, which now has the advance. Count Gondrecourt's brigade occupies Upper and Lower Selk; Lottorf and Gottorf are held by the Brigade Dormus; and the Brigade Thomas is in Falmdorf. The cavalry, the reserve, and the head-quarters of Field Marshal Baron Gablenz are in three Bordenkrüger. All the engineer and pioneer divisions of the Austrian corps have been sent forward to the Kosigsberg to execute the necessary works for its security.

The correspondents of the daily journals give vivid descriptions of the battle-field of Selk after the fight. One gentleman writes as follows from Rendsburg on the evening of the 5th inst. :—

I have just returned from a visit to Over-Selk and the Kosigsberg. I set out at nine this morning, with three or four others. . . . At Breckendorf, which had been the Austrian head-quarters on Wednesday and Thursday, we began to see signs of life, and we had not advanced half a mile further on the road to Selk when we met the first detachment of Austrians. . . . In the open could we now here and there see regular fireworks, the smoke of camp fires. Since Monday 11,000 Austrians and as many more Prussians have had to bivouac in the open air. The country between Breckendorf and Over-Selk was of the bleakest and most inhospitable description. For miles not a tree was to be seen. Hedges there were none, as the Danes had cut down what few there existed previously to their retreat. The villages and farmhouses are few in number and at wide distances from each other. The inhabitants of the farmhouses had all fled since the end of last week, and they, or the Danes, had carried away every article of furniture and every bit of provender and foodstuff. Consequently the troops had had nothing to eat but what they had on the ground when we arrived, and the commissariat was not a degree above zero. As we afterwards learnt from the officers and men themselves, the privations they had undergone from Tuesday to Thursday were fearful in the extreme. By Tuesday night there was not a crumb of bread or a glass of drink in any of the few villages in the neighbourhood for miles round. On Wednesday and Thursday the majority of the troops had nothing beyond a slice of black bread to eat and cold water to drink. Wood was nowhere to be had without fetching it from a distance of several miles in the rear. The army had brought but a single tent with it, and in this wintry weather the men had had to pass three nights in the open air while it was constantly raining, hail, or snowing. Numbers of the men had no blankets, and the camp fire in many instances. When we arrived on Friday morning, however, the latter evil had been remedied, partly by the arrival of wood and turf from a distance, partly by the pulling down of the deserted farmhouses and cottages in the vicinity. The various parts of the camp which we may were full of bustle and activity. Here an ox was being slaughtered and cut up; while at the fire the regimental cook was preparing warm morsels for the famished soldiers.



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: THE 9TH REGIMENT OF HUSSARS (PRINCE LIECHTENSTEIN'S) BIVOUACKING ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF OVER-SELK, AFTER THE FIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE FISH NURSERIES AT HUNINGUE, FRANCE.

THE HUNINGUE FISH NURSERIES.

Ponds or reservoirs for the breeding of fish are no new invention, but are as old as civilisation itself. We do not intend, however, to trace their history to a very remote age; our purpose will be served by a brief allusion to ponds which may yet be seen in the land of the golden carp (China), where the culture of fish and other denizens of the water is carried to a marvellous state of perfection. The trade in fish spawn on all the large rivers of China forms an important branch of commerce, and fish is, in consequence, one of the cheapest articles of diet in that great and densely-populated country. It was, no doubt, the knowledge of what was constantly being done in China that incited the luxurious Italians of the far back times to study the art of fish culture, and the acclimatisation of various fishes and crustaceans. If we can believe the classical writers who have left us various scraps of information on these matters, the most ingenious devices were resorted to in order to give to particular fishes an artificial flavour. Crustaceans were sought on the shores of Britain, and the seas of Russia were explored for fishes to be acclimatised in the fishponds of Rome or Naples.

The art of pisciculture, after being lost for ages, was rediscovered and practised in Germany a century ago; but nothing came out of the discovery of a practical nature, except a series of experiments by M. Jacobi on the artificial fecundation of trout spawn. The next time we hear of the art of pisciculture is in connection with the natural history of the salmon (1838-40), when the Duke of Buccleuch's forester, Mr. Shaw, undertook to solve, by means of gathering the spawn of that fish, that the parr was the salmon in its first stage. From gathering the spawn Mr. Shaw proceeded to artificial manipulation and fecundation, and so proved his case; but his experiments have been often detailed before, so that we shall not say more about them than that they were the first of the modern experiments in connection with pisciculture.

It has been asserted that a Scottish gentleman travelling in France communicated a knowledge of the art of fish-breeding to some peasants of La Bresse, in the Vosges; but we rather think this to be a mistake, and that the late Joseph Remy discovered the art himself while in pursuit of his vocation as a fisherman. It is certain at all events that France has been the first country to make a commercial use of the discovery, the Views of the fish nurseries of Huningue here given testify to this. It is now over twenty years since the French people began the systematic breeding of fish on the artificial principle—i. e. spawning and fecundating by hand manipulation; and during that period the fresh-water fisheries of France—and it is needless to say that, in a Roman Catholic country like France, fish is a most important food element—have been re-peopled with a healthy finny population, and that many of the rivers have, under this new system of fish breeding and protection, become of great value to the country.

The suite of buildings at Huningue is devoted to the extension of the piscicultural system, having been erected with a view to the reception and distribution of fish-eggs, as also with the intention of providing accommodation for such experiments in acclimatisation as were to be conducted there for the benefit of the French fisheries. M. Coumes, of Strasbourg, is the designer of the buildings and ponds which occupy altogether an extent of ground equal to eighty imperial acres of our measurement. It is not, as a rule, found convenient to hatch the eggs at Huningue, as the young fish could not be very easily transported to such great distances as the ova; but a few thousands are always hatched for the purpose of being experimented on so far as food and growth are concerned. Millions of eggs are annually collected by the *capteurs* of the establishment, and, with a small percentage of loss, these are successfully hatched—first for a brief period at Huningue, and afterwards in the particular water which they are designed to populate.

The establishment at Huningue and all its branches and other business have been incorporated into one of the Government departments of France—that of the roads and bridges; and it has been very well and cheaply administered, the annual expenses not being much over £3000, which, when we consider that it collects and distributes from fifteen to twenty millions of fish eggs per annum, cannot be considered at all extravagant. A good idea of the place will be obtained from the two Views which we publish. The reader is not, however, to suppose that the ponds are used (as has been erroneously stated) to hatch the eggs. All the ova which is



EXPERIMENTING PONDS AT THE HUNINGUE FISH NURSERIES.

collected is kept under cover in one of the long halls of the side building. There is, of course, an abundant supply of all kinds of water, and the engines are used for pumping the water from the south of each of the fish as are kept for study. The principal fishes manufactured at Huningue are the Rhine and Danube salmon, the Umbre chevalier, the lake and river trout, and the fera—a very plentiful fish.

The fish nurseries of Huningue are situated about three miles from Bâle and are accessible from the St. Louis station of the Mulhouse and Bâle Railway.

FINE ARTS.

THE DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The decoration of the dome of St. Paul's seems likely to be long proceeding for want of funds, notwithstanding that advertisements inviting contributions have been very frequently inserted in the papers for several months past. Since 1858, when a subscription was first set on foot for the purpose in connection with the Fine Arts Exhibition, a total sum of about £1000 given for stained-glass windows and other special objects in the scheme of decoration by the London Corporation, the Government, and private individuals. Since the proposed national guinea subscription, about £600 has also been received. These sums have left a small proportion of the amount required for completing the work—namely, £7000. And yet what a bagatelle is this to the ten or twelve millions annually expended on the maintenance and decoration of St. Peter's, at Rome! That the public should so slow in responding to the appeal is the more inexplicable as it is perhaps, partly due to the supposition that the Dean and Chapter have funds at their command for the work. The fact, however, is that funds are barely sufficient to keep the building in tolerable repair; the cathedral underwent being on the reduced and limited scale determined by recent Acts of Parliament. The Dean and Chapter do not even share in the increased values which have accrued to property on the estates by the lapse of time. Of that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have the whole advantage. When it becomes more generally known that the Dean and Chapter endeavour to secure the proposed object, subscriptions surely must, in these days of universal competition, pour in freely. Meanwhile, we think of the enormous sums expended on trading speculations of all kinds, and now in connection with long-lauded exhibitions, and of the very shadow of the stately dome of St. Paul's, it seems—nay, it is—nothing short of the height of folly to suppose that the whole metropolitan cathedral should have remained—be it remembered—unfinished for ever.

That it is unfinished people appear to forget entirely, and rejoice to be told that Sir Christopher Wren had a complete plan for its completion, which he now proceeded to carry out, but which he had not the means to execute. With the exception of Sir James Thornhill's paintings subjects in the cupola, and some frigid grisaille by Mr. Paris, nothing whatever has been done to complete Wren's design. The mosaics proposed by Wren, and, indeed, challenge comparison with any similar structure in Europe, and is decided by the most competent authorities to be second in the great prototype, St. Peter's; but what a contrast is there between its symbolic scheme and the meaningless monotony of the decoration of Sir Joshua Reynolds and several artists of his day offered to paint a series of wall pictures in the nave and aisles gratis, but the offer was declined by the Dean of that time as "Popish." Public opinion has at length, however, even in Calvinistic Scotland (witness the Cathedral of Glasgow), come to admire these classic and noble works.

A renewed effort to stimulate the public to contribute towards the decoration of St. Paul's was made by the Archbishop of York, when, in his address to the Church Congress, held at the Mansion House recently, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at which a resolution was also appointed to invite subscriptions of a guinea and upwards from the whole nation, the attendance of the Queen was solicited as the supreme metropolitan interest. We have ourselves endeavoured to advance the good cause in various former articles, and more than once have lamented that we have also expressed some regret respecting certain (as we think) ill-advised arrangements which resulted in the extensive employment of Mr. Stevens for the decoration of the cathedral, and the fact that public opinion was virtually ignored as regards the course of artistic effort. We have always held that the public should suspect that the course adopted was very considerably retarded the active and energetic labours of Mr. Stevens during the last few years. At present we will describe the nature of the decorations decided upon for execution by the Dean and Chapter, and which will determine for the completion of the interior (at the head of which is his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury), as the Archbishop of York intended by Mr. Penrose, the cathedral surveyor and accomplished architect.

The proposed decorations may be compendiously described as imitative of those of St. Peter's. The imitation is however, very limited in degree, and will be executed with materials of a very different order. We must not imagine that the interior of the London cathedral could ever rival in splendour the far more rich and magnificent shrine of the chief temple of the Roman Church. The proposal consists primarily in filling eleven windows at the east end of the choir and transepts with painted glass of "the highest quality, uniform in style, design, and execution." In filling the lancights of the clerestory and other suitable compartments, and ultimately the dome itself, with paintings in mosaic, and the general scheme will be one of a simpler description of mosaic, consisting of inlaid marbles (sometimes called "marble tarsia" the chiaroscuro inlay of the Italians), and generally in gilding and incrusting with coloured glass and marbles all of the architecture as require it to complete the decorative framework. It is also deemed of pressing importance to fill the great west door in the south transept, and to complete the stallwork of the choir and other works which have been left unfinished. The mosaics, as elsewhere, at present limited almost exclusively to the choir. Six of the windows will be filled with the twelfth verse of the Benedictus of St. Zachary, the Cross, Death, the Grave, the Resurrection, and Pentecost. Three compartments in the aisles will contain the three representations of our Lord, Moses, and Elijah—together illustrating the Transfiguration.

And now a few words on the works actually in progress. It seems, then, that the mosaic of the great window for the stained glass has been intrusted to Professor Schnorr, of Munich; and the windows are to be executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London. The lower central window of the apse, given by the Drapers' Company, and the great west window, given by Mr. Thomas Brown (of the firm of Longman, Brown, and Co.), have been commissioned from the German artist. Should the approval of the Archbishop of York, Mr. Penrose, as this gentleman has himself announced; and it is further stated that the mosaic for the former window is progressing rapidly at the apse. Now, we would not for a moment depreciate the skill of the veteran German painter and decorator, but we cannot refrain, as we must be confessed that our glass-painters have hitherto distinguished themselves chiefly in works of a Gothic character, and not those which would harmonise with the architectural style of the cathedral. Nevertheless, most of Schnorr's designs are tame or trite enough that manner is a comparative merit, and the artist is an academic and too pictorial for the proper function of stained glass. Our own artists have been sorely neglected in this respect, and even if they were all incapable, there is no reason why the designs should not be procured from the best Continental painters and artist-painters. At all events, English artists might have been invited to compete, and then, had they failed, the work given to them may like as much to British art might have been avoided.

The mosaic scheme of Professor Schnorr is perhaps given—though still provisionally, we hope, upon approval when executed to scale in a small model of the choir now being prepared for the purpose. Upon the circumstances, if possible still more regretable, because in this case there was some pretence of inviting open competition, he may pronounce, for what other word is applicable, seeing that only four artists (three English and one French) were asked to compete? One of these, Mr. Stephens, the sculptor, now nothing; another, Mr. G. F. Watts, contributed a slight sketch, but disclaimed to compete; a third, Mr. F. Leighton, contributed immeasurably the finest of the only two sets of finished drawings sent in; but he was passed over for no apparent reason, unless we discover except that his design might have been considered by an architectural purist somewhat free in the lines of the composition and draperies for the position it was intended to occupy; and the choice fell upon a French artist, whose drawings (whatever the merit of that gentleman as a sculptor may be) are of the character of mere marble inlays as that now in the South Kensington Museum), remembered—a "fer-de-lance" reminiscence of Michael Angelo, foiled almost ridiculously in expression and foreshortening, and had only this one merit, if such it be, of filling the space in stiffest symmetry. We now learn that this artist has been intrusted to prepare the designs for all the mosaic mosaics below the cast windows. Such a result is certainly startling. While we have to deplore the incapacities and designers as Messrs. Herbert, Maclise, Dyce, Watts, Armitage, Cope, Ward, Egg-Hall, Townsend, and Leighton, we cannot but think the choices before we need seek the assistance of any French or German artist, in which the Royal Academy, especially, has of late years been obliged to call in Baron de Triqueti or even Professor Schnorr. There is in the world right that every artist possessed of the walls of the building in the works of these foreigners; but it is absurd to suppose that, in the present day, they are the only artists fit for the architectonic requirements. Absolute identity of style in the mosaics is evidently not considered to be essential, and we are glad to learn that at last an English artist, Mr. Alfred Stephens, the successful competitor for the Prince Consort memorial, whose design was declined to compete before, has executed a design for one of the spandrels of the dome arches, of which report speaks favourably. It is also highly also to learn that the whole of the panels of the choir will be publicly exhibited, together with photographs of the designs for the mosaics, before execution. We regret, however, that entire publicity and open competition had been the rule in this case. The Royal Academy, in the case of the recent public competition that the drawings were not publicly exhibited (for they could only be seen after private application and delay at the Chapter House), and we suggested that a committee of taste, composed, say, of Royal Academicians, should be appointed to select the best from the national work. We have returned to this disagreeable subject now that it is necessary that the public should be made aware how it is adopted. Although one may not be permitted to have any very strong national and patriotic sympathies in the regard to a work of such vast importance as St. Paul's, nearly all the decorations in our English Protestant cathedral—the last resting-place of our great artists and statesmen—have been executed by Englishmen, probably Catholic ones? May we not be supplying in St. Paul's to some future artist a new and noble field for his genius?

Where spread the states of Verdo and Lugaret?

Only a fortnight since we announced with regret that Mr. Pyne, R.A., had been compelled by ill-health to finally relinquish all hope of ever being able to complete the series of frescoes relating to the history of York, Any difficulty in the way of the work—namely, that the Queen's Robing-room of the New Palace, Westminster, and that the Royal Exchange—has been overcome, and Mr. Pyne has been restored to the Exchequer. Already the poor painter's resentment has been somewhat softened by the receipt of a cheque for £1000 from the Treasury, at Streatham, Surrey. We shall give a biographical notice of Mr. Pyne's career in our next issue.

The next exhibition of the Photographic Society will be opened from the 23rd of May to the 28th of June, inclusive, at Pall-mall. These exhibitions have hitherto been held during the months of January and February, and have generally resulted in a balance on the wrong side. The change of date will, it is expected, attribute to the unfavourable season of the year chosen. The space in the new gallery being about 3000 ft. of wall-space, there will be ample room and made-up pictures, not the result of photography alone, with the usual accessories of photographic apparatus.

Mr. Francis Bedford, the well-known photographer, has published a series of photographs of Shakespeare's house and the grounds to many at the present time. These are seventeen views of scenes and localities in connection with the immortal name of Shakespeare. They comprise four exterior, and as many interior, views of the church—the latter showing the font at which Shakespeare was christened, the monument of Ann Hathaway's cottage. The remaining six views of the room in which Shakespeare was born, the gateway leading to the Chapel Lane, with the Grammar School, the rear of New-place, the High-street, and Townhall, and the old bridge.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. announce that the Art Union Association has just issued the Wimbledon prize certificates alluded to in the last issue. The design is by Arnold Koehler, engraved by Ward and handsomely illuminated card, containing the words (to be filled up properly) "Wimbledon Prize." Beneath is a shield bearing the Union illuminator. The rich design is in very good taste, and reflects much credit on the artist. Messrs. Cassell have also issued drawing by Miss Tenison, daughter of Lady Louisa Tenison, and a niece of Lady Waterford. It is a pretty sketch, and is framed in a handsome certificate, price 5s., at the office, Pall-mall East. One prize only can be awarded to each artist.

The celebrated Grimani breviary, full of magnificent illuminations of the Flemish school of the sixteenth century, and long the boast of the school, and which has long been one of the chief treasures of the Library of St. Mark's, Venice, is now exhibited in London.

Casts of two large and elaborate bas-reliefs of "The Passage of the Red Sea," by the late Mr. Gailey, of Rome, have been offered to and accepted by the South Kensington Museum. One of these remarkable works was, it will be remembered, in the International Exhibition.

On Art and *Artists*, by Leslie Walker, is announced as the first of the whole of the pictures by this artist forming the "Victoria Cross Gallery."

A small picture, called "The Death of St. Joseph," exhibited for the first time in public at the Fine Art Society's, has been brought to engrave as such, and which all London was by placards informed would be sold by Mr. Christie, in King-street, St. James's, and up by auction the other day at Paris and realised to some English bidder the magnificent sum of 1240*l.*—something under £50!

MUSIC.

The success of Mr. Macfarren's new opera, "She Stoops to Conquer," is a triumph not only to this admirable composer but to the English school of music, of which he is one of the greatest representatives. That it is a genuine success is proved by the fact that to which we have been so long accustomed—a compound of French, Italian, German, and English. It is not a "pasticcio," but in the words. Mr. Macfarren's style is drawn from "the well of English undefiled," and he has proved that he can, as he ever contrary, well established and enriched by all the resources of modern art. In this respect the libretto, which is compounded of the dramatic work of the composer, "Robin Hood!" the difference between them being that if the one is a picture in oils the other is in water-colours. Mr. Macfarren has also shown that he is less characteristic of the England of the eighteenth. In the subjects of the two operas—the one founded on Goldsmith's delightful play—one of the most genial and delightful comedies ever written, and the other—"Robin Hood"—one of the richest since the days of Shakspeare—a comedy abounding in humour, and a romance full of poetry. Mr. Macfarren's first opera stage has been intrusted to the veteran Fitzball, who, if he has not produced a work of the highest literary merit, has proved the fact of a writer of great experience in this walk of dramatic literature. It is not a lofty one; but still it demands greater skill and ingenuity than are possessed by the common run of the persons who are denominated "playwrights." Mr. Fitzball has preserved with tolerable completeness not only the plot and incidents, but much of Goldsmith's delightful *ex* cause and sterling humour. It is true that he has made some blunders—one, especially, of a serious kind, for he has ruined one of the most important characters of the drama—the Landlord, Tom Tiverton, by making him Hardcastle's cousin. Assuming it necessary to simplify the piece, he has left out Mrs. Hardcastle, while he has attempted to preserve the underplot of Hastings and Constance Neville, of which Mrs. Hardcastle's plots and intrigues form an essential part; and in doing so he has fathered upon Hardcastle much of the meanness, baseness, and falsehood which in the comedy belong to his thoroughly unsuitable spouse. The character is thus rendered a jumble of absurd inconsistencies. Had the underplot been retained, Mrs. Hardcastle ought to have been retained also; but this might have been turned to good account even as a musical part; but perhaps the better way would have been to leave out the underplot altogether. An opera can scarcely be made too simple in its subject and plot, and the delightfully comic incident of the hero mistaking his mistress's father for an innkeeper, and hereby hangs the whole comedy, would have made quite sufficient for a comic opera. With this fault, in our opinion a great one, the libretto of Mr. Macfarren's opera is much superior to the common run of opera librett. It is gay and amusing, with just as much of the sentimental as is necessary to create interest in the main interest. The music (as we have already said) is throughout English. It is, moreover, full of melody, and shows that the composer has been inspired by the spirit and gaiety of the subject. To speak in detail of the beauties would be to enumerate almost every piece, every air, concerted scene, and chorus in the opera; for there is not one of them that do not possess some characteristic trait worthy of notice. But we can only point out a few of the things which have made the greatest impression on the public. In the first place, the opening chorus of the village group, invited with the country people engaged in rural sports—a scene remarkable not only for the beauty of the composition, but for the effect, in its spirit and variety of the music. The song which Tony Lumpkin sings, with a chorus of his merry associates, is a gem of pure English melody, and the dance-tunes are full of the quaint polity of the olden time. The scene where the two ladies meet and arrive at the Hall, and begin calling about them, to the amusement of the Squire, whom they take for "mine host" of the inn, is delightful with music, which really heightens its comic effect, especially the trio formed by the Squire's description of his wife's favourite battle, constantly interrupted by the impatient exclamations of his guests. The introduction of the bashful boy to the ladies's presence is a truly comic piece, and forms the finale to the first act. Equally good is the scene between Marlow, when the latter appears as the barmaid: it is a duet which contains much humour, and is full of melody and beauty. The finale to the second act is one of those masterly and highly wrought pieces of concerted music which remind us of Mozart and Rossini. It is a scene full of dramatic action, rising to a climax of animation at the end. It is in this scene that the most beautiful morceau in the whole opera is introduced—the four-part song, "The Contrast," which Mr. Lloyd, Miss Julia Pyne's charming piece of pure vocal harmony, not surpassed in beauty by any composition of its class which we have had the fortune to hear. There are, scattered through the opera, many songs and ballads sung by the principal performers—the closing words of Tony's drinking-ruler finale the single. Some of them are commonplace enough, but most of them have the injurious effect of interrupting the action of drama. Such things, however, will be dispensed with in the English opera, for it is on them that the profit of the published music mainly depends. We do not blame the English composers, and lead to caution which he has not the power to break through. Some of the songs, however, are charming. Miss Julia Pyne's favourites in the drawing-room.

The opera is from the stage and is performed in a manner which does honour to the management of the theatre. The "cast" of the piece is as follows:—Miss Julia Pyne is Miss Hardcastle, and looks, acts, and sings the part charmingly. Mr. Harrison does every justice to the character of Marlow, as an actor as well as a singer. In the part of Constance Neville Mr. Weiss is quite perfect for it is not in his line, and (as has already been said) has been spoiled by the author. Mr. Fitzball has had good sense and judgment enable him to give an intelligent reading of the character, and his singing is often very effective. Mr. Lyall is a comic and amusing Tony Lumpkin; and the parts of Hastings and Miss Neville receive justice from Mr. Thorpe and Miss Cowell. Mrs. Aynsley Cook is very good as Mrs. Hardcastle, but contain some pretty music, which is exceedingly well sung. In respect to the mounting of the piece, considering that it is the second series of the stage, the theatre maintains its high and well-deserved reputation.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of this week, excellent altogether, presented some features of peculiar interest. One was a lovely Trio in C minor, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, by Mozart, composed in the year 1788. It was a piece called a "Divertimento" (a term now obsolete) for one of Mozart's pupils, Countess Thun. It was a delightful production, in the form prevalent at the time he began his career, but in no sense behind the age, when compared with the majority of the modern style, but full of grace and beauty, and redolent of the genius of Mozart. It was beautifully played, the principal violin being Mr. Viewtemps, the violoncello Mr. Paque, and the piano Mr. Charles Harper. The other remarkable feature of the concert was Mdme. Arabella Goddard's magnificent performance of Beethoven's sonata in B flat, op. 22, one of the earliest and at the same time one of the finest works of the great master. Mdme. Goddard also played (with Mr. Viewtemps and M. Paque) Mendelssohn's well-known trio in D minor. The vocalists were Miss Banks and Mr. Santley.

There was a morning performance of "FAUST" at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Monday last, and the house was crowded to the doors. Gounod's masterpiece was found exceedingly attractive for juvenile visitors and families reading at a distance. There is to be another on Monday the 25th inst. The last evening performance of this opera will take place on the 5th of March, when it is announced that the winter season will terminate.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.—The management have permitted but a brief run to poetical comedy, as "Romance," successful as it has been, is already superseded by a prose drama, skilfully constructed and well written, but with a melancholy ending. By Mr. Watts Phillips. The title of the new piece is "Paul's Return," a title so far objectionable that it discloses the secret of the mystery at the very first. Perhaps, however, to the principle of expectation rather than of surprise, we owe the interest with which the audience followed this supposed central piece to the story of the play. In this we trace a number of effective theatrical touches and some not unfamiliar situations, dramatic incidents, frequent not only in French but English plays. In fact, they form the common stock of what may be called the sensational drama, room drama, in general which deals in matters wholly conventional, and has already created a special class of actors for its delineation, and, in fact, has its own school. In the craft, however, filled many parts in this domestic and fashionable style of drama with considerable credit. We have not the slightest objection to mystery, to suspense of long standing, who has sustained the credit of his firm by the exercise of those qualities which he has not been slow to display on occasion of which he suffers much remorse. Of course, we require to know who is to be the victim in the end, and that rectification is somehow connected with Paul's return. Paul is the son of a wealthy but capricious commission merchant, who has adventured as a gold-digger in San Francisco, and serves to introduce us to a new set of scenes. Mr. Watts Phillips, who sufficiently established his claims on the occasion, Paul has been successful at the diggings; he has had a romantic experience, has returned to England with his earnings, and left him to make Bruisington, Sir Paul's native town, his future home. This leaves his way home as he best could, without means. This leaves Paul to turn up under the name of Abel Honeydew (Mr. George Fisher), as the suitor of Beatrice, the daughter of Goldsworthy (Miss Kate Saville), on whom Paul had set his own affections. Honeydew, the rich money-lender, would purchase the hand without the heart of the young lady by a loan to the merchant sufficient to replace the fortune of his niece, Blanche Wilton (Miss Rebecca Powell). The papers relative to this young lady's account with her guardian Paul has in his custody, having encountered Spencer Wilton, her father, abroad, who had confided the precious documents to his keeping. The reader will guess the rest. Honeydew is checkmated just when he thinks he has won the game, and is made to disgorge the wealth he ran away with, and give up fair Beatrice also

to honest and persevering Paul. Blanche also is united to a lover, her cousin Herbert (Mr. H. Forrester), a disinherited young Lieutenant. There are other characters representing members of the Goldsworthy family, which are intended to the talents of Mr. H. Marston and Messrs. Mellon and Sexton. These were all well and distinctively played; but the greatest credit is due to Mr. Yardley, Mrs Saville, and Miss Fowell, who supported their respective roles with well-practised talent and consistence of purpose. The scene of action in the saloon on mansion of Goldsworthy, near Richmond; and a view of the Thames at Richmond forms a great attraction to the piece. The success of the new play was unquestioned, the author was called for, but being in Paris, could not appear.

Gretna.—On Monday a version of Mr. Mosenthal's "Deborah" was produced with very great success. The adapter of the play has not thought it necessary to add to the title of his piece that the whole now stands in its primitive simplicity. The management has shown laudable courage in placing so grim and severe a drama as poetry on its hands, and also in evident aim and desire to elevate the character of the performances at this theatre. No house was overcrowded on the occasion, but during the evening an extraordinary state of excitement prevailed, which indicated the highest interest in the experiment. The play was carefully mounted, the scenes being new and the costumes brilliant. The part of the colossal Yorkess was powerfully sustained by Miss Fanny Herrad, who gradually won on the audience until she completely subdued them by the spell of her acting. Some applause was delivered, and the concluding scenes were rendered with so much pathos that the house was completely hushed. Miss Herrad's delivery of the actress was called three times before the audience and greeted with boisterous applause. It must be confessed that the other characters, Jacob Isaacs, as Joseph, her lover, acted with great feeling portion. Mr. Addison as Hannah, the Jewess, and Mr. Hamilton, daughter, for whom the outcast Deborah is deserted, sustained the part with admirable grace and feeling. The action was relieved by a ballet in celebration of the wedding of the daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean—The progress of Mr. and Mrs Charles Kean through the Australian colonies, from their first reception in Sydney has equalled that which they had already met with in Melbourne. Addresses were read to them at the Prince of Wales's Opera House, and they have also been complimented by the Governor-in-Chief, Sir John Young. Their engagement at Sydney is for eight consecutive nights. The first will probably realise a clear £600. After the 26th of January they were to return to Melbourne, and there remained for about a month, before a subscription was opened for one of the nights' representations. On the 20th of February they were to re-appear at Melbourne, remain until March 5, and then proceed to Hobart Town. Another £500 was offered to be raised for readings at Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, but the offer was not accepted. Mr. and Mrs C. Kean have, so far, no reason to regret their visit to the antipodes.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall's eighth lecture on "Experimental Optics," which was given on Thursday the 11 inst., was devoted to further illustrations and explanations of the phenomena of colour. The power of the molecules of the eye to any particular colour is blunted by exposure to that colour was shown by the ordinary experiment on a coloured wafer. The eye was fixed on the complementary colour; a red disk gave a green wafer, while blue produced orange, and so on. Another experiment, in addition to the facts that yellow and blue light, when combined, produce white light, while the combination of pure yellow and blue rays of light form white, was stated to be due to the former not being pure whites. The analogy of the combination of light and sound, in relation to the wave theory, was pointed out and illustrated by a series of tuning-forks, &c., and the properties of coloured media were stated to be due to actual mechanical impressions made by the vibrations on the ætherial and other media. White light was that ray which appeared to us low as 8 and as high as 30,000 vibrations in a second, they were in the case of the vibrations producing different colours, each one, represented by a certain number of millions. It was stated that the spectrum actually consisted of the three primary colours, red, yellow, and blue, and not of seven, as Newton, the English, and the late Dr. Young had asserted to be the case. The rays of the solar spectra, telling that the red rays (as those of heat) produced the great effects of warmth, whereas the blue rays, possessing the greatest force, the immense influence on the progress of vegetation. By means of a solution of sulphate of quinine, uranium glass, &c., the less understood sense of the rays of spectrum, which possess great chemical power, although invisible to the human eye. The lecture was concluded with an account of the phosphorence—viz., the property which some bodies possess of absorbing and emanating a portion of the light which falls upon them. It was stated by the final experiment was the exhibition of this beautiful spectacle, that of the phosphorescence of the diamond, which was considered to be the study of the luminous properties of the stone.

Professor Wanklyn, F.R.S.E. (of the London Institution), gave the Friday evening discourse on the 12th inst., on "Milk and Other Animal Bodies" (i.e., the artificial production of the substances commonly got from the animal and vegetable kingdoms). He began by stating that various organic products lying on a tray before him, pointing out how different they were in properties, some liquids, others solids; some hard crystalline bodies; others soft; some white or colourless, others most brilliantly coloured, and employed in the last account as dyes; some poisonous, others highly nutritious, pungent, or acid; some without marked physiological action on man. Notwithstanding these differences, they were all produced from one and the same source—viz., the living plant. They were all produced from one and the same source—viz., the living plant. They were composed only of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, some of them consisting of carbon and hydrogen only; others of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, or nitrogen; and others, again, of all four. To call to pieces any one of the substances of these classes was easy enough—to obtain, for some sugar, extracted carbon and water from it, remarking that it was only necessary to abstract the water and they had the carbon in a state of purity into its ultimate elements—carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. More than fifty years ago chemists could put to pieces any organic substance, and separate it into carbon; but not before the year 1828 had they succeeded in putting together in the laboratory any one of the products of the living plant. Up to that time it was considered that compounds which were produced by the agency of life were, as to a certain extent, living bodies. The artificial production of the body was considered as those of a living animal, and required for its complete disposal of this nation, and hence the great philosophical interest attached to the synthesis of Organic Substances. The first step in this direction that it was in vain that we took 72 oz. of carbon, 11 oz. of hydrogen, and 88 oz. of oxygen (the proportions of these elements in sugar), and mixed and heated them together: no sugar could be got in that way. In order to form organic bodies a much more roundabout way was necessary, and one which was only very slowly found out how to do this. The chief achievements in the way of the synthesis of organic bodies were the making of urea in 1828, of formic acid in 1855, of acetic acid in 1845, and of fatty matters in 1854 by Kolbe, 1861. Within the last ten years (1854 to 1864) "transformation by series," or what is the formation of simple substances by Berthelot, Wurtz, Frankland, Fridel, Berthelot, Beilstein, and many other chemists have made important contributions to the art of building up organic bodies. It was ten years, but we have no space for the purely chemical details. We must not, however, pass over the formation of organic bodies by the agency of life himself by the action of carbonic acid upon solanum-oleig, which was repeated in the presence of Professor Faraday, Professor Miller, and Professor Odling in the chair.

Professor Frankland began a course of twelve lectures "On the Metallic Elements," on Saturday last, Feb. 13, with a few introductory remarks upon the broad distinctions between the metals (now numbering fifty-one) and the thirteen non-metallic elements; 1, oxygen; 2, hydrogen; 3, nitrogen; 4, sulphur being opaque, and in the facility with which they conduct heat and electricity; 5, fluorine; 6, iodine, when combined with metals; 7, bromine; 8, chlorine; 9, selenium; 10, arsenic; 11, boron; 12, silicon; 13, carbon; and 14, phosphorus; the latter following carbon in the order of the quantity of necessary with that of ironstone, and the combustibility of phosphorus in the air. The lecturer then proceeded to the consideration of the silver-coloured, soft, and ductile metal, potassium, which was first obtained by Sir Humphry Davy in 1807, by the decomposition of potash by the agency of the galvanic battery. Potassium was found to be a constituent of all the above-mentioned qualities. The non-metal carbon occupies a metallic intermediate position, combining chemically with oxygen to form do not form bases with oxygen. Nevertheless, with few exceptions, it is the most ready to distinguish from the rest, as it is the most widely diffused in animal from a plant. As a rule, metals expand by heat more than non-metallic bodies, and consequently are less dense or heavier. Diminution of sensible, but this is not the case with lead, and consequently is also more malleable than the rest. The metals and non-metallic substances are next applied to many important uses in the arts and manufactures, bridge, Armstrong guns, boiler rivets, &c. Metals differ among themselves in regard to expansion by heat.—The melting points of metals extend through nearly the entire ranges of temperature at our command. By means of the intense cold produced by ether and the condensed carbonic acid in the form of snow, mercury was solidified; but it became liquid when put into icy-cold water. On the other hand, it required the intense heat of fifty coffee's Crowe's battery in the electric light to fuse the metal tridium. The volatility of metals was illustrated by the fact that mercury boils at a low temperature between the values points of the electric light lamp.

Professor Tyndall's ninth lecture "On Experimental Optics" given on Tuesday last (Feb. 16), was devoted to the consideration of the nature of the present view of philosophers as to the physical constitution of the sun and its atmosphere. Various coloured flames were produced by placing in a large gas flame, intensified by the blowpipe—e.g., yellow from common salt (chloride of sodium), green from salt of copper, and red from strontium. Pieces of several of the metals themselves were then placed between the glowing carbon points of the electric lamp, whereupon most beautiful rays of colour—yellow, green, blue, &c.—were produced. After explaining the construction of Kirchhoff's spectroscope, Dr. Tyndall first exhibited the spectrum of the electric light and then the spectra of various metals, showing their characteristic bands: sodium, a bright yellow; copper, green; zinc, blue and red; lithium, crimson; and so on. Each of these spectra was formed of luminous rays, and, finally, a mixture of various metals gave a spectrum exhibiting distinctly all the characteristic bands. The lecturer then proceeded to explain how we obtain the spectra of the sun and the fixed stars. The spectrum of the electric light was then compared with that of the sun, and it was shown that the former lacked the blue and violet rays. In addition Dr. Tyndall referred to the fact that the solar spectrum, when closely examined, showed a great number of dark lines, which were at first noticed by Wollaston, but which had been named "Fraunhofer's lines," after their most profound investigator. The origin of these lines is now discovered to be the power which a colour possesses of eliminating its own colour from the spectrum. The sun as now considered to consist of a liquid nucleus surrounded by a flaming atmosphere. These coloured rays, which this atmosphere itself can absorb, are extinguished, and consequently appear as dark lines in the spectrum. In addition to the fact that the sun's nucleus is a bright metal would appear in place of every dark line of Fraunhofer. Hence, it is concerned that neither these characteristic bands are replaced by dark lines in the solar spectrum are proved by the following experiment, which was performed in the following order:—

Mr. J. Frankwitch, F.R.S., will give the Friday evening discourse on Feb. 26, when he will explain the Mode of Ascertaining the Presence of Absorbed Gases, Smoke, &c., their Geological Position and History."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESSICUS.—We believe your computation to be erroneous, but have not sufficient data at present to form a decided opinion.

J. T.—The attack in your game should be conducted in the manner pointed out at page 147, Vol. XLIV. of this publication.

J. P. M.—Your solution of No. 308 is correct.

DERWENT.—Your solution of Problem No. 311 is correct.

J. B. R.—It shall be examined.

J. B. T.—It shall be examined.

W. H. W.—Your solution of No. 311 is correct.

A SCOTT.—See replies to "J. E. of Aberdeen," in our last number.

J. E. of Aberdeen.—The Chess Column of the *Illustrated News* is a forum open to everybody who may have a desire to communicate with the public, and we are not responsible for the views expressed by our correspondents. If Black had interposed his Queen at move 6c you could have replied.

J. E. of Aberdeen.—The Chess Column of the *Illustrated News* is a forum open to everybody who may have a desire to communicate with the public, and we are not responsible for the views expressed by our correspondents. If Black had interposed his Queen at move 6c you could have replied.

DERWENT.—Your solution of Problem No. 311 is correct.

J. B. T.—It shall be examined.

W. H. W.—Your solution of No. 311 is correct.

A SCOTT.—See replies to "J. E. of Aberdeen," in our last number.

J. E. of Aberdeen.—The Chess Column of the *Illustrated News* is a forum open to everybody who may have a desire to communicate with the public, and we are not responsible for the views expressed by our correspondents. If Black had interposed his Queen at move 6c you could have replied.

J. P. M.—Your solution of No. 308 is correct

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1247.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

DANISH SUFFERING AND ENGLISH SUCCOUR.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot, under the auspices of the Marquis of Clanricarde, for the purpose of providing relief for the sick and wounded of the Danish army. A few timely and earnest words in support of it will awaken, we are confident, an appropriate echo in the hearts of our readers.

The simplest plea of suffering always tells powerfully upon the British public. Reliable information that any portion of the human family is wearing away precious life in the endurance of pain or privation let loose upon it in the performance of duty, and a reasonable assurance that money will be of any avail to mitigate the evil, are, thank God! the only keys needed in this country to open, for purposes of kindly aid, the purses of all who either have, or who try to persuade themselves that they have, something to spare. The moan of distress never fails to evoke sympathy and help as soon as, and as far as, it can make itself audible; and there would seem to have grown up among the well-to-do classes of this kingdom a craving to dispense some part at least of their substance in alleviating the lot of those whose circumstances have been less fortunate than their own. A really urgent case, therefore, needs only to be stated to attract towards itself all the assistance which pecuniary liberality can furnish.

But the sick and wounded of the Danish army have a far stronger claim upon us than that of suffering, however severe it may be. The miseries and anguish they endure have been inflicted upon them in the faithful discharge of patriotic duty. There is no occasion to sift the right from the wrong in the political complications which have brought about the collision of arms in the Duchy of Schleswig before we can give our hearty sympathy to the Danish soldier. He, at all events, was in his right place when calamity overtook him, doing the work which he was pledged to do, resisting the progress of invasion upon the soil of his Fatherland. His cheerfulness, his courage, his unfaltering observance of discipline, his ready acceptance of whatever toils, dangers, and sacrifices military obligations might impose upon him, commend him in his hour of distress to our tenderest solicitude. The appeal comes to us from brave men who have heroically stood for the defence of their King and their country, and will therefore be sure to call forth a ready response.

But there are several other considerations besides the simpler ones to which we have above adverted, which will tend, so far as British feeling is concerned, to give cumulative force to the appeal. Be the political merits of the Dano-German quarrel what they may, it is clear enough that everything which the two great German Powers demanded of Denmark might have been obtained as certainly, probably as speedily, without bloodshed as with it. So far as the Danes had it in their power, they gave assurance that they would do all that had been formally required of them; and, last Austria and Prussia might hold Danish promises cheap, England, Russia, and Sweden offered themselves as sureties for the good faith of Denmark. All, therefore, that the Danish Government could constitutionally and honourably do to avert hostilities, it had done. But it was all to no purpose. The German Powers, for reasons which we will not stay to discuss, but which derived their force from the political state of Germany, and not from any insensibility of Denmark to the obligations laid upon her by her own engagements, resolved upon military intervention, and, with unseemliest haste, and in spite of the protests and remonstrances of other European Powers, rushed to the execution of it. It is no self-sought catastrophe, therefore, which now overwhelms the Danes—no



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: AUSTRIAN OUTPOST NEAR LOTTORF.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 216.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the full text of the commercial treaty between France and Italy concluded on the 11th of January, 1863, and ratified on the 19th of January, 1864. Imperial decrees follow, applying the treaty to Algeria and to the Italian Legation.

The Minister of the United States in Paris gave a ball on Monday to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Its attendance was numerous.

The Duke de Persigny, Grand Master of Public Ceremonies, in his sitting on Saturday last, decided Mr. Grote, of London, Foreign Associate, in the place of the late Lord Macaulay. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove, of Brussels, Correspondent in the section of General and Philosophical History, in the place of M. Mignet. M. Ernest Desjardins, of Dijon, Correspondent in the section of Politics, Administration, and Finance, in the place of M. Dunoyer.

M. Dumas has returned to Paris, and this week at Paris. At the first day's sale eighty-six sketches produced 85,000f. (£3400). The second day's sale was still more successful. The fifty-seven pictures which were originally exhibited in 1849, and afterwards at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, produced 200,000f. (£8000). The 100,000f., and 700tf., or in all, upwards of 25,000f. The total of the day's sale exceeded 30,000f. (£1200).

A bail for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund at Paris will be given at the Salle Herz, in the Champs Elysées, on the 29th instant. It will take place at the Grand Hotel, Boulevard des Capucines, and will be under the special patronage of the Empress Eugénie.

Enormous quantities of snow have fallen in the departments of Herault, Aude, Aveyron, Lozère, Gard, and Ardèche. The railway has been temporarily interrupted in consequence.

Upwards of 100 Mexican officers made prisoners by the French and residing at Havannah have given their pens in their adhesion to the Government of the Archduke Maximilian, and will probably return to Europe by the steamer which will leave on the 1st October. A telegram from New York states that Juarez had resigned his presidency in favour of Comonfort. It is evident that the letters of this and other leaders would give their allegiance to the French. "The empire," says the telegram, "was publicly solemnised at San Luis Potosi on Jan. 4."

SPAIN.

The Queen has distributed 120,000 reals (£1200) among different charitable institutions on the anniversary of her birth-day.

A bill for a new electoral law has been brought forward in the Cortes.

News from San Domingo has of late been contradictory. That the Spanish army is suffering frightfully from disease is admitted on all sides. We have this week received from the York reporting, on the authority of the Havannah correspondent of the *Herald*, that at a council of war Santana urged the Spanish General Commander to petition the Spanish Government to abandon the island. A despatch, however, from Madrid announces that Santana is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army there, in place of General Vargas.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

A report that a conference for the settlement of the Dano-German dispute has been agreed to by Denmark, accepted by Austria and Prussia is confirmed by various telegraphic despatches. It is said to be proposed to hold the conference at Paris. The report is that the two German Powers have refused to suspend hostilities, but they are to be confined to Holstein.

The military movements by the Austrians and Prussians during the last week have been of a very important kind. The evacuation of actual operations has been looked for from Düppel, where the Danes are now entrenched. The Austrians have been anxious to see whether or not the invaders would march into Jutland, and so attempt to cut off Schleswig from Denmark. A telegram from Copenhagen, dated Friday, asserted that they had actually entered Jutland in considerable force, and that a battle was expected. Nothing of importance taking place. On Friday night the Prussian guards were at Kolding, a town just inside the Jutland frontier, a bridge over the Lesum having been cut to have come on the following day, as a telegram of Sunday says—

"The allied troops entered Jutland to-day. The Danes have in considerable force at Fredericia; but the value of this position is somewhat lessened by the fact that communication by railway is getting to Middlefort is interrupted by the Prussians, who have planted their batteries on the eastern bank of the Little Belt, and command the strait. The Danish transport-ships are thus compelled to go all round the island of Fünen to reach Copenhagen."

Before Düppel Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia takes supreme command, and has the Austrian troops under his orders. On the 18th instant the Prussian head-quarters are Gravenstein, where there is a palace (to which we give an Engraving on page 205, in which Baron Christian Scheel resides, and where he has their residence. About 30,000 Prussians are said to be in the neighbourhood. On Thursday week the Prussians crossed the Little Belt, upon which both German and Danish accounts agree that the Danes were at first repulsed, but were subsequently victorious. On Friday there was a similar affair occurred. Meanwhile, the invaders have successfully thrown a bridge over the Gudsaa, and have thrown across into the little peninsula called Broagerland, a movement which brings them into the rear of the Danish position at Düppel. The Danish ironclad, the Holt Kraake, attempted to destroy the bridge, but was replied to by the Prussian batteries, and was compelled to retire. All the line of the engagement, and the ironclad retiring, after four hours, with a shot through her funnel.

The Danish account of the engagement:—"The first gun from the battery proved that the vessel was only 1,000 yards off; and, as soon as the second gun was properly adjusted, their fire became exceedingly accurate; but the vessel replied with great precision. Several shells exploded on board the monitors from her after-deck. Her hails also flew over the battery, and caused great confusion. The guns, to the number of six, in fortifications, besides lodging in the roof of the magazine, demolishing the stairs leading to the upper gun-deck, and damaging the pieces several pontoons which were placed in the rear of the village. The firing lasted half an hour. The fort was struck by shells which passed towards the close by the battery, which, however, at length poured in a well-aimed volley from the starboard guns. The effect of this, and the steamer sank deeper in the water, her firing was inaccurate, and at last, after receiving, as was supposed, forty hails, she was observed to weigh her anchor and steam off. She was fired at by the other battery, and did not reply. It was thought that she had sustained much damage in the fore part; and that it was her intention to be at work at the pumps, it was clear that there was a considerable leak. As soon as the vessel was out of sight, the first battery also lay to, apparently to repair damages."

There was a slight engagement between the Prussians and the Danes in front of the position of Düppel on Monday. The German reports state that in the action on the 18th 200 men and five officers of Marshal Wrangel himself, made a reconnaissance, pushed in the Danish outposts, and captured a redoubt in front of the left wing of the Danish works. They subsequently retired, having lost only twenty-three men killed and wounded. They also took 120 Danish prisoners, with several colours. The Danish account says that, on Monday morning, a Prussian reconnoitring force, 200 strong, attacked the advanced line, drove in a regiment, and took possession of the village of Düppel. Another Danish regiment, supported by the artillery, then drove the Prussians out, and retook the redoubt. Later in the day the Prussians were dislodged from the village of Düppel by the fire of the Danish works, and that they "left many dead and wounded on the field." The telegram adds that the two Danish regiments which took part in the action had 200 men and many officers killed and wounded, and that the Danish army was in high spirits.

Interesting sketches of the Danish soldiery are contained in the recent letters of the *Times* correspondent with the Danish army. Of their excellency, so far as mere build and frame are concerned, no doubt, he says, need be entertained:—"Most of them are tall, stalwart youths, with white faces, ruddy cheeks, rich flaxen hair, the complexion of women combined with more than manly power of endurance. Many of the Danish regiments seem to make no impression upon them. We had encounters all the way from Schleswig; incessant manœuvres and marches about Schleswig and Eckernförde. Out in the country the snow lies on the roads in heavy drifts; but the men toiled through it, day and night; they stand on it, for aught I see, as if it were their own element. They are all cheerful, good humoured, fond of songs, and march to the tune of their favourite air. Den tapper Landsoldat. Their clothing is substantially good, and admirably suited to the climate. Their warm overcoats come up to their very ears, and fall down to their ankles. The infantry are armed with excellent rifles, the new gun of Reffye. Denmark has no rifle regiments. Prince Christian and his staff wear the uniform of the Prussian Jägers. Tall as all their foot soldiers are good shots with their rifles; still, they may not be a match for the Jäger and Prussian sharpshooters with whom they have to contend, whose swiftness of motion the Danes have had occasion to imitate, and whose dark shako has already had such terrible effect among their officers. The Danish cavalry are mounted on the greatest part of the horses brought by land from Schleswig to Jutland. The field artillery consists of thirty-two-pounder rifled guns, in light batteries, horses, both saddle and draught, are good, large sized, and somewhat heavy, but fit for the hardest work."

In a subsequent letter, dated 15th inst., from the Danish headquarters, he says:—"The extraordinary severity of the weather—to weather—such weather as seems, indeed, to have astonished all the southern encampments—continues unabated in these latitudes. After five or six days' incessant snowstorms, we had yesterday a raw, blighting, eastry wind. To-day we have a thaw and heavy rain. The streets in Sonderburg are in a sodden mush for the present; the town are cut up by deep ruts and holes; men and horses plunge knee deep, splashed and bespattered from head to foot and mire. I rode yesterday to the outposts, and saw a battalion of infantry crouching under each shelter or in the open air, wet and black, and after all them, cooking their dinners in a ditch with their kronaux fires, while about a hundred yards off the enemy were doing the same thing. Now, with the biting snow drifting right into their teeth, almost doubled up under the cruel wind, they are on duty in front.

Soaked, or nipped, or numbed as they may be, these Danes, he says, always evince the same cheerful, hearty, good humour. "Whatever they lie, they march as they are bidden, never, apparently, hasting any of the necessary halts, and when many pause to say to them, 'Their mutual good nature, their deference to their officers, their goodwill and courtesy to the men, never belie themselves on the road or in barracks, under canvas, or in the open air. They have, for instance, I believe, of a complaint against any of them. The fact is, they are all soldiers, and soldiers in arms, by nature, with the patience and dignity which stand them instead of the most efficient discipline in the army. Nothing can be more generous with a British Officer than which can only be safely shown to men who know their places. Their March is steady and silent, always in compact masses: I hardly have any variations in the pace even in the deepest snow, or heaviest rain, from the Danewerk. They seem to have a natural instinct for order; they keep their ranks as if by the eye alone. A shout, a whistle, or a word may be relied upon for stonewall firmness, I believe, for unshaken fortitude under the direst trials. Anything like dash and impetus, when the Prussian Jäger is at bay, I should think, to be unknown in them. There is, let me be understood, nothing like gloom or sullenness about the Danish soldiery. They laugh and sing. They indulge in a song at times, crack their jokes, and have their subdued talk to each other, as they march, or rest, or fall in. The Danish army, as a whole, they are a quiet, earnest, imperturbable set. To see one of their companies of skirmishers, or their horse artillery in the advance, or their saddles bolt upright, demure, mute, each with a china pipe hanging from his mouth, you would not take them to be the same part and parcel of their uniforms, is a remarkable sight—refreshing, odd-true.'

A very favourable opinion has been formed by the writer of the condition of the population. The well-being of the whole of the country, and still more of the two islands of Denmark, is everything, he affirms, that the most sanguine philanthropist need desire. In many districts there is no poor-rate and no poor.

Contrary to most other reports, the *Times* correspondent with the same affirms that the Danes like Schleswig as a part of Denmark. He says—"I had been so often and so generally assured by my German friends that the Danes detested the Duchy, that I thought it would be sure to pass over to the enemy, or even fire on their Danish officer, that I was rather surprised to find that not a few of the men from the Danewerk offered the best chances for mischief to the disaffected, and that not a single instance of desertion occurred, not one man missing, and as attentive to their duties, as ready to follow their officers when ordered to advance as the rest of the army of the 1st Regiment, who are enlisted among the Copenhagen citizens."

The Germans have begun the work of destroying the Danewerk. Hundreds of peasants and labourers are employed in the work of demolition.

The following letter, issued to Danish men-of-war to capture all German vessels. A blockade will be declared by Denmark of all ports on the coast of the Duchies, from the mouth of the Eyder upwards, from the 25th inst. The Danish cruisers have fallen in with some three or four vessels, and an embargo has been laid on the vessels of the one, a merchantman at Elsinore. The Danish frigate Jylland is now in the Baltic, and the Niels Juel is off Kiel. It is said that a Prussian corvette and two gun-boats are coming from the Mediterranean to join the Prussian squadron in the Baltic. The Austrian Government have ordered a squadron of twelve men-of-war to be equipped for service. The Austrian vessels are to consist of German merchantmen against the Danish cruisers. At the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 16th, it was resolved that an embargo should be placed on the ships of Denmark, and that the immediate issue of the embargo laid by the Danes on German shipping not belonging to the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg has been ordered by the schooner Venus, Captain Brache, which was lying at anchor in Yviesa.

A treaty has been signed between Prussia and Oldenburg granting to Prussia the right to form a naval station and other military establishments in the bay of Jahde. This treaty, which has long been opposed by the Liberal party in Oldenburg, appears to be a sign of combinations of great importance.

The following are the resolutions adopted by a majority of the commissioners on the affairs of Holstein and Lauenburg:—

1. That the High Federal Diet declares to the assembly upon the constitutional affairs of Holstein and Lauenburg to propose a further report with all speed concerning the execution in those duchies of the Saxon act that was arriving at a decision upon the claims that have been put forward. The committee, in pursuance of this request, will take as basis the Treaty of July 8, 1852.

2. The conference of Ministers held in Wurzburg last week agreed to the proposition of Saxony that the minor States should be united in a league for the purpose of forming a contingent of troops and maintaining to withdraw forcibly from the Federal Diet the right of disposing of Holstein. It was also resolved not to sanction any convention affecting the rights of the duchies, and that the Federal Diet alone has to decide on the succession question. The conference further resolved that federal troops should be sent to occupy Holstein, and that immediate preparations be made for the mobilisation of the army of the German States.

The Austrian Government has addressed a circular despatch, under date of the 16th inst., to all the members of the German Confederation. The following is a summary of that document:—"It is admitted that the London Treaty is not binding upon the Federal Diet. A vote to that treaty taken by the Diet in conformity with the propositions of

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

RETURN OF THE CHANNEL FLEET TO ENGLAND.—Lisbon, Feb. 24, 6.35 p.m.—The Channel Fleet, having received sailing orders, leaves on Saturday next for Portland. The wind is south-westerly, blowing a fresh gale.

AUSTRALIA.—Plymouth, Feb. 25.—The Maid of Judah, from Melbourne, left the 14th of January, and Port Phillip in the Channel. She brings 8200 ounces of gold, valued at about £12,000 sterling.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The King of the Hellenes has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Mr. Charles Dickens has consented to preside at the annual dinner of Unionists, to be held in Edinburgh in the month of May.

A new Conservative club, called the Junior Carlton Club, is about to be established. The names of the Duke of Beaufort, and Colville, Mr. Disraeli, and Colonel Taylor.

A cheap dinner for the poor at Bermondsey Borough was burnt down last Saturday morning. It had seven rooms and thirty-six occupants, of whom all escaped with their lives.

The General Theatrical Fund banquet is fixed for Thursday, March 10, and the chair (which was occupied last year by Mr. Charles Dickens) will on this occasion be taken by Mr. Alfred Bunn.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs of London, and the high officers of the Corporation, at a banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening, which was served in the Long Parlour.

The sale of the costly service of silver and silver-gilt plate, valuable furniture and effects, and carriages and horses, of the late Lord Lyndhurst has taken place this week at the great rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, 8, King-street, St. James's-square.

Dr. Lankester held an inquest last week on an infant poisoned by a dose of laudanum administered by its nurse, to whose custody it had been given it for a cough. The coroner, as a warning, related the case of an infant's death having been caused by a dose of Godfrey's cordial.

This year there were posted in London, for despatch to the provinces on the morning preceding Valentine's Day, upwards of 413,000 letters, or 1 in every 3 of the population. Of these, 1 in every 10 was referred to the Queen's Post Office from the receiving-houses on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., for delivery in London or elsewhere on the 14th, the number being 134,000, or 10,000 above the average.

Arrangements have been made, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales, and substantially under that of the Whole English female aristocracy, to hold a Bazaar in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, for the sale of articles of ladies' work, in aid of the funds for building a church in the Haymarket, now in the metropolis. Though these schools are of so origin as recent as 1859 they have 650 pupils on the registers, and have already obtained the aforesaid French in the streets near Leicester, Golden, and Soho squares. At present, however, the accommodation is limited to 200 children, and this is the next the outlay, so that there is occasion for this extraordinary effort on their behalf.

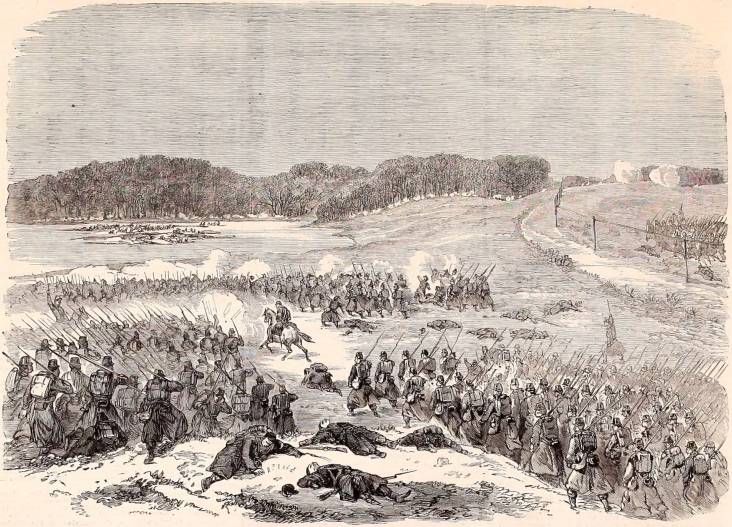
The Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., Alderman and the governor of St. Thomas's Hospital is now directly raised by the filing of a bill in Chancery by the governors against the treasurer, Mr. Hankey, jun., with Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain, to restrain the Corporation from using a certain portion of the City cash, amounting to £70,000, in addition to the ceiling the hospital out to any instruments without the previous consent of the governors. The governors, in their corporate capacity in the matter of the Corporation to interfere in their corporate capacity in the matter of the trust and to this measure the governors of the hospital object that the intervention of the donation governors is said to have been done at the request of the donor himself.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce, consisting of delegates from the chambers of commerce throughout the country, held a meeting in the metropolis this week. The business taken by the association is of the most important character. The question of the Channel Islands' commerce is examined by the association and an opinion pronounced on it. Among the other subjects discussed were the commercial treaty with France, the abolition of the interference of the Board of Trade with commercial matters as a work now neglected by our Government in the interest of foreign nations, the reform of the Bankruptcy Act, the Customs Consolidation Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, the British timber; and the often-debated question whether belligerent goods on an enemy's ship is subject to capture. The meeting was unanimous in favour of their exemption.

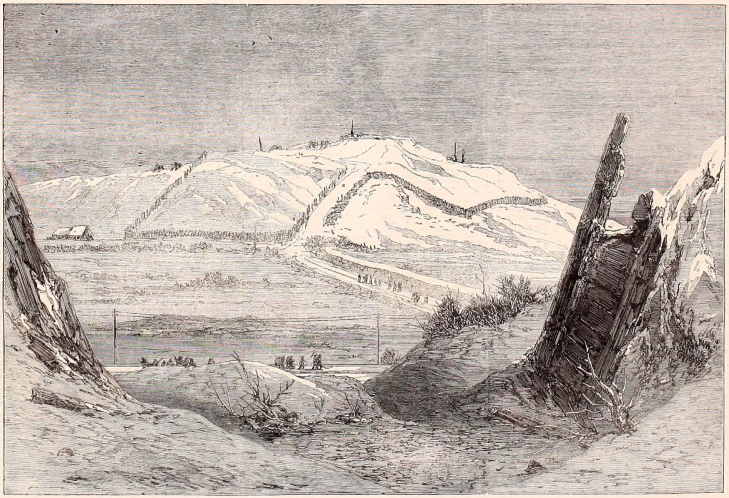
The Court of Common Council of governors of King's College Hospital was held on Thursday. From the report read by the secretary it appeared that 1,000 patients had been admitted into the house, and the out-patients to 24,962. The ordinary receipts for the year, including £420 from a fund raised by the late Mr. Hall, and £1,000 bequeathed by the governors of the hospital to the public, was £7,722, and the total expenses £8,531. The deficiency of £809 was to be met by the treasurer. The hospital on account of the new buildings and current expenses had resulted in the collection of £1,000. The new buildings, which were in the Tudor and Gothic style, were framed, referred to Mr. Webster's zeal on behalf of the poor player and the establishment of the Royal Dramatic College, and the benefit performance. It also referred to his career as a manager, and to his being the master of Drury-lane Theatre during the most brilliant period of its existence. It could be no slight recommendation to the commencement of his difficult career and to the subsequent success of his management that he was the companion of such men as Sheridan, Kemble, and great thinkers. Mr. Webster responded in feeling terms, and in the course of his reply said that he was the means by which the profession had been benefited. He referred to the commencement of their career, which he illustrated by incidents he had remembered in the course of his experience.

The births of 2122 children—1086 boys and 1036 girls—were registered in London last week. In the ten years 1851-60 the average was 1824·3 the average number (corrected) was 2141. The weekly return for the first quarter of 1864 will probably exceed 2200. The number of births any week since the commencement of the year. The deaths in London in the week were 1654, of which 1654 were registered in the week, and 1654 were corrected average number of deaths in the week ending 1854·3, with a correction for increase of population, is 1654. The deaths last week were 1654, which, if the healthy considered in a healthy state, as the deaths of last week were 1654, the corrected average for corresponding weeks being 1792. Fatal cases of small-pox were 10, of measles 29, of scarlatina 16, of diarrhœa 10, of fever (typhus) 28, of erysipelas 6, of bronchitis 120, of pneumonia 251, of pleurisy 11, of other diseases of the respiratory organs 1864-63

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE BATTLE OF OVERSEE.

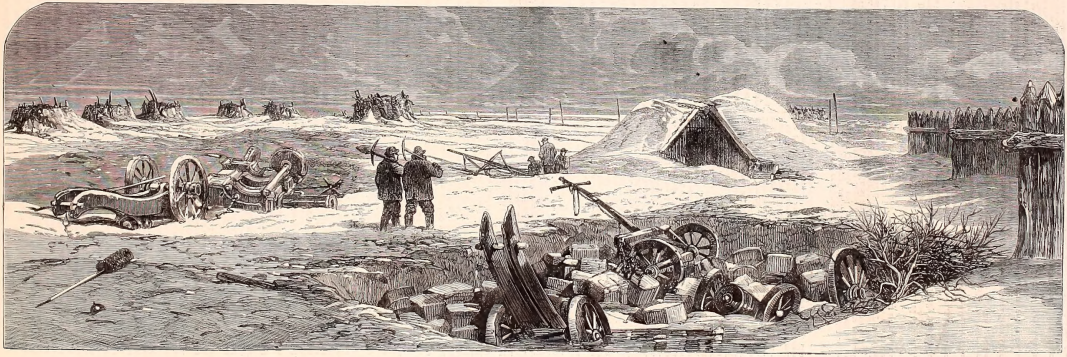


THE DANNEWERK, REDOUBT NO. 10.—SEE PAGE 214.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



BATTERY ON THE SUMMIT OF THE DANNEWERK.



THE DANNEWERK, REDOUBT No. 11.—SEE PAGE 214.

FEB. 27, 1864

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5.

SUNDAY, Feb. 28.—Third Sunday in Lent. The Romans totally defeat the Tarquins and their allies, but lose their great patriot, Junius Brutus, 509 B.C.

MONDAY, 29.—St. Oswald, Archbishop of York, died, 992. Death of Archbishop Wright, one of the reformers of the Church of England, 1641.

TUESDAY, March 1.—St. David, Archbishop and Martyr, about 642. The Royal Institution of Great Britain, founded, 1799. Sir H. Davy's last lecture by Dr. Thomas Garnett, in the Theatre, 1829. Sir Robert Peel, born, 1788.

WEDNESDAY, 2.—Chad, first Bishop of Lichfield, died, about 672. Blanchard's first ascent in England, at Paris, in a hydrogen balloon, 1784. The island of Cephalonia annexed by Great Britain, 1815.

THURSDAY, 3.—Parliament met by King Henry VI.* brought out at the Rose Theatre, Bankside, under the protection of Lord Strange, 1591.

FRIDAY, 4.—Death of the great Sobieski, in Poland, 1696. The establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, 1824. Abraham Lincoln assumes the office of President of the United States of North America, 1861.

SATURDAY, 5.—Death of Carregidio, 1651. General Thomas Graham defeats the French, under Victor, at Barossa, 1811. Death of the great mathematician Lagrace, 1837.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 1′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.	RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Miles.	Inches.
	Inches.	°	%	0–10	°	°		Miles per Hour.	Inches of Rain.
19	29·727	32·8	79	6	39·3	29·7	NW. to NW.	271	·021
20	29·737	32·6	76	6	39·2	27·7	N. and NE.	276	·028
21	30·218	31·4	87	6	39·6	28·1	E. and SE.	281	·033
22	29·965	29·6	70·7	6·1	42·6	29·6	SE. to E.	261	·013
23	...	...	...	...	42·6	29·6	...	261	·033
24	29·648	29·2	85·8	6·2	39·7	32·7	NW.	29	·053
25	29·393	29·2	85·8	6·2	39·7	32·7	NW.	29	·053

* Rain and melted snow. † Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at noon, at half-past nine a.m. and 10 p.m.:—

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Barometer in inches reduced to 32°	29·7275	29·7371	30·2181	29·9715	29·9715	29·6484	29·3945
Temperature of Air	39·0	37·8	39·8	37·8	39·0	41·0	41·0
Temperature of Evaporation	36·0	35·6	36·0	35·6	36·0	36·0	36·0
Direction of Wind	NW.	NW.	E.	SE.	SE.	NW.	NW.

* Read at 10 a.m.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK.

(FEB. 27), CONSISTING OF NUMBER AND HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

AT HOME.

Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate FREE BY POST within the United Kingdom, during the week in which they are dated, or the week following. Subscribers should give early notice of any change of residence, to ensure the delivery of the paper where they are passing, when they become liable to a postage of one penny each, which must be prepaid by affixing stamps to the amount. Single copies, 5d.; Monthly Parts, 5s. 6d.; or six copies for one remittance of 30s., to any address in the United Kingdom.

Unstamped copies should have a two penny postage-stamp affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The impressed stamp is of no service for parts which are to be sent abroad: those must have postage-stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of—Penny Stamps.
Australia—Penny Stamp.
Austria—Penny Stamp.
Sweden—Penny Stamp.
California—Two Stamps.
Canada—Penny Stamp. Single Stamp
Cape of Good Hope—Penny Stamp
China—Two Stamps. Three Stamps. This paper
Constantinople—Penny Stamp. This paper
Denmark—Penny Stamp. This paper
Egypt—Penny Stamp.
France—Penny Stamp. This paper

An edition is printed on thin paper specially for foreign postage. The postage of this thin paper is Twopence. Thin paper is desirable to those persons who wish to receive an extra copy for distribution abroad.

In the above list, the thin paper stands—

Germany—Two Stamps. This paper
Holland—Penny Stamp. This paper
Hong Kong—Penny Stamp
Mexico—Two Stamps
New Zealand—Penny Stamp
Prussia—Penny Stamp. This paper
Spain—Penny Stamp. This paper
Switzerland—Penny Stamp. This paper
United States—Penny Stamp
Victoria—Penny Stamp

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

It is with no very bold hand that the Government has touched the system of penal servitude, and the importance of the subject demands that the very best consideration be given to the measure which Sir George Grey has introduced. Theories of all kinds may fairly be said to have received ample discussion; and all humane and rational men are agreed upon the general principle that punishment must deal with the future as well as the past. We have by no means given up the instinctive and just abhorrence view which punishment is retributive; nor will society consent to forego the feeling that the castigation administered by the law avenges honest men upon bad men. But we have so unanimously abandoned the savage principle which in old days treated the criminal merely as a creature to be flogged, transported, or hanged; and we have resolved that, in so far as punishment can be rendered educational, it shall be made so. We maintain in all its sternness the doctrine that every man is responsible for his actions; but when he has given proof, by crime, that he has not felt or has neglected his responsibilities, we chastise, we say also not to the sufferer, but to society, that it is clear to all who are not wilfully blind that an overwhelming majority of our criminal classes have been brought up in an atmosphere of vice, and have been hardened by constant association with the worst. Society is bound by the highest law, as soon as we take the evildoer into our own hands, to give him, roughly it may be, but certainly in good faith, some kind of an education, which shall teach him, in the plainest way, the duty as well as the expediency of becoming an honest citizen. We no longer think only of the severity of punishments; we may indeed have gone too far the other way; but we assuredly value punishments most by their supposed efficacy.

Now, let us see what is the improved system by which Sir George Grey (a most upright and conscientious Minister, and one whose judgments on cases of pardon or remission received honourable recognition) hopes to combine the double purpose of penal servitude. He has evidently given much thought and pains to the subject; and it must not be forgotten that he has had to deal with it in the presence of an assembly nearly every one of whose members is a magistrate, and probably considers himself an authority upon the question. In many cases this belief is well founded, though, of course, in many others prejudice, old belief, or sentimentality has had much to do in forming the opinions which Sir George Grey has to confront and, if possible, to reconcile. Sir George proposes to increase the minimum term for which a criminal can be sentenced to penal servitude. This term is now three years. It is to be extended to five. The alteration is clearly a wise one. Five years is not thought too long a time for an honest person to devote to the learning any honest trade or calling, and it is certainly not too long a period to assign for a rogue, and probably a foolish rogue, to forget all trade but such learning since he began to crawl, in rags and dirt, about the most squalid streets, and to substitute a knowledge of his duties to his Maker and to his fellows. Five years will be found to be the term which will, in the one case, enable a man to be certain that he is to be able to do, by one fourth. For good conduct in prison the culprit is to be rewarded with "marks," and a certain number of these will reduce the imprisonment, while the largest number fixed will take off the very considerable portion we have mentioned. On this part of the scheme much discussion has arisen. It is fairly and truly said that you must not leave the question of the prisoner's release in his condition by his behaviour in prison; but, on the other hand, it is urged that the prospect offered by Sir George Grey will open the door of the gaol to let out, not the best men, but the most cunning. And it is suggested that the power of control, the Home Secretary was very desirous to impress upon the House of Commons the belief that all that we hear about the success of prisoners in deceiving Chaplains, who are naturally willing to think that their teaching have been efficacious, is nonsense. It may be an exaggeration, but there can be no reasonable doubt that the good or ill opinion of the Chaplain has much influence on the penalties in whose hands are the fates of prisoners; and it is absolutely necessary to give society an assurance that if the good-conduct-mark system is adopted the simplest precautions will be taken against its abuse. A man is not to be made a hypocrite in respect of religion, as Tartuffe was in comedy, a man, that is, to be especially false in that which is most sacred, and which alter the case. The culprit in Ireland is released, but he is under police surveillance, and may be taken back at any moment; and this is a system which may possess much merit in not; where the Fenian is concerned, is another consideration. We state it in no disrespect to the Irish character, or to the Roman Catholic character; on the contrary, if men believe in the Christianity which they profess, the existence of offences known to God, and it is creditable to any man that he can forget a crime for which the offender has suffered and of which he is ashamed. Therefore, when we say that the having been in prison is a bar to a man's career in Ireland which it is among Englishmen, we are perhaps only saying that the Irish are better Christians than we are. But, be this as it may, it was stated on all sides in the House of Commons—and the statement was received with a cheer—that English workmen will not work with a man whom they know to have been convicted. Then, what is the man to do when he comes out of prison, from which you have taken him to try to emerge as a better man? He does not return to crime; and in nine cases out of ten he does so, and the Chaplain's pet, the quickest of all. Why not keep him until you have thoroughly saturated him with honesty, and only help him to get away? If you have any doubt of his sending him back to be a criminal again, and the father of little criminals, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Among the other features of the Government bill is the increase of the term for which an offending ticket-of-leave man—that is, as Sir George prefers to say, a man with a license—can be again imprisoned. Local magistrates are also to have a power to order summary flogging in the case of a revolt in prison. Transportation is not to be entirely done away with, because West Australia is said to require an annual exportation of about 600 persons. But these are minor points: the chief point is that to which we have already referred, and on which we think the local magistrates and others should debate and make their own representations before the measure becomes law.

The King of Holland has completed his forty-seventh year. He Majesty's birthday has been on the 24th of February, 1817.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Samuel Otis Johnson as Consul in the Island of Fernando Po and its dependencies.

An influential deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday last, to urge the repeal of the tax on fire insurance. The right hon. gentleman listened to the representations made to him, and gave a favourable answer, but declined to say that the remission of the duty is likely to be taken.

The Board of Trade returns for December have been issued. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the months of December in the last three years:—

For the Month.	For the Twelve Months.
1862 .. .. .. £ 4,957,910	£ 102,918,211
1863 5,317,000	110,919,191
1864 5,746,000	116,000,000

There is a prospect of abundance of sport in the River Thames on Tuesday next, for the first time for years. There has been a fresh-water fish-angling for roach and dace, and they have been seen feeding in various parts of the river. Upwards of 60,000 persons, the members of the Anglers' Angling Preservation Society's appearance, were turned into the water last year. Although trout-fishing commences by law after the 27th of January, the fish are seldom in condition in the Thames much earlier than the 1st of April, at which time the anglers generally commence operations.

The *Times of India* says, in its impression of Jan. 29:—"The Confederate privateer Alabama is on our coast. She captured and burnt the American ship Emma Jane off Trevandrum on the 14th inst., and landed the captain and crew at Anjengo on the 17th inst. The Emma Jane sailed from Bombay on the 5th inst., bound to Amherst. The Alabama is now reported to be cruising off Quilon. Nothing is said of the fate of the American ice-ship now due, and for several American ships in this port under the same circumstances within a few days. It is expected that she may come into port for the purpose of coaling."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, left Osborne at seven o'clock on Saturday last, en route for Windsor Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Seymour, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Dr. Holmarsh, and Mr. Buff. The Queen, with the Royal family, embarked on board the Royal yacht Fairy, Commander Prince Leiningen, and crossed the Solent to Gosport, arriving at twelve o'clock. Her Majesty was received upon landing by Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Seymour, Major-General Lord William Paulet, and Captain Harry E. Edgell. The Royal standard was hoisted at the Fairy as she anchored, and the gendarmes dressed in mustached colours, but no salutes were fired. Her Majesty entered the train, and proceeded at once to Windsor. Western Railway to Windsor, arriving at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock. Her Majesty was received by Prince Arthur, attended by Under Cutin from Greenwich Park. Sir George Grey also arrived at the castle, and had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the castle grounds. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Greenwich Park. Sir George Grey also left the castle for London.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, proceeded to London and honoured the Countess of Elgin with a visit, afterwards returning to Windsor Castle. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar dined with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds.

The Queen took an airing and drives in the grounds adjacent to the castle.

Previously to the Court leaving Osborne the Queen superintended the placing of a monument in the chancel of Whippingham Church to the memory of the late Princess Sophia. The upper portion of the design, executed in white marble, consists of a medallion of the Prince, encircled by a wreath of Elgin with a vine, arranged on a shield into three panels, inclosed in arches of alabaster, supported on small columns of red Portuguese marble, with capitals and carved bases of columns of red Portuguese marble. In the side panels are the arms of the Queen and the Prince, and in the centre an inscription commemorative of the late Princess.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Emma Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Hon. Horatia Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Lady in Waiting. Lord Cremorne and Lieut.-Col. Cavendish are the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess is now convalescent, and the infant Prince progresses most favourably under the circumstances.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince drove the Princess to the meet of Mr. Brooke's harriers, at Sandringham. There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Prince had some excellent sport. The Princess returned to the Victoria Hotel to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses returned to the meet in half-past four. Dr. Sieveking, Highness returned to the meet in half-past four. Dr. Sieveking, Physician-Accoucheur to the Princess of Wales, arrived on a visit to the Princess. Mr. Curtois, master of the household, arrived from Marlborough, in charge of dishes for their Royal Highnesses.

Yesterday se'nnight the Prince walked in the neighbourhood of St. Leonards. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, took a drive.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess drove out.

On Sunday the Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at St. Leonards Church, under the Cliff. Their Royal Highnesses occupied the Rector's pew. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, Incumbent, read Prayers, Sir. Stewart, the Rev. C. M. Ramsa, and the Rev. George St. Quintin were the officiating clergymen. The Prince and Princess on Sunday afternoon drove to Hastings. Mr. Meade and attended by Major Teesdale, passed by Cuckmere House, where the Princess and Prince for an walked out. Later in the day the Prince and Princess drove for an hour and a half.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, walked into Hastings. His Royal Highness visited Messrs. Ayles by sitting for his portrait. Subsequently the Prince drove the Princess to the Caves, and afterwards visited the remarkable natural caverns.

The Prince and Princess, with the infant Prince, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, Major-General Bouverie, and Major Teesdale, left Starkey's Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, en route for Sandringham House. The Prince and Princess were conducted to their carriage by Mr. Starkey, who had the honour to receive from the Prince, on their Royal Highnesses's perfect satisfaction with the manner in which the accommodations of the Royal Hotel, Princes arrangements made for the accommodation of their Royal Highnesses during their sojourn at the Victoria Hotel. The Prince and Princess were received with acclamations throughout their progress from the hotel to the South-Eastern Railway station. The Mayor of St. Leonards met their Royal Highnesses at the station, and received the commendations of the Prince upon the admirable arrangements for the comfort of the parishes of St. Leonards and Hastings. The Prince and Princess left the railway station at Tunbridge Wells in a special train, under the conduct of Mr. Knight, superintendent of the railway, and arrived at the Charing-cross station at a quarter to two o'clock, when their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. Teulon and other directors, and Mr. Hall, station-master, and by the South Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess were warmly greeted by a crowd of spectators upon their arrival. Their Royal Highnesses entered carriages upon their arrival. Their Royal Highnesses entered carriages and proceeded to Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. The Princess drove out daily. On Thursday evening the Prince honoured the Princess' Theatre with his presence to see "Twelfth Night." The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince at Marlborough House.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Wednesday evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Hon. F. Charteris and attended by Major Cowell, visited the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy. The Prince remained two hours, and evinced much interest in the various works of art.

Yesterday se'nnight the Prince, accompanied by the Hon. F. Charteris, and attended by Major Cowell, left Holyrood Palace in a carriage and four, and passed through Preston Grange, by way of George Street Bridge. His Royal Highness returned to Holyrood on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have arrived at Bowhill, Selkirkshire, from Dalkeith House, Edinburgh.

The Duke of Montrose has arrived at the family mansion in Belgrave-square for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have arrived at their residence in South Audley-street from Walton.

The Earl and Countess of Lisnowel have arrived in Great Stanhope-street, from a tour of visits.

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven have arrived at their new residence in Great Stanhope-street from Gerhambury Park, Herts, for the season.

Earl and Countess Amherst have arrived in town from their seat, Knole Park, near Sevenoaks, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth have arrived in town from their seat, Patshall Hall, Staffordshire, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Kilmorel have arrived in town, from Torquay, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Bective have arrived at their residence in Grafton-street, from Ireland, for the season.

The Earl of Powis left Berkeley-square, on Saturday last, for Powis Castle, Welshpool.

The Earl of Harrowby has arrived in town from Sandon Hall, Staffordshire.

The Earl of Sefton and Viscount Uffington have arrived in town from Croxteth Park, Liverpool.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale have arrived at their new residence in Upper Brook-street, from Linton Park, Staplehurst, Kent.

Viscount Canterbury has arrived in town from Paris.

The marriage of Miss Adelaide Gore, daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, and niece to the Duchess of Inverness, with Colonel Rich, of the 1st Highlanders, at the lake place on March 3.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Inverness gave her annual ball on Wednesday evening at the official residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Countess of Clarendon held a brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy at her residence in Grosvenor-street, on Tuesday evening, to witness a series of tableaux vivants executed by amateurs. The same performances were repeated on Wednesday evening, which the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary honoured by lending their august presence. Lady Stanley of Alderley and Sir Augustus Mr. Chichester Fortescue entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday evening.

Lord Palmerston has given her usual dinner party on Saturday last at Cambridge House, which was numerously attended.

The Earl Russell, the Speaker (are Mr. Denison), and Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday. The Speaker will hold his parliamentary levée on Wednesday, March 2, and Wednesday, March 9, at ten o'clock p.m. Full dress.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Rev. Dr. Jeune, the new Dean of Lincoln, was installed yesterday week at that cathedral.

The Bishop of Oxford has recently consecrated a movable church and school, of wood, at Handy Cross, Marlow, the principal expense of which has been borne by Lady Dashwood, of Kirtlington Park.

In a congregation held at Oxford on Thursday week the question of conferring the degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Lord Derby was put to the vote, when there were in favour of the endowment, 161; against it, 91.

The Rev. J. M. Vaughan, of Mary's Hall, Brighton, and the Rev. Arthur Acting Chaplain at Marseilles, has been presented by the English residents there with a testimonial of respect, consisting of a silver tea and coffee service.

The Bishop-designate of Ely has nominated the Rev. Dr. Howson, Principal of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, his Examining Chaplain. The Bishop-designate intends to preach his first sermon in the Cathedral congregation in Easter Cathedral on Sunday week.

Clifton College has had a narrow escape from destruction last week from a fire that broke out in the roof. It was, however, soon extinguished by the masters and boys, with the aid of the fire-engines of the place. The damage is covered by an insurance.

On the 25th inst. a new school-church was opened at Madeley Heath, in the parish of Madeley, Staffordshire. It has been built at the cost of the Lord Crewe, the owner of the property and the patron of the incumbency, the population of about 800, which has sprung up during the last thirty years, in consequence of a colliery having been built in the immediate vicinity.

A monument to the late Archbishop Musgrave has been erected in St. Mary's Church, Ripon. It is the work of Mr. Thomas Earp, and consists of a base of carved Caen stone, surmounted with a recumbent figure of the Archbishop, in alabaster, robed in his episcopal vestments. (Full details of this monument.)

The trustees of the Bounty of Queen Anne have issued their account of receipts and payments for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863. The balance from the previous year was £2,046 10s. 10d., and the grant was £246,051. The disbursements amount to £239,310, leaving a balance of £9,018 to be carried to the year 1864.

The Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., has been elected Holsean Lecturer at Manchester. The subject of his course will be "The Life of the present year is "Capernaum." Candidates for this prize must be Masters of Arts, who have resided twelve months next term, and must write in the Latin or English. At a meeting of the Cambridge Anthropeian Society on Monday the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., was elected President.

A wooden church was opened at Barrow Gournay, Bristol, last week, on the site of an old building which was destroyed by fire in 1861, and Rockwell. The building, which has been erected at the cost of the Rev. Dr. Hutchings, Rector of the parish, is in the Early English style of the 13th century. The work is covered with lath and plaster. The interior of the building is of stained wood; there is a small chancel separated from the congregation. It will afford for between 100 and 200 worshippers. There are some disputable windows, but which cannot be seen from the outside. The cost of the church is about £1400.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. H. E. Isodore to Gittisham, Wilts; Rev. W. H. Ryan to Tankersley; Rev. H. B. Hayward to Ingoldsthorpe; Rev. W. Hill to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire; Rev. W. P. Attenborough to Fitchfield, Sussex; Rev. H. C. Dymond to Ashbrittle, Somerset; Rev. Thomas Hill to Ash, Clifford St. Gerald, Pulford; Rev. J. Elton to Devynock, Hull; Rev. H. Hutchinson to Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Ashton-under-Hill, Evesham; Rev. J. Davenport to Ingoldsthorpe; Rev. J. Bowden to Burbage with Lunsdell, Denbighshire; Rev. S. P. Hill to Wales, Rotherham; Rev. W. H. Moore to Chester; Rev. R. T. Owen to Northop, Flintshire; Rev. J. A. Shaw to Ancaster Malbis; Rev. T. J. Smith to Shortlaers and Kirk Fenton; Rev. W. Dent to Bulmer and Whenby; Rev. E. Wynne to St. Clement, Worcester.—*Guardian.*

The Chill Government has renewed their postal contract with the Panda Steam Navigation Company for another period of five years.

A British Association has been established at Buenos Ayres, in Argentina, for having military effects on board, and her detention being unknown.

The *Jewish Chronicle* states that Sir Moses Montefiore is the first Jewish member of the English Bar who has attained that rank.

The general Committee on railway bills have classified and formed into an 11 groups. Other railway bills will be taken as they stand on the 400 bills before Parliament. Two Committees on local bills have also been appointed.

According to the last report of the Victorian Acclimatisation Society, thirty-six varieties of birds have been introduced into the colony. The introduction of the Lyrgenus bee is likely to be a success. 43 cash is offered for the two twenty-fighter barrs landed at Melbourne. Several species of the cinnamomeal entomyze to introduce salmon. Ceylon elks have been liberated in order that they may propagate and rear calves in Victoria.

The Zoological Garden in the Bois de Boulogne has been lately visited by persons who have returned from Mexico, and among them are those birds and of various animals arrived from Mexico, and among them are those birds which resemble that of Virginia creeper in the fall of the year, when the leaves assume all shades of a rose peculiar to Mexico, which greatly resemble our Scotch heather. The Emperor has presented to the Garden a pair of the Mexican deer, and are easily tamed in the Mexico. They are highly esteemed as food, and are easily tamed.

During the heavy snowstorm of yesterday week the Golden Hind, of the Black Ball line of passenger packets, was approaching the port from Ireland to London with a cargo on board valued at £100,000, was driven ashore on the Kentish coast, and became a total wreck. The vessel is a total wreck. She was commanded by a very old and experienced navigator, Mr. Dongueri-lifeboat, belonging to the National life-boat Institution, immediately put off to the assistance of the vessel, and succeeded in saving the captain, nine passengers, and several of the crew. Previous to the life-boat reaching the vessel a pilot-cutter, the Queen of the Thames, had taken off from the ship and rescued some of the passengers and crew.—Mr. J. G. Allcroft, of Woodcutts, has presented to the National Life-boat Institution a new life-boat and its transporting-carriage, to be stationed at Greenacastle, near Easthourbourne. Captain Benjamin Heywood has contributed £50 to the fund for the establishing the life-boat station at Blackpool. Mrs. Browne, of Hampstead, has also given £50 towards the same object.

THE DANO-GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.—The second part of the correspondence respecting the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein laid on the table was issued on Thursday. The correspondence begins on Jan. 31, 1863, and ends on Jan. 16, 1864. It consists of 200 papers, of which 131 are despatches which never left the ground. In the first, extending from Jan. 31 to March 30, 1863, we have the correspondence between Lord Russell and Mr. Copenhagen on the claims which certain foreign powers have upon the Duchies and the Holstein Estates, showing the motives and nature of the resolution of Denmark embodied in the new repealed Patent of March 30, 1861. With the publication of this Patent the correspondence becomes more voluminous. The German great Powers and the Diet express their opinion, and the long discussion begins relative to enforcing execution in Holstein. A great portion of the despatches during this period, including the views of the German great Powers, of the Diet, of Denmark and the Duke, have already been published, but the Blue-book contains a number of more complete and authentic. The last despatch in the series is from Earl Russell to Lord Bloomfield, dated Sept. 30, 1863, communicating the despatch of Count de Bray, Mr. Buol, in which his Lordship expresses the hope that the Diet will enforcing military execution in Holstein with any view of compelling a change in the Constitution of the Danish monarchy. The papers extend to 146 pages, including 138 documents.

FINE ARTS.

THE doings of the Art-Union of London have been the subject of adverse strictures in this Journal on more than one occasion. It is with the greater pleasure therefore that we find we can give almost unqualified praise to the publication of this society for the current year. The engraving from Sir Edwin Landseer's picture which have been published by the Art-Union, the twenty illustrations by Noel Paton of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" just issued to subscribers are, indeed, a vast step in advance. These twenty designs are in outline, with just sufficient indication of shade to suggest the complete forms. In conception—poetically elevated, phantasmal, complex as is the theme—they are not an unworthy art-translation of it. If not strikingly erudite, as are the wonderful works of Retzsch, they abundantly evince poetical appreciativeness, facility of conception, and freshness in the embodiment; though the materials are occasionally too conventional or familiar to those acquainted with similar fairy-tale subjects, and the artist seems to have failed in the endless forebearings few English artists could equal them. With much twenty-tale subjects, and the artist seems to have failed in the endless forebearings few English artists could equal them. With much knowledge of the human form, Mr. Paton has not understood why they have not been executed on wood—like, for instance, the drawings of Flaxman and Retzsch—instead of steel, which gives a comparatively feeble, woolly line. The charm of wood engraving, and the propriety of its employment for such designs, consists in the fact that it compels a frank expression of the artist's intention by the necessary continuity and clearness of every line. It can scarcely be out of place to remind the reader that, as well as being an illustration of more than one of the "Lyrical Ballads" is also the author of a volume of poems which have been admired by judges neither partial, captious, nor incompetent; and that he contributed, with an illustration from his own pencil, a paper on "Fine Art" to the *Cornhill Magazine* for January, the quality, therefore, of which cannot be unknown to those who have read the article themselves. Strange to say, the apparently inoffensive little piece just named has deeply offended a portion of the public, and a letter to a journal that had just expressed unqualified and rhapsodical admiration of a poem by a writer who had already established a reputation as a poet elicited even attempt thirty lines or so in verse. Such, however, is the fact. A fortnight ago we were informed that the popular artists (it had, indeed, with the deepest sense, the insubstantial tenuity of paramount fame) had, in the course of a single day, by-days, by-law, by-law had seen it before. Ostensibly the subject was art. Accordingly, a number of artists, poets, Princes, and other personages were ranged side by side in order of precedence to the number of 1,000 in the Grove of Barbary. And, if nothing else was intelligible, it was quite clear that the whole assemblage was in a state of excitement due to failed to fancied flaw in this unlucky little *Cornhill* poem. The mountain laboured, but brought forth a mouse. The poem was duly published, with a little attention to the internal evidence of the authorship, which made such a mountain of a molehill that the whole affair was while will at once completely disappear. The writer modestly implies that he is but a learner in the art of poetry, and that he has only of late years had the opportunity to classic fame and to the author of the supposed "Lines And Sonnets" in the *Times*, "Translations from Horace," and of the "Dumen and Phidias" of a certain letter in the *Times*.

On the 15th inst. the Royal Academy of Arts, William Hogarth, the first great painter in the history of British art, will have been dead exactly one hundred years. In these times of memorials and celebrations, why should not the artists of this day do honour to some kind of commemoration? Will any one now dispute that Hogarth was, or take him for a moment from the pedestal on which the noble moral works we can make acquaintance—as, as original in his sphere as Shakspeare himself? Is it not a shame that the man who is considered the real founder of the English school? It is true, he had a little direct influence on the art-practice of his day; but Allan Reynolds has therefore been assigned the honour of being at the head of British art. Is it not a shame that the man who, with extraordinarily will recognise in the indomitable genius William Hogarth the first great painter of the modern world, and the first who, as yet, in some regards, unequalled example of its most prevailing characteristics—its love of realism, of art-thefism, the substitution of modernism in all things, and the direct reference of the work of every painter for himself and in the way prompted by his own idiosyncrasy. Are while the influence of Hogarth has been so powerful that the high-art doctrines propounded in his "Discourses" have already completely died out, and the whole tendency and practical application of genre was originated by Hogarth, and may fairly be considered to have been developed by Wilkie, Mulready, Webster, Frith, and the many more, by the host of living painters of domestic incident. And, further, it is quite impossible to understand the English Pre-Raphaelite that even English landscape is what it is. The extraordinary originality of Hogarth's genius is shown in the wonderful variety and dilettante taste of the time—and the wonderful satiric and humorous vein running through it all. Even the mere technical skill of his pictures as dramatic records of life, manners, and costumes, have led many since that profound connoisseur and patron of pinchbeck, Sir Robert Walpole, to appreciate Hogarth as a painter, as well as a painter. Against this unjust estimate he has, however, been ably vindicated by the late Peter Cunningham, F.S.A., in the introduction to a recent critical opinion. Why should we not, then, have a commemoration of such a great painter? Why not, at least, have a subscription of his collected works during the year; and let us have—as in the case of Shakspeare—a festival on the 10th of November, in the church—a stained-glass window put up to his memory in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, where Hogarth the Serjeant was baptised, and where a record of his baptism is preserved in the parish register.

Among the thousand and one propositions of memorials to Shakspeare—some grotesque, some ridiculous, some sublime and one which has certainly the merits of originality and practicability, and is by no means so far-fetched or unsuitable as it may at first appear. The proposition is that a "Shakspeare Theatre" should be erected called the "Shakspeare Bridge." It is argued, and not without good show of common sense, that the Thames Bridge, the only remaining bridge with which Shakspeare himself was most familiar—Blackfriars and Waterloo. In the former, as we have already stated, he was known as Playhouse-yard, and which is within a stone's throw of the City and of the site of the Globe Theatre, where the immortal dramas were first performed, and where Burbage, the celebrated tragedian of the time, with Shakspeare himself, played the principal parts.—The Globe Theatre, subsequently built in consequence of the triumphs achieved at the Globe, was also in the same locality, and was well known, in Bankside, and within no great distance of the Surrey and Globe theatres. In the latter, Shakspeare lived in the days of the great dramatist performed, and upon its boards did he himself, as an actor, appear before Queen Elizabeth. It is certain that, had Blackfriars Bridge existed in Shakspeare's days, Shakspeare himself—probably in company with Burbage and Ben Jonson—would have crossed it many times a day, passing over it, instead of encountering, as he often did, the perils of Fisch Ferry." The commencement of the new bridge, and—anticipating the rapidity with which structures are now erected—probably an substantial, a memorial to the great dramatist, a memorial to Shakspeare's birth. Details might be worked out afterwards. A Shakspeare theatre might easily be built on the site of the new commemoration; the proposed bronze groups might be illustrative of the most remarkable scenes in the plays, and the expense would not be exceeded. We may add that such a local memorial need not at all be regarded as interfering with the erection of a more national monument.

We concluded last week that none of the glass-painters or—that none should grieve their possessing the required ability—none of our great monumental painters were called in to make the designs for the painted windows in St. Paul's Cathedral, and that the preparation of those designs should have been given to the Germans, Professor Schmerz, and that the glass should be manufactured out of the country. We now hear that ten cartoons for one of the great windows in the new church of St. Michael, London, have been commissioned of Morris von Schwind, the designer of a few of the glass paintings in the Munich Pinakothek, the cartoons of which have been found so much fault with by heraldic authorities. Now, one thing before there is a superabundance of the very particular talent required for those works to be found among English artists in this country. But, even were it otherwise, is the course pursued in the matter of these commissions reasonable in any patriotic sense? And if the chief commissions for painted glass are given to foreigners, how is glass-painting ever to be encouraged to a successful development in this country? While on this subject, we think it just to try to prevent an incorrect inference as a remark we made last week might occasion, although to arouse attention our strictly artistic criticism. We said that both the foreign artists engaged at St. Paul's were "presumably Roman Catholics." We now learn, however, that Baron de Triqueti is a member of the French Protestant Church.

Since writing the memoir in our last of William Hunt, we have seen an interesting collection of his water-colour "sets" for the day's work, but scarcely touched. Little else is afforded to the practice of the artist by the materials employed; but Hunt was so great a master of water colours that it may interest many of our amateur readers to know that he used only a rather coarse kind of drawing-paper, especially the old-fashioned cake colours; that a large number of these, including all the most brilliant, were ground up on the same, and that there was a considerable quantity of Chinese white—bearing out our notion that he used body colour for body colour.

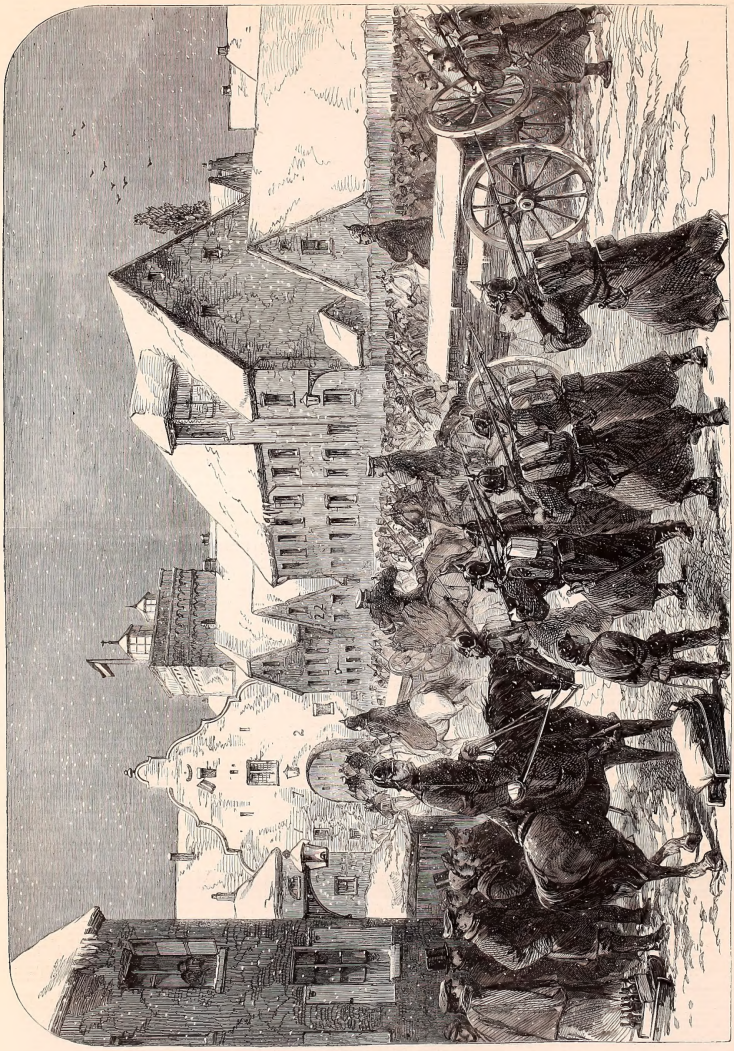
Mr. Ballantyne is painting a series of pictures of the studios of our leading artists.

The sale of the principal works by the eminent landscape-painter Mr. Lee Bridell takes place to-day (Saturday), at Messrs. Christie and Manson's.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

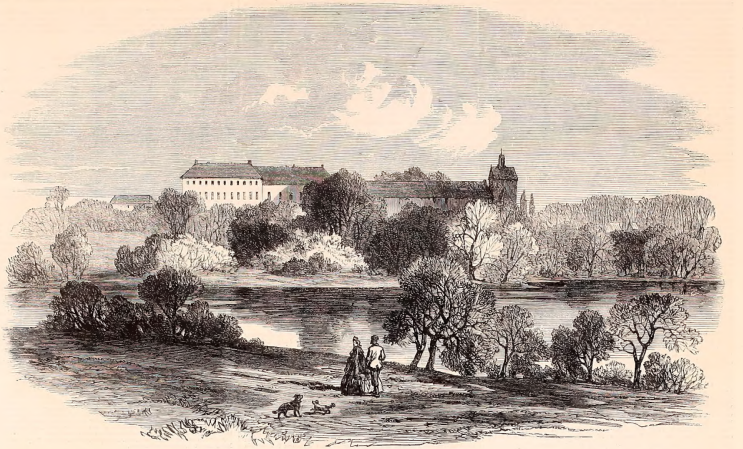
THE third tier for the Waterloo Cup found Robe, the cream-up to Chloe, Glendower, the Purse winner of 1863, King Death (for whom no nomination could be procured until the previous Saturday), and Sea Fish, the winner of the Purse in 1862, the latter becoming favourites out of sixty-four. King Death was too fast for Glendower, and Robe, whose running was very fine, beat Sea Fish cleverly. Each after two undecided courses. She was therefore placed at a disadvantage for the run up, in which Robe showed her clever style to the best effect. The winner is perhaps hardly a fyer, but still considerably above the average; and Mr. Lynn, who has now won the Cup with his own Cascarabo (who won the Cup in 1860), told us after the first ties that, judging from his style, he was almost certain that he must win. Then there were eight better favourites, and 20 to 1 was offered against him. His gentleness was shown in the running up to the Purse, which was won by his Calabrese, beating Bright Morning, after two courses. Thomas Brown was second in succession. The Earl of Eglinton also achieved his maiden victory over Prince Meadows with Lucy, dam to another of Cardinal York's sons, in the Plate. Thus, if Scotland could not secure the Cup, she secured the last right to it. Cups, its Ayrshire won one stake, and the winners of the two others were by Ayrshire-bred dogs. The Waterloo Cup was run for in the old style by Lord Sefton for having offered a brike of £500 to the judge to carry Ash-tree Cup, which was run for meeting went off pleasantly. Mr. A. Graham was a splendid field marshal, Mr. Warner was in excellent form, and Mr. Lake was in his place at the end of the line.

Chelmsford fairly launched on into the racing season of '61 which was commenced by Mr. Chatham upon Leal at Lewes, the five flat races on the first day were credited to Mr. Ten Broek and Mr. Bowes, the latter of whom by another the races would come off or not proved a great drawback to the Easter meeting at that point of attendance. None of the maiden sires gave us a taste of their quality at the Spring meeting, which however was not without a rarity let. Miss Julia, who is said to have been sold to Mr. Cookson, was in clever form at the Spring, and Tolerton made her an object on a hurdle race, for which he was heavily backed, and ran third. Mr. Phillips, of Ashton, who is the owner of Lord Clifden's dam, who was third to Neville and Carendish at the Worcester Royal last summer. Lord Clifden's dam



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: PRUSSIAN AMMUNITION-TRAIN ENTERING FLENSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 214.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.



THE CHATEAU OF AUGUSTENBURG, ISLAND OF ALSEN.

AUGUSTENBURG.

THE mansion of Augustenburg, which shows its white walls and blue-slate roof amidst the trees upon a low hill, overlooking a small bay of the Isle of Alsen, has an attractive aspect when viewed from the sea. It is entered by a gatehouse and square courtyard, three sides of the court being formed by the main building and a wing on each side, at right angles to the central pile. The gardens on the west side are tastefully laid out with covered alleys and a piece of ornamental water. It was the Duke Frederick Christian of Augustenburg who, in 1776, erected the present mansion; but a house had stood there since 1651, built by a Duke of Sonderburg, who named the place after his Duchess, Augusta. The title of the Dukes of Augustenburg is, however, derived from this place. Prince Frederick, who now pretends to be the Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, was born there. His father, the present titular Duke of Augustenburg, forfeited the estates both of Augustenburg and Gravenstein by taking part in the rebellion of 1848-50 against the Danish Crown. He afterwards received compensation to the amount of more than £400,000—not for the loss of this private property, which was a consequence of his judicial attainder, but for renouncing, in agreement with the Treaty of 1852, the claim of his family to a reversion of the Schleswig and Holstein duchies.



THE CHATEAU OF GRAVENSTEIN, SUNDEWITT, THE PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.—SEE PAGE 214.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

NOTHING is more significant of liveliness in Parliament than when the Opposition takes up the hasting of Ministers as a pastime from five to seven on most evenings. Just at present the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is invested with the character of the "butt" in the game; and being, as he is, peculiarly susceptible of irritating influences, he encourages attack. In truth, Mr. Layard, owing to what appears to be an overloading of his mind with a variety of topics, has always been somewhat loose in his oratorical displays, and utterly seriously, perhaps, is often rash and incorrect in assertion, while he sometimes answers questions in a way which suggests that he supposes his subsequently to explain and amend what he has said. We have had a taste of his quality in both respects lately. Some of the matters which to peculiar to him, he slipped out, with an air of perfect belief, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was the property of Mr. Lloyd, and of something like a libel on the public, by palming off pictures of scenes in distant countries as the productions of its own artists which were, in many instances, manufactured in Wardour Street. So has been committed to rise in his place in the house and declare himself only in the wrong as regards the fact of the irresponsible Minister in the House of Commons, when it became normal in every country for the Minister in the House to do the Danish question poor Mr. Layard is terribly bothered. He knows, of course, the case of the delay in the publication, and knows that whenever Mr. Bentinck or Lord Robert Cecil, with a marked smile indicating a large connection in their minds, asks when they are to be forthcoming, they are insinuating that they are undergoing the process of judicious "cooking," and in Under-Secretary Layard's self-contentment, replies in a conscious blustering manner which tells the tale only too plainly. Mr. Layard's position is one of very great difficulty on all diplomatic crisis last Monday night.

It was a symptom of that organisation of the Opposition which we have remarked upon on evidently occurring on the occasion that whenever there was nothing to lead to the supposition of a scene, the benches on the Speaker's left were crowded, and on the occasion of the Ministerialists, seeing this gathering, took the hint and mustered strong also. Everybody on both sides of the House, indeed, was inside the suit of sables which he was worn all this year, and equipped in a peculiarly sober way enough; so that, when the debate wards occurred, it may be taken that he had prepared himself, like an athlete, for a display of pugilistic science on the critical moment; when Ministers hoped that the House was about to slide into the sedate of the day, he sprang up, and in a sonorous voice and delivered one of the smartest and most telling speeches which have come from him for many a long session—a speech on the whole policy of the Government, which might have been drawn by the author of "Junius." Confusion and something like alarm on the Treasury bench, and Parliamentary tactics were at once with a little notice, leaving his recalcitrant colleagues. Mr. Gladstone and Sir George Grey, for a difficulty in answering the attack made at the meeting. In a white heat, and therefore, outwardly, deadly calm, and unmoved in speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, perhaps with a latent idea of showing that, after all, he has some combativeness in his nature but, somehow, he did not hit off the main body of the house, and hence his answer was almost a fiasco. Then Lord Palmerston intervened that packistor-general, Mr. Bernal Osborne. The matter which stood for discussion was the Navy Estimates, and Mr. Ward Hunt, ex-Secretary to the Admiralty any other Liberal member dealing with this subject may be supposed to exercise an irritating influence; at any rate, this time it was not so. The debate centred hardness and bitterness of style, and made a motion which the rest of the evening and charitable to say, it terminated into a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and, being mainly and hotly argued in that form, it lasted through the evening. His presence was not unneeded, for there was a struggle about getting on the Estimates, to which the Opposition took very positive exception; and in the end a great part of the sitting was occupied by a tremendous Fernandez—that is, Mr. Ferrand was allowed to tell his three-fold tale of the sinking of the Royal George at Plymouth, with an effect which was humorous, though not, perhaps, in the sense he could have desired it to be taken. Some practical and critical observation of Mr. Stansfeld were unable to give him material to work on, as demonstrating that the Navy Estimates, because it was noisy and long, and, above all, a special display of egoism.

Mr. Leatham, the young and aspiring member for Huddersfield, whom we have before now designated as the Member for Somerset, small sweat, in a speech which was as pointed as it was amusing—in the subject, he regret the relative merits of the Navy and the Army—as Junior town for Yorkshire—and in which he humorously roasted Mr. Baines to a turn, spoke of that gentleman as going about with "a single-minded Bedford Row" in his hand, and declared that he ought to equally applicable to Mr. Locke King, who on Tuesday last let off his annual firework, which, however, was rather a failure, missing fire at the second discharge. For the first time these two years, when we have been present at the display of the pet of asserting reformers, which sounded very much like a cackle, but which seemed to Mr. Locke King to be the cackle of triumphant hens, we do not remember him ever to have been so firm and decided in manner, and to have got rid of all his usual apologetic tone. It was all fair to him, as he was on this occasion. He seemed as if he expected instant and decisive opposition, and was prepared to encounter it and thrown away such unusual energy as he displayed when the Home Secretary, with suave reconciled pooh-poohing of the matter, said, in the most offhand way, that he was not prepared to say that he did not whole House, and that was that the discussion of a measure which proposed to reduce the qualification of voters for counties from £50 to £10 should be postponed, while they really did not care if it ever came to be discussed at all. Mr. Bernal Osborne, however, with his usual unfortunate, uninflienced by pressure or a certain penal squeezing, are not close to respectabilities; and he, therefore, rose to the task with such a self-belief as that which characterises the present is not likely to listen to the reforming spirit of the age, and that the only seductive charmer than Mr. Locke King.

It would seem that the Government were again unprepared for an Opposition assault on Tuesday. It seems evident that they did not suppose that Lord Robert Cecil had the slightest intention of calling for papers relating to the case of the Birkenhead steam-rams, one of the most damaging of the blunders which Ministers have made on any occasion to office. Mr. Disraeli's reply to accustomed to infuse an amount of vocal and gesticulative energy into every speech he makes, that it was not surprising that the Attorney-General did not take the matter to be so serious as it afterwards proved; and he contented himself with one of his calm judicial expositions of the case, without imparting into it any of those flashes of eloquence, and brilliant and scathing illustrations of his argumentation which are scantily described by the familiar words points and hits. If he had believed that this was an occasion when the Opposition could put out a show of strength which, on the face of it, might will have been believed not to belong to them, he would have thrown into it all for Sir Hugh Cairns, instead of taking the initiative in the debate on the part of the Government, and he would have done it as well as he can do in a reply. It was hardly an exaggeration of phrase on the part of Mr. Walpole when he said, that, since the days of Sir William Grant and Sir James Mackintosh, there had not been delivered such a masterly exposition of international and constitutional law as that delivered by Sir Hugh Cairns on this occasion. Indeed, he seemed to have been inspired out of his usual calm but forcible ratiocinative style, and to kindle into a higher and more aggressive eloquence. In fact, he was under the influence of a personal feeling, which Mr. Disraeli, with his usual tact, felt to be right. Some time past, and especially on the question involved in the seizure of vessels alleged to be for the service of the Confederate States, come to directly into contest with Sir Roundell Palmer, and their positions in the House of Commons, as regards legal knowledge and ability, that it is no wonder Sir Hugh is put upon his mettle. On this occasion every one could see that Sir Roundell Palmer—for, as he did not, of course, lose any force by the recollection that Sir R. Palmer could not retort in the same way—was put on the defensive. A brief discussion ensued, when the subject dropped.

THE DANO-GERMAN PAPERS.

A smart debate sprang up quite unexpectedly. After a preliminary skirmish between Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, the latter moved the appointment of a Lord Robert Cecil of the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Disraeli, in opposing the motion for a Select Committee on the Naval Estimates, moved an amendment to the effect that the going into Committee of Supply be postponed to Thursday, the day after the papers on the Danish question were produced.

Mr. Gladstone, in a thoroughly animated discussion, the Opposition minister, and the Government were defeated by a majority produced before any, while Mr. LAYARD and Mr. GLADSTONE asserted that, owing to the voluminous nature of the papers, they had not been able to get them ready for being put into the hands of members.

On a division, Mr. Osborne's amendment was rejected by 220 to 67.

OUR NAVAL YARDS.

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the report of the Commissioners in 1860 to inquire into the control and management of her Majesty's naval yards.

Mr. CORRY replied that no decision had been arrived at, and none made on the present state of the management of Government dockyards.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for a return of the number of vessels in years past and now constructed at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, and of the existing Devonport as a prominent instance.

Mr. Corry then moved the appointment of Supply, pro forma, and immediately resumed.

The other orders were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

PENAL SERVITUDE.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved for returns of the number of convicts under sentence of penal servitude confined in gaols other than Government prisons in the years 1862 and 1863; and asked the Government whether any and what steps had been taken to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on Penal Servitude.

Earl GRANVILLE intimated that so far as the Government was concerned they had no intention of acting upon the Report, which had not produced into the House. The Report of the Commission was, however, under the consideration of the Government.

The Earl of CARNARVON spoke at length in favour of penal servitude was based on erroneous principles, and the consequence was that at a punishment of heavy crimes it was a failure. In many of its provisions he did not disapprove of the measure of the Government.

Lord WODEHOUSE contended that the want of certainty in the infliction of penal servitude caused it to fail in a deterring effect on crime. He thought that it would be better to shorten the sentence of heinous criminals and carry them rigidly out.

Earl GREY thought it not possible to resort to the system of punishment without modifications, that at the same time, objected to a system of granting tickets of leave as wholly incompatible with punishment for crime. He was of opinion that it was desirable to carry out satisfactorily a plan of tickets of leave in this country.

The motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. B. Osborne gave notice that on Friday he should move a resolution condemning the system of Government prosecutions.

Mr. Lowe, in reply to Sir J. C. Dervise, said the expressions in the vocabularies of slang that he had used were not official.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Sir S. Clifton, said the Government had given its consent to the publication of the correspondence of tobacco growers in Nova Scotia, provided such a course was not taken as a precedent. Cotton was in another category, and the correspondence of individuals, which formed was the property of the two Governments he had named.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Ferrand, said, on a second time, and ordered to be received and printed.

Mr. Black obtained leave to introduce a bill for the consolidation of the Acts relating to the Customs and Inland Revenue and the fine arts.

The Income Property Act Amendment Bill, as amended, was considered.

CONVICT'S TICKETS.

Mr. E. King moved for leave to introduce a bill to extend the franchise to convicts who had received the Queen's pardon and had undergone the full punishment awarded by the sentence of the Court.

Sir G. Grey assented, on the part of the Government, to the introduction of a bill on the understanding that the discussion should take place upon it on the second reading.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Mr. Hibbert called attention to the demoralising effects of public executions, and moved for papers relating to the subject. He had, he said, put a question to the Home Secretary on the subject, and had received a number of public communications in favour of the abolition of Lord Ferrers' capital punishment, and the experience they had had on the previous day in London, when 100,000 persons had assembled to witness the removal of a murderer. He utterly denied that executions had any deterring effect on the classes who witnessed them, and contended that the moral condition of the crowd assembled carried out in private.

Mr. Hay did not pronounced strongly against capital punishment. The only thing to be compared with our executions was a prize fight, and he believed it a pity that the Legislature had not taken the course of the ancient Romans, and carried out directly. He objected to executions taking place privately, because, in that case, the public would not believe in them.

Sir G. Grey said that he had received many petitions on the subject of capital punishment. He advocated public executions. Horrible as the scene of Monday was, he thought the consequences were not so injurious as at first sight appeared. First, it was a vindication of British law and justice; and, secondly, it was impossible to say that the punishment of death had not been extremely effective, if some of the crowd who had witnessed it. Public opinion, he believed, demanded greater publicity than at present. The motion for papers would be objected to for the present.

Alderman STOTT declared that the citizens of London were disgusted with the spectacle of the previous day. He also condemned the burial of the bodies of executed criminals within the walls of the prisons.

Lord H. LENNOX strongly condemned the conduct of railway directors in running excursion trains to the scene of executions, and thought that some steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence on Monday, as on the previous night he never witnessed. It was one mad orgie of blasphemy and indecency. He called upon the Government to do away with the scenes which public executions taking place on a Monday, in order that the rascality of the Sunday might be more effectually put down under the Sunday Observance Act. He suggested further that the authorities of the gaols should not give notice beforehand of the day on which executions would be effected.

After some observations from Mr. Bonham-Carter and Lord Grey de Wilton, the motion was withdrawn.

THE STEAM-RAMS IN THE MERSEY.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD moved for papers relating to the seizure of the steam rams at Liverpool. He did not want those relating to the judicial proceedings, but he did want to know what was before the advisers of the Government which had been laid before Congress on the subject, he said it seemed to him that the Government had not done their duty. He moved for papers, and he asked for papers in order that the House might be enabled to form a judgment on the conduct of the Government.

Mr. LAYARD said that the papers asked for were those of a purely documentary part of the case, and would not give to the House the means of forming a satisfactory opinion on the subject. He denied the charge made against the Government, and said they had made inquiries which proved that the vessels were not for the service of Egypt or Denmark, but that they were intended for the Confederates was shown by a paragraph which he quoted from the report of the agent of the Confederate States. He thought it right to state the steps which had been taken by the Government to prevent the expedition of public money.

Lord E. CECIL supported the Government for its conduct in the matter.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER supported them, and argued that English interests were undoubtedly involved in the question, and that the papers ought to be produced.

Mr. J. CAIRNS at great length criticised the proceedings in respect to the steam-rams, and strongly condemned them.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland spoke at length in defence of the conduct of the Government, and contended that the delay complained of was unavoidable.

Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Income Property Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill.

Mr. Knight Bruce moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Several amendments were introduced in the Bill, but the House ultimately adjourned the debate.

The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill.

Mr. Knight Bruce moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and he introduced in the House of Lords. The hon. and learned gentleman spoke at length in opposition to the bill.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland supported the bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with reference to the latter suggestion, observed that the Government had not the time at their disposal for the revenue of these millions, whilst already claims had been made upon him for the remission of the duty on hops, and for the increase duty on the malt, that involved a total loss of nineteen millions and a half. How he was to deal with such questions he could not undertake to say, and he could not accept as a subject for ingenious speculation rather than anything else. The right hon. gentleman spoke at length in opposition to the motion for the appointment of the measure, and observed that, speaking from the Ministerial bench, he could not undertake to say that the Report of the Revenue Department would be realised to the extent of the estimate which had been made by the Commissioners.

The House then went into Committee, pro forma, and further proceedings were adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Metropolitan Railways.—The Earl of DERBY presented a petition from the Corporation of London against the extension of their railways into the interests of nine proposed railways, which threatened to displace 4000 people from their dwellings. The noble Earl presented a petition to the same effect, which had already taken four acres of the ward.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE and the Earl of DERBY again referred to the question he had asked Earl Russell on the previous evening, and which the noble Earl had promised to answer. The answer of Earl Russell was to the effect that he had not received copies of the correspondence of the Danish Minister at Berlin relative to the seizure of the rams in the Mersey; in doing so the noble Earl referred to the reply he last received and to the statement he made on the subject. He had given the matter in the Government. Earl Russell said the noble Earl had somewhat misrepresented his reply. The answer of Earl Russell was to the effect that he had not received the production of these papers would result in an incomplete discussion of the question. He had not received the papers complained, and he could not say that the case now being discussed in the courts of law. With regard to the other papers, he understood that Lord Cowley had received them, and would probably be produced. He thought that the production of these papers on the production of which there could be no objection. The noble Earl then laid such papers before the House.—After further discussion, which was joined in by Earl Russell, the Earl of Derby, Lord Granville, Lord Clarendon, and the Earl of Carnarvon, the subject dropped.

The Affairs of Denmark.—The Earl of Malmesbury asked that further and more recent correspondence with reference to the affairs of Denmark should be published. The noble Earl said that erroneous statements were daily appearing in the public press which were doubtless, in many respects unavoidable. He did not blame the press. The editors were obliged to call upon their correspondents for information, and they were supplied with it by newspapers and pamphlets, or they were not provided with reliable information.—Earl Russell replied that a great deal of the correspondence asked for had been already presented to Parliament.

The Case of Captain Melville White.—The Marquis of Clanricarde put a question to the noble Earl at the head of the Government as to whether the Government of Port have given, or are likely soon to give, a decision in that

matter.—Earl RUSSELL said that one of the senators of Hamburg had the papers before him with the view of making a report to the Senate of Hamburg, on which the matter had been decided. The noble Earl added that he would see if he could not hasten the decision.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Bruce a new writ was ordered for the county of Hertford, in the room of Mr. Pulley, deceased.

THE TRENT CLAIMS.—Lord STANLEY said, in reply to Mr. Peacocke, that the Treasury minutes relied by counsel would be in the Case. The Government were not aware of any circumstance that there was no sufficient reason for the seizure, and had ordered the release.

RECEIPTS OF DANISH DUES.—Mr. W. FORSTER asked whether the Danish Government had given any notice of any change in the dues on the German ports.—Mr. LAYARD said her Majesty's Government had received no information that any change was going to be made in the dues. If they inquired whether the Danish Government had officially claimed the assistance of England on the ground of the Treaty of 1857, they would be told that it had no ground for asking for assistance under the treaty.—Mr. DISRAELI said that he had laid on the table the correspondence on the Danish papers on the table. In answer to Mr. Crawford, Mr. DISRAELI added whether it was true that Prussia and Austria had agreed to a conference; and, if so, whether that arrangement would be considered satisfactory?—Lord PALMERSTON said that one of the great objects of her Majesty's Government had been to arrive at the differences between Austria and Prussia on the one hand and Denmark on the other, and a conference had been proposed with an armistice. Her Majesty's Government had thought that such a course proposed without a conference. Austria and Prussia had agreed to a conference without an armistice, and had invited this country to join in it. Her Majesty's Government had thought it right to accept the invitation, and a conference was to meet in London.—Lord PALMERSTON added that the German Diet had been invited to join the conference.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to the inquiries, said that the conference would be held in London.

THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR NAVY.

Sir J. WARD called the attention of the House to the inadequacy of our state of naval preparation to the present exigencies of political affairs; and moved that, in the opinion of this House, the great changes in naval warfare and material made of late foreign shipbuilding necessary the immediate and immediate national efforts, on a scale calculated to maintain the maritime supremacy of England. The hon. gentleman said that the navy was in a totally different condition now to what we were heretofore. We must look for our security in the fact that we possessed a greater number of iron-clads in Europe, and war was imminent, it would require as powerful as if we were actually at war. Looking at the state of the case, he thought that the navy was in a condition nearly approaching to discreditable. Certainly we were not well prepared for action at a day's notice, as we ought to be. The progress of science had materially lessened the efficiency of our fleet, and the country was entirely unprepared for a conflict. We had not an abundance of able artificers, and still to construct an iron fleet; and no time ought to be lost in making up for the deficiency. Our position as a great maritime power in the Indian Seas, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Channel, made it one of the first considerations that our fleet should be made sufficient for the protection of the commerce and the maintenance of the honour of the country in those places. He knew, after all, it was a question of money; but he was satisfied that it was the wish of the country that no proper expense in placing the country in a condition of perfect security.

Colonel SIBTHORP said it had been said that the navy was in a certain parly to speak of the French navy as being superior to ours. But on comparing the two it was found that we had 20 iron-clads more than the French. The rest of the French navy was something like 50,000,000, whereas the rest of the British Navy was 54,000,000. He was glad to hear that the Navy, with our resources and our means of manning, was able to meet the combined navies of the world.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee upon the Naval Estimates.

Lord C. PAGET moved the Navy Estimates. They were in the following ridiculous words he made—viz., 4500 seamen, 1000 marines, and 2000 boys. The total number of men this year would be 71,000, against 70,000 last year. The estimated cost of our Navy this year was £10,349,922, against £10,402,000 of last year, showing a reduction of £52,078. Last year Lord Clarence Paget had a heightened estimate, and this year he had a reduced one. The Admiralty had been economical, and equal to any emergency the freight-rate. They had given great attention to the subject of the system of manufacturing on iron-clad fleet; the Admiralty were therefore gradually converting our wooden ships into armour-plated ships, and would not force vessels to run that the former. This fact was sufficient to justify the reductions which he announced.

The remainder of the night was occupied in a discussion upon the Estimates.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Baban died at 7, Old Burlington-street, on Saturday last, aged seventy-four.

Her Majesty has conferred the Knight Companionship of the Bath on General Cameron, in acknowledgment of his services in the late Zealand war.

The squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Dacres, in the Pique, has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, Portland Roads, where it will await further orders.

Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station, has given a naval eulogy for competition among the youths of the Anglo-Nova Scotia population in the use of the naval and marine officers.

A voluminous report and appendix were on Wednesday issued by the Commission appointed on the 2nd of May last year to inquire into the circumstances by officers of the late Indian army, and the claims of officers holding commissions in their favour, when that army was amalgamated with the home Army, had not been given effect to. The Commissioners have investigated into these complaints, and the commissioners, agreeing generally with the observations made in the report, all sign it, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson.

Captain H. Schaw, Royal Engineers who is at the head of the Electric Telegraph and Photographic Schools at Chatham, has proceeded to Corfu, by order of the Commissioners for the Defence of Gibraltar, to make certain observations in that and the neighbouring islands previously to their being finally evacuated by the British forces. A party of sappers and miners, Royal Engineers, together with a number of non-commissioned officers, have left Chatham with Captain Schaw, under the command of Major Scott, and after a short and thirtieth companies, stationed at Corfu, in destroying the fortifications. A telegram from Corfu states that the demolition of the forts has now commenced.

From a Parliamentary return just issued it appears that the number of special commissioners appointed to make assessments and hear appeals against the property and assessed taxes, and the number of assistant ministers in the late chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, who receives other emoluments in addition to his commissionership, and the salaries of the other commissioners for the year ended April 5, 1863, was 28,789; the number who paid duty upon such assessments without appeal was 28,212; the number of appeals against assessments, 9432; the number of appeals confirmed, 1291; of appeals abated, 1008; and of appeals discharged, 1159. The number of places at which the special commissioners attended to hear appeals was 81.

An Admiralty minute allows Her Majesty's Naval Navy comprises 892 ships and vessels afloat, 95 of them effective sailing-vessels (chiefly mortar vessels and tenders) and 800 steamers. The effective steamers consist of 39 armour-plated ships and floating batteries, 56 ships of the line, 37 frigates, nine blockships, 24 screw-sloops, 19 vessels, 27 gun-vessels, 27 gun-boats, 12 despatch and mortar-ships, and 15 troop and store ships. The 20 armour-plated vessels afloat are the iron-clad ships of the line and five frigates, the iron-clad screw-sloop, three iron floating batteries, and four of wood. Of armour-plated screw steam-vessels building there are nine iron-clad ships, and three frigates, one of wooden fourth-rate, a cupola-ship, fourth-rate, and another converting, two wooden screw-sloops, sixth-rate, and one sloop.

A statement has been issued comparing the sums expended with the sums voted for the several services of the Army and Ordnance for March 31, 1863. The amount granted was £16,060,150, which, added to £1,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds, £1,000,000 of Treasury Bills, and £1,000,000 of the Consolidated Fund, made the total £19,160,150. Of this sum £17,782,248 was expended, leaving a balance of £1,377,902. Of the surplus, £647,149 was on account of warlike stores; £1,000 on account of the Militia; £1,000 on account of victims, food, furniture, &c.; and £421,792 for volunteer corps. Amongst the deficiencies of these sums are £1,000 for miscellaneous services, £1,716 Royal Parks, £74,158; land forces (pay and allowances), £87,891; manufacturing establishments, £36,351; disembodied militia, £75,305; and balance of two ordnance persons, considered irrecoverable, £67991.

By accounts received from Madagascar up to the 16th of December it appears that great agitation prevailed at Antananarivo, similar to that which had taken possession of the minds of the lower classes some weeks before the last revolution. Parties mutually denounce each other. Queen Ranohorisoa is quite a victim to her new husband, the Minister Rainivoninahitriniony, who continues to indulge in his love of drink, and who is described as a man of violent passions and of a cruel disposition. Letters which prohibit the Queen from attending Protestant worship, and the Roman Catholic Missionary, having been accused by Mr. Ellis of anti-missionary feelings, has left Tamatave, and returned to the Mauritius.

MUSIC.

The English Opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre is about to close. The concluding performances will take place next week. A second great morning performance of "Faust" is announced to take place on Monday next, in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital. It appears from the annual accounts of the charity, that the number of indoor patients relieved during the past year was 2341, and of outdoor patients 21,186; and that the income of the charity has been £4511 short of the necessary disbursement. We trust the performance of Gounod's popular opera will be a substantial contribution towards the liquidation of the hospital expenses.

The Royal English Opera has yet three weeks of its season to run. From the unabated success of Macfarren's new opera, "The Lily of Killarney," we hope that it will keep the management of the stage, without interruption, to the end of the season.

The rival managers of the Italian Theatres, Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson, are both on the Continent, beating up for recruits for their respective companies. We have not yet heard the names of remarkable novelty, whether piece or performer, as being forthcoming at either theatre.

Mr. Lucas's "Israel in Egypt" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, on Friday, last week, for the first time this season, to an audience which completely filled the hall almost to suffocation. The principal singers were Miss. Rudersdorff, Mrs. Alaiza, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Patey. As a choral work, "Israel in Egypt" is the "masterly" one of Handel's works, and is "full of learning" and the great choruses, "He gave them hailstones," "But as for his people," and "The horse and his rider," were given with stupendous power and effect. The solo singers acquitted themselves with ability, though it is not in its solo vocal pieces that the treasury of Handel's genius is displayed. In this respect "Israel in Egypt" is surpassed not only by "The Messiah," but by more than one of Handel's other oratorios.

The Musical Society of London gave their first concert, for the season, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. This was not a regular musical entertainment, but rather a social reunion, in which amateurs and professors took part for the pleasure of performing. The music was entirely of the "chamber" class, consisting of songs, concerted vocal pieces, with solo, quartet, and trio accompaniments, and instrumental pieces. The scene of the evening refreshments were served in the lower rooms, and it was near midnight before the company separated.—*Morning Post*.

The Madrigal Society held their one hundred and twenty-third anniversary dinner at Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday last, 15th inst. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., as president of the society, supported on his right and left hand by a large company. A fine selection of the madrigals of the great masters of the sixteenth and seventeen centuries were admirably sung, almost the whole of them encored, and repeated on motion, in the harmony of the evening.

Dr. Gordon Bennett, the distinguished Cambridge Professor of Music, is giving a course of lectures, at the London Institution, "On the Music of the Principal Nations of Europe—of Belgium, Italy, France, and Germany." Two of these lectures have been delivered—one on Belgium, and the second on the Music and Poetry of Italy. They excited great interest, being full of sound and elegant criticism, and illustrated by fine specimens, selected from the works of the composers mentioned, executed beautifully sung and played by Mdme. Vinning, Mr. Redfearn, and Mr. O'Leary. The two remaining lectures will be given in the same manner, in the harmony of the evening.

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Mdlle. Artôt, whose brilliant appearance at the Philharmonic and other public concerts, during the last few months of our musical readers, is performing with great éclat at the Royal Opera in Berlin. She does not, however, sing in Italian, but in the French edition, which says that she is more anxious about making great vocal display than about sustaining with propriety the characters which she performs. Mdlle. Artôt's voice is, we are told, also sung in Italian and spoke the dialogue in German; a practice which reminds us that the same lady once sang and spoke in Italiany and when she celebrated Mrs. Toffs and other English prima donnas sang and spoke in English.

Herr Theodore Formes, the tenor (brother of our well-known and favourite basso), is engaged at the Royal Opera of Berlin with a pension of a thousand pounds sterling.

On Sunday, as every one knows who knows Paris, is the favourite day for concerts and promenades. But on the Sunday before last there was, first, a "Concert Populaire," under the direction of M. Pasdeloup, at the Cirque Napoléon, where 6000 thousand persons were present. Then there was a musical matinée at the house of Mdme. Stoffel, where the most select and exclusive performed to a brilliant assemblage of dilettanti; and in the evening the sisters Marchesini appeared before a crowded audience at the Salle Herz.

Mr. Mendelssohn's chef-d'œuvre, "Elijah," is only now about to be performed for the first time at Paris, Mdme. Rudersdorff has been engaged to sing the principal part.

The Brussels journals announce the death of Count Rossi, the husband of the celebrated Sontag. Since his return from America, in consequence of the failure of his bank, he lived in retirement at Brussels, occupying himself with the education of his children.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The management of this theatre are evidently determined to leave no stone unturned for the effective performance of the legitimate drama; and to make this matter more apparent than ever, the benefit of the directress, Miss Glyn, in the tragedy of "Hamlet," and produced it on Monday with new scenery and dresses, and with the whole strength of the company. Perhaps to prove attentive to a large class of playgoers. The promises of the bill were fulfilled, and the house was in consequence performed to suit. The spiritual apparatus was not that of Messrs. Dircks and Pepper, who, we believe, have a crowded audience at the Polytechnic, but the elements required by the dramatic action, but consisted of mechanical appliances and such a disposition of lights as enabled the ghost to appear and disappear in a manner in which the play was acted may also be commended. It would be idle, now, to praise Miss Glyn's personation of the character of the Prince, which, both in town and country, has already received its meed of praise; but we may say that we never saw the character better played in every respect. Mr. D. Jones, in representing the Ghost, spoke the text with a care as to pronunciation and emphasis which was rare. Mr. Ryder, as Mrs. Buckingham White, in Queen Gertrude, though not altogether, in appearance, the character we had pictured to ourselves, was, as Mrs. Gresham, in the guilty King, introduced the closet prayer and produced a powerful effect. Mr. Cathcart played the part of Laertes of Mr. Edmund Phelps; and Miss Mandleber, in Ophelia, deserved the applause she received. Mr. Phelps's scenic arrangements, which, particularly the ramparts, in the first act; the chamber scene, wherein the ghost appears, in the third; and the churchyard, in the fifth act, were perfect, by the getting up of this Shakspearean revival, the management have justified the encouragement that they deserve.

SURREY.—The sensational drama still survives at this transpontine theatre, and the "Bride of the Battle," or the Fate of the Shepherd has provided for his patrons a melodramatic piece which will probably live long in their remembrance. Anything more romantic or more exciting was never contrived. The motive spring of it is a criminal proclivity which can find no satisfaction except in criminal acts, and which drives on the action to exigences that excite an almost frenzied interest in the audience. We must condense the story. To begin—we have first the lover of Ruth Ringrose (Miss Pairceffet) and Newton Barnard (Mr. Bernandet), which are interrupted by Ruth's father, Ringrose (Mr. E. Green), who, though of a miserly disposition, kids high for her charms. This old fellow has a rake of a son, Hal Oakford (Mr. Shepherd). In due course, poor Abel Ringrose's fruth, father, is murdered in a copse by Joshua Boynton (Mr. J. W. Ray), who possesses himself of the miser's pocketbook and bank-notes, and places near the dead body the pocketbook of Newton Barnard, which he has found in the wood. Hal Oakford, however, protects Barnard, but is himself in peril, having accidentally killed (as it is supposed) a parish constable in defending an Arab ringleader—a scene in the predjudice of the Gloucestershire villagers. Both become fugitives, and in the second act are seen together on board a transport ship, commissioned to bombard Algiers. They capture a slave-vessel, the captain of which is Joshua Boynton, whom he makes a secret passage to Algiers. The two friends, who are engaged on this expedition, are taken by the Arabs, and in the first act, although they are ordered for execution, but are saved by the Arab ringleader, who takes a fancy to Hal Oakford, promises his protection to Hal for his own rescue from the Gloucestershire roughs. Soon afterwards the lovers of Ruth and Barnard, under circumstances of more glorious termination for the second act. In the third act are brought again into contact with Joshua Boynton, the real murderer, who is about to marry Newton Barnard unconscious of the wretch, and in his attempt to bring about that (to him) desirable result, commits a fresh crime, and is at last, in the presence of Barnard, Ruth, and betrays at once a desirable coal-mine, which is being fast flooded by the waters of a river. Newton, to avoid in his arm, is unable to aid the poor girl in this imminent danger. Hal, however, comes to the assistance of the lady, and in the second reaches the fainting maiden, helps her in, and prepares to second; but is beset by the hostile Arabs, and after a most splendid fight escapes. Nothing remains but to cut the basket from the rope, and by the latter to let the lovers down to the precipice below on his arm, and to mouth of the mine. This he does, amidst the acclamation of the audience. The piece was received with great favour.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—This place of effectainment has been taken for a month by Mrs. George Cass (late Miss Grace Egerton), who, with her company, will nightly supply us a musical and dramatic entertainment. The latter assisted the illustrations with his peculiar and versatile talent. The first night's performance was received in the overwatched; and the lady herself commands admiration by the remarkable elevation of her musical powers. The scene of the piece is a drawing-room. As the landlady of the house and an Irish girl, Kate Mooney, Miss Cass displayed much humour. Mr. Cass's singing we also showed that various ability on which her early celebrity was grounded. The second part has a scene representing an apartment in the Pavilion Hotel at Folkestone, in which the entertainers appear as the Parisian married couple, and encounter a number of new characters. Mrs. Cass appears as the Hon. Mrs. Fitz-Fussie Mrs. Ferrer, as Mrs. Amelia Tremlet; and Mr. Cass amused the audience by an exhibition of his skill on the violin and concertina. This exhibition ought to become popular.

Joseph William Trutch, Esq., has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Surveyor-general for the colony of British Columbia.

The South Australian papers record the death of Mrs. Williams the wife of Captain Williams, of Pahquarri, in Wales, and emigrated from England at eighty-five years of age.

The New Zealand Government opened the opening of the first railway in that colony, between Christchurch and Heathcote, in the settlement of Canterbury. The rail give an Engraving of the ceremony in our next Number.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

BANKRUPTS.

A. CURTIS, Old Kent-road.—J. ROE, Wych-street, Strand, bricklayer.—J. BRITTON, Kingstreet, Cheapside-cross, grocer.—M. DE G. ET HORTIGUES, Clarement-square, Pentonville.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bishopsgate-street Without, tailor.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bishopsgate-street Without, tailor.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bishopsgate-street Without, tailor

COLONEL NEALE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD ST. JOHN NEALE, C.B., the British Chargé-d'Affaires in Japan, who has just brought our differences with the Japanese authorities to a satisfactory close, is a gentleman of long and tried experience in the consular and diplomatic service of his country. His career has been one of continued activity. Lieutenant-Colonel Neale is a scion of an old Hertfordshire family, to which belonged Dr. Neale, Archbishop of York, temp. Charles I. Colonel Neale's great-grandfather, the Rev. William Neale, M.A., was Rector of Chesham and Cholsall, Herts; and his grandfather, the Rev. William Neale, M.A., was Rector of Essendon and Bayford, in the same county. He himself is the son of the late Daniel Neale, Esq., of the Supreme Court of Madras, by his wife, Eliza, daughter of John Buchanan, Esq., of the family of Buchanan of that ilk. Early in life Colonel Neale entered the military service of Portugal and Spain, and distinguished himself in both countries. He has the Spanish Royal Military Order of St. Ferdinand of the first class, and a medal conferred upon him by the Queen of Spain for his "gallantry in the attack on the enemy's line in front of St. Sebastian on the 9th of May 1836." He retired from the Spanish service to accompany Sir George Lloyd Hodges, C.B., to Servia, in May, 1837, and he was attached to the Consulate-General at Belgrade for nearly two years, being in charge of it for eight months. He was appointed British Vice-Consul at Alexandretta in 1841, and from that he was promoted to the consulate of Varna, in Bulgaria, in 1847. He was in Bulgaria throughout the whole of a memorable period, that of the late Russian War. He received and hospitably entertained at Varna most of the Generals and leading officers of the allied armies; and his courteous and conciliatory conduct tended not a little to keep up a cordial understanding between the military of each nation. While holding this commission he was detached on duty to Omar Pacha's head-quarters, at Shumla, for two months, in 1853; and, in 1855, he accompanied General Charles Frederick Havelock (brother of the famous Sir Henry Havelock) to Shumla and Roustan, for the purpose of recruiting and raising the 3rd Regiment of Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. He was appointed, in 1858, Consul for the Morea of Greece, and thence he was transferred in the same year (at the moment of an expected political crisis between the Turks and Montenegrins) to the British Consulate of Bosnia, including Herzegovina and Montenegro. In 1860 he was promoted from the consulate to the ship consular service, on being appointed her Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the Embassy at Yedo; and in 1862 he was named Secretary of Legation in Japan. The absence of the Envoy, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., made Colonel Neale Chargé-d'Affaires there, and afforded him a fine opportunity for the display of that cool courage and sound good sense which he is known to possess in a remarkable degree. Step by step, with much diplomatic art, he brought the Japanese rulers and people to a better conception of, and respect for, the British power. He obtained submissive apologies and heavy compensation for past injuries from the Tycoon and his potent vassal, the feudal Prince Satsuma; and he has created a feeling of security in the merchants trading with Japan that is likely to lead to a more peaceful state of things for the future, and to very great mercantile prosperity. Colonel Neale, who has just been made a C.B., married, in 1846, Adelaide, younger daughter of Henry Sewell, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

The accompanying portrait of Colonel Neale is from a photograph recently taken at Yokohama, by M. Beato, and forwarded to us by our Special Artist in Japan.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD ST JOHN NEALE, C.B., THE BRITISH CHARGÉ-D'AFFAIRES IN JAPAN.

BARRACKS AT YOKOHAMA, IN JAPAN.

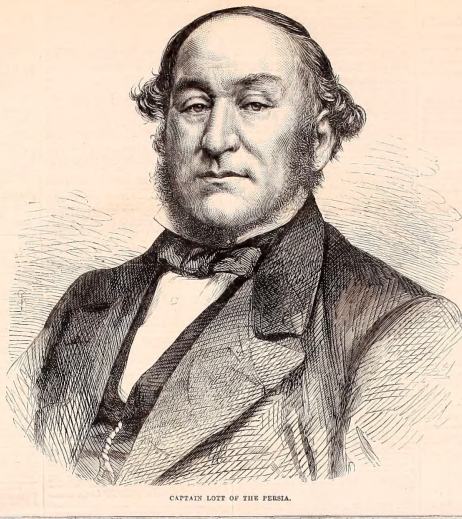
We engrave this week another sketch taken by Mr. Wirgman, our Special Artist in Japan, to whom we are indebted for the Illustration of the "Payment of the Prince of Satsuma's Indemnity," which appeared last week, as well as for that of the "Bombardment of Kagosima," to which Mr. Buxton and Mr. Layard referred in the House of Commons' debate a fortnight ago. The Illustration in this week's Number represents the barracks in the course of construction for the detachment of the 20th, expected daily at Yokohama. These barracks were planned and constructed by Captain Fred. Brine, Royal Engineers, an officer of great engineering ability, who has seen a good deal of Japan since he has been there, and who is at present studying the manners and customs of the Ainos, a tribe of Yeso distinguished by some curious features.



BARRACKS FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT YOKOHAMA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN JAPAN.

CAPTAIN LOTT OF THE PERSIA.

THE Portrait which we give this week of the well-known commander of the Cunard mail steamship Persia will be acceptable to all those who, as passengers across the Atlantic, have been placed under his care. At New York, as well as at this end of the line, his merits are justly acknowledged. We observe that an entertainment took place the other day at Delmonico's, the fashionable refreshment-rooms in that city, upon the occasion of presenting Captain Lott with an elegant set of silver plate, subscribed for by many ladies and gentlemen who had made the voyage in the Persia, and who wished thus to bear testimony to their confidence in his skill as a seaman, and their gratitude for his civility and attention. He has made the trip three hundred times.



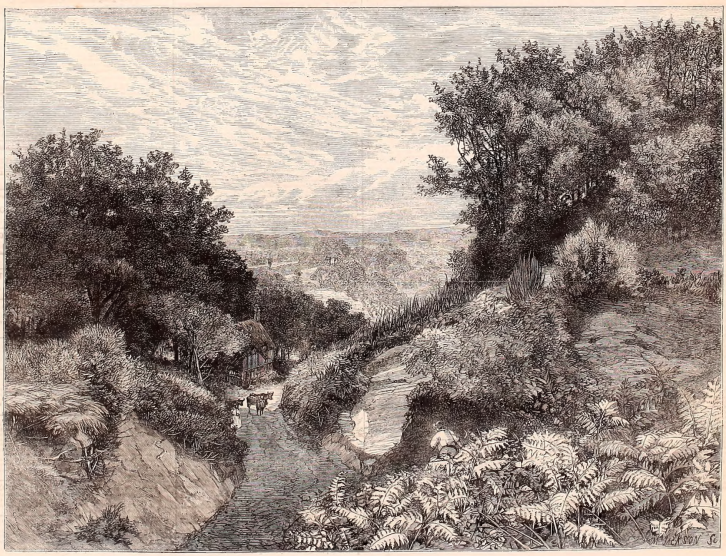
CAPTAIN LOTT OF THE PERSIA.

THE TURNER GOLD-MEDAL PRIZE LANDSCAPE.

WE have engraved and described elsewhere the medal awarded for the best landscape by a student of the Royal Academy. The landscape for which this prize was last conferred is engraved below, and is remarkable when considered as the work of a young artist—Mr. Frank Walton—who is, we understand, only now in his twenty-second year, and who, before he proved the successful competitor for the Turner gold medal, had been a student only some three years. This "prize-medal picture" has freshness of feeling and brilliancy of colour, and evinces close and painstaking fidelity to nature. It belongs to the realistic class of landscape-painting, being copied directly from nature, without any premature attempt at the poetical in more treatment, and with no affected mannerism caught from any master or from the old academic traditions of "classical" landscape. All these negative and positive qualities are of happy augury when seen in a young painter's work. We say this much in simple justice, and we say it frankly, relying on the artist's good sense. Mr. Walton will not imagine his painting is faultless; he will not relax in his efforts at improvement because he has won praise very early and easily. The great painter to whose liberality he owes the honourable distinction he has received was himself a life-long student.

The scene represented in this picture is one of those among the Surrey hills so well known to the landscape-painters of the metropolis. The view is taken from one of the hollows in the side of Leith Hill, looking towards Aldershott, Guildford is just discernible in the distance, and on the horizon is faintly traceable the peculiar contour of the hill and landmark known as the Hog's Back. The road descending the declivity of the hill from the immediate foreground is deeply cut into the marl of the district, the warm, dusky, golden hues of which afford so fine a contrast to the luxuriant greens of the foliage. To the right is a breast-high fern-brake which the ledger trims by the footpath. High on each side, with their roots exposed by the crumbling banks, are young chestnut, ash, and other trees, and through and beyond their lower leaves and boughs in shadow the sunlight glints and quivers magically. Down the road a farmer's daughter or dairymaid drives cows to the farmyard, to new grazing, or their nightly inclosure; and at the very bottom of the hill nestles a most picturesque farmstead.

The middle distance is occupied by a comparatively level tract, divided into irregular chequers by hedgerows, strewn with woods or dotted with trees, and parti-coloured with alternate fields of pasturage and wheat, half reaped and stacked. Beyond, the blue distance rolls away to the ranges of pale, far-off hills. This third plane of the picture seems to us too suddenly and uniformly bluish, even allowing for the cast shadows of the more opaque cumulus clouds in the distance. We would recommend every young artist to have some, though not a slavish, respect for that maxim among painters that "whatever looks wrong is wrong." Besides the clouds we have alluded to, there is an upper stratum of fleecy cirrus, beautiful in arrangement and delicately painted. This picture is now on view at Messrs. Betjemann's Gallery, Oxford-street; where also may be seen two water-colour drawings by the same artist—one of them being especially meritorious.



THE TURNER GOLD MEDAL PRIZE LANDSCAPE, BY F. WALTON.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 15th ult., at Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 54th Regiment, of a son, prematurely born.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Henry Fred Barclay, Esq., Walthamstow, Essex, of a son.

On the 24th inst., the wife of the Rev. James Rathbone, Knowsley Villa, Teignmouth, Devon, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 6, Upper Belgrave-place, Mrs. Alexander Morton, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at Hinxlip, near Worcester, the wife of Henry Alsop, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at Kirkland, near Penrith, by the Rev. T. Alderson, M.A., Curate of Greystoke, Rev. C. M. Stanley-Bourdon, Rector of Ashwell, Cambridgeshire, to Mary Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Kirkland, Cumberland.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. John Dale, M.A., Mons. Eugène Delaunay, to Miss Louisa, third surviving daughter of the late James M'Lachlan, Esq., of Hanover-street.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult., at Neemuch, Central India, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 54th Regiment.

On the 22nd inst., at 15, Park-terrace, North Brixton, Mrs. Mary Rose, of Highland Cottage, near Crewe, Ireland, relict of Captain John Rose, aged 68 years.

On the 24th inst., at Walmer, Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth Reader, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Reader, late of Bengal, in the 86th year of her age.

On the 14th inst., at Lisbon, D. Genevieve Van Zeller, widow of the late Joseph Van Zeller, aged seventy-nine. R.I.P.

On the 19th inst., at 49, Dartmouth-road, Blackheath-hill, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Richard Gilbert, Elder Middle, native of Bury St. Edmunds, and third daughter of Mr. Thomas Ellis, of the same place.

On the 20th inst., at Hampton Court Palace, the Dowager Viscountess Hereford, in her 81st year.

In Ashwell-street, Marylebone, Captain Edmund Percival Morphy, in his 52nd year.

At Mayfield, Ashford, William R. Paterson, Esq., late of Manilla and Singapore, and son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Paterson, K.C.H., of Castle Huntly.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our Correspondent.

It having been announced that both America and Prussia have agreed to submit a settlement of their dispute to the arbitrament of the following-Holstein difficulty there has been a decided improvement in the tone of the Stock Exchange, and there is an apparent somewhat increased demand for most kinds of securities; consequently, the enquiry of stock-at-last has increased.

There has been but only a moderate flow of money for commercial purposes. In the open market the supply of capital is on the increase, and the best paper is now readily negotiated at the following rates:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills ...	3 to 3½	Four months' bills ...	3½ to 4
Sixty days' bills ...	3½ to 3¾	Six months' bills ...	4 to 4½
Three months' bills ...	3¾ to 4		

On Thursday the Governor and the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 7 per cent.

On Friday the Government loan was offered for short periods at 2 per cent.

Throughout the Continent the inquiry for capital has not increased, and the rates of discount, however, have been supported at the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	3	2½
Hamburg	4	3½
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3½
Amsterdam	3	2½
Vienna	5	4½
Brussels	3	2½
Madrid	5	4½
St. Petersburg	6	5½

Over £200,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England; but £277,000 has been withdrawn for the Havre steamer. The exports for silver for abroad is very limited, and the last manner for Bombay was £20,000.

A notice has been given by the Imperial Government that the subscriptions for a Turkish loan of £12,000,000, being the remainder of the loan, will be received on the 29th inst.

The stock of wheat in the United Kingdom is 1,600,000 quarters.

On Monday National Securities rose full one, as advanced quotations. Turkish, for Consols, were done at 90½; Spanish Passives, 46½; Portuguese, 46½; Redmond and New Three per Cents, 94½; India Five per Cents, 103½; Ditto Four per Cents, 101½; Ditto Three per Cents, 94½; Ditto Enfaced Paper, 93½; Ditto Five per Cent. Loan, 103½; Ditto Four per Cent. Five and-a-Half per Cent Bay'e Paying, 101. There was less doing in Foreign Railways, but prices were firm. Caceres, 8½; Great Indian Peninsula, 103½; Great Northern, 103½; Great Western, 84½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84½; Midland, 107½; Ditto Birmingham and Gloucester, 112½; Ditto Bristol and Exeter, 99½; Ditto Shrewsbury and Hereford, 34½; Ditto Worcester and Wolverhampton, 16½; Ditto West Midland, 97½; North British, 72½; North Eastern, Berwick, 92½; Ditto Leeds, 92½; Ditto York, 92½; South Devon, 6½; South Eastern, Dover, 72½; South Wales, 91½; Vale of Neath, 96½; Ditto Extension, 96½; Ditto Eastern Counties, 46½; Ditto Northern and Eastern, 103½; Ditto Shareholders' Certificates, 103½; Ditto Preferential Certificates, 103½; Ditto Deferred Certificates, 103½; Ditto Debentures, 103½; Ditto Debenture Stock, 103½; Ditto Annuities, 103½; Ditto Perpetual Annuities, 103½; Ditto Preferential Annuities, 103½; Ditto Deferred Annuities, 103½; Ditto Debenture Stock, 103½; Ditto Debenture Stock, 103½; Ditto Debenture Stock

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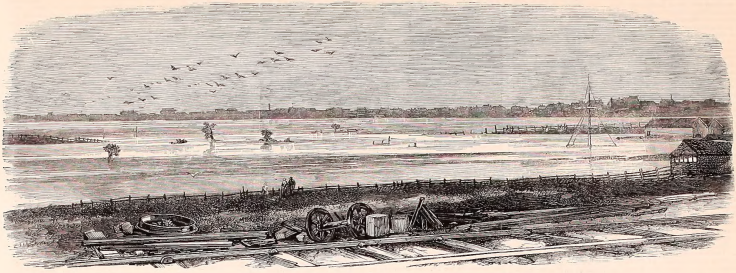
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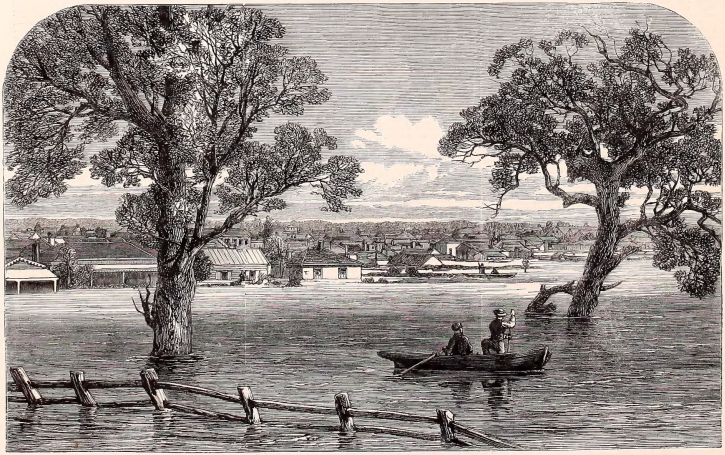
FLOODS AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.



EMERALD HILL, FROM THE SUBURBAN RAILWAY.



ST. KILDA ROAD, SOUTH SIDE OF PRINCE'S BRIDGE.



PUNT ROAD, RICHMOND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE FLOODS AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

It was mentioned last week, in a letter from our Correspondent at Melbourne, Victoria, dated June 26, that the neighborhood of that city had been visited by destructive floods. We give on the preceding page three Engravings (from photographs by Messrs. Davies, of Bourke-street, Melbourne) showing the appearance of the inundation at Emerald Hill, on the Punt Road, and on the St. Kilda Road.

The following is our Correspondent's account :—On Dec. 19 heavy squalls of wind, accompanied by rain, swept across the city, and continued to increase in intensity during the three following days. The wind being from the S.W. and S.S.W., a high tide arose. This, coupled with the heavy rain, had the effect of flooding the Yarra. Yarra rise to a greater height than it had ever done before. The Yarra is a narrow stream running from east to west, and divides the two or three miles of the bay. On its sloping sides have been planted the picturesque villas and pleasure-grounds of the city. A few well-to-do citizens as well as the more loosely cottage and kitchen garden of some of our land-working people, stretch down to the low-lying ground on each side of the river, at and below Melbourne, have been erected numerous dwelling-houses, stores, and factories, occupied by the many new trades and manufactures that are so rapidly springing up at Melbourne. When it is considered that the rise at Melbourne Bridge from the ordinary height of the river is 12 feet, the damage to property that has been caused by the flood will be seen. Hundreds of houses have been swept away. In all these houses the furniture and other valuables were either totally destroyed or greatly damaged. In many instances the inmates had great difficulty in escaping with their lives. In the neighborhood of Emerald-hill, which is close to the river, and, coming in contact with either of the bridges, were chained in pieces, the houses and outbuildings were piled in huge fortuitous and vines, and large quantities of hay and other crops were carried away. The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay railway, where the water having risen four feet above the works of the Melbourne Gas Company. Business was suspended for a week in two of our principal townships, the river covering the greater part. Many persons were injured, and hundreds of cases of oil carried seawards. Large quantities of salt and of the necessaries of life were lost, as well as other perishable articles. As the flood has not yet entirely subsided, it is impossible to form an estimate of the property destroyed. As a visitation, but it is roughly estimated that it will take a quarter of a million sterling to repair the damage. The poor of the city would have lost their lives through the flood; but it is anticipated that other fatal accidents, unreported, have occurred. The damage resulting from this disaster—many having lost their all—are widespread and acute. Steps have already been taken to collect subscriptions for the relief of the distressed, and a large sum has already been issued by the Government.

To Peter Paterson, one of their Honors by the present Floods.—Accommodation for a few days will be afforded to such families not persons on their applying at the Auxiliary Workhouse Depôt, Kensington-gardens, where the demand be in excess of the spare room, tents and bedding, under proper care, will be loaned, and every assistance given to the sufferers. Those who obtain from a clergyman or a magistrate of the locality must be produced at the depôt.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

AUSTRIAN OUTPOST NEAR LOTTORP.

THE sketch engraved upon our first page this week is one that was designed by our Special Artist to accompany the letter from Lottorp of Over-Selk, which appeared on the first page of our Journal last week. Lottorp, upon the line of railway from Flensburg to Tondern in Schleswig, is the place where the Austrian Commander-General von Gablenz had his head-quarters when he was driving the Danes from the Sol of February, which we have already described. This position commanded a view of the Danish lines, which lay on the right hand and the waters of the Selk-Noer, one of those lagoons of the head of the long estuary, or Firth of the Schlei, which form the southward and westward extension of the gulf. At a very short distance to the north of Lottorp is the Hadeby-Noer, another lagoon, which is the head of the Schleswig, and here is the eastern end of the Dannewerk line of earthworks. The Austrian outpost, therefore, was established entirely in the villages of Lottorf, Jagel, Over-Selk, and Wesdelugau, on the roads and the railway to Schleswig and Flensburg, the enemy's line while feigning to attack the extremity of the Dannewerk, which was directly in front of the Austrians, was really extended from both the Selk and Hadeby lagoons being on their right flank, cover the movements of the troops from Flensburg. On Thursday, the 4th, and Friday, the 5th, of February, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia was thus enabled to bring the remainder of his army round the head of the Selk of Schleswig, and on the night of the 5th to establish occupying the peninsula between that Gulf and the Firth of the Schlei. But the Austrians were ready to force their way out, and at Missunde had been repulsed; but he succeeded in getting over, on Friday night, in a small mush boat, and reached the station at Jagel-Cappeln, not far from the opening of the Schlei into the Baltic Sea. It thus appears that Jagel was at the outset of the war considered as a pivot for the operations of the allied German armies. The Austrians had come by the same route from Rendsburg and Schleswig, while the bulk of the Prussians came from Kiel to Eckernforde—the latter position of the Prussians were placed in support of each other; so that, while the Austrians, on the Friday, were engaged in the severe work and fortifications of Schleswig, the Prussians were stretching out far to the left, and had reached the Flensburg road. The sketch in the Engraving on our front page was the interior of a public-house at Lottorf occupied by a party of Austrian officers, on the night of Friday the 5th, a few hours before they moved on to Schleswig. The three persons seated at the table are in the uniform of the Austrian contractor (with his head sunk between his arms), and our Special Artist himself. The landlord and his wife are reposing in one corner of the room.

THE DANNEWERK.

In our Journal of Jan. 30 we gave a minute description, with two Engravings, of this famous rampart. The Danes were obliged, as everybody knows, to abandon it and retire upon Duppel on the night of Feb. 5, as soon as the Prussians had secured their passage of the Schlei. It is hitherto not at all certain whether they will attempt to take the Dannewerk by assault or bombardment, yet there could have been no doubt that the strength of the Danish position in every portion of the same line of defence. There is no use in a high wall with a wide ruin-de-fosse at the top of it unless it be defended by the most exposed side of your garden, if the other half along that side is only bordered with a narrower ditch, and can be leaped over with the slightest effort. Not, indeed, that the Schlei would have been the easily passable if the Danes had been numerous enough to guard it all the way from Schleswig to the sea. But the line of the Dannewerk was to be inglorious lost. It is, however, still possible that the Dannewerk may again become an object of great interest at some future stage of the war. The Austrian and Prussian commanders, it seems, have taken counsel together for the final demolition of the huge double line of fortified earthworks, which extends from near the town of Schleswig, on the eastern side of the dodge, to the river Treen, some miles above its confluence with the Eider, on the western coast. We have seen that when the western districts of South Schleswig are flooded the only road from that country to Middle Schleswig is that passing under the Dannewerk. Whatever be the mark, by her own strength, he has not been able to hold fast this door against the German invaders. But if Denmark were hereafter to be assisted by some friendly Power, the Austrian and Prussian armies, having advanced beyond the North Schleswig line, might easily be caught as a trap. Suppose that the Fleet of the Selkes were to be entered by a naval force and the town of Schleswig recaptured, the Dannewerk, reoccupied by a sufficient number of troops, might then shut the door behind the backs of the Germans and forbid all approach from the South. It is not unlikely that this consideration may have determined the hasty demolition of the Dannewerk which is already put in execution. The Dannewerk batteries are being dismantled, and twenty or eighty pieces of heavy artillery divided between the Austrians and Prussians. The latest telegrams inform us that a hundred of the Austrian Sappers are employed in the demolition of the ramparts on Monday last (Feb. 22). Of the three sketches by our Artist which we engrave this week, the first is taken from the road to Selkebolt, No. 10, commanding the road and line of railway, from which a sentry at the end of the bridge is seen challenging. The sketch on page 201 shows the summit with a battery of guns, and a view of the surrounding country. The sketch in the Engraving we see Selkebolt No. 11, with some guns dismounted.

THE OUTLOOK.

The allies having crossed the Schlei and entered the town of Schleswig at an early hour on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, they lost no time in pressing on in pursuit of the Danes, who had retreated to Flensburg. This task more immediately devolved upon the Austrians, who had led the way into Schleswig. The Danes had brought open before them, when they had left the Dannewerk fortifications in the night. The Austrians, in like manner, pushed on from Selkebolt at Cappeln, which is more than twenty miles from the town of Schleswig, were to push on to Flensburg in different columns. The road from Cappeln to Flensburg parallel with the sea, the road from Schleswig to Flensburg, and the road from Schleswig to Cappeln along the north bank of the Schlei, a distance of 30 miles in an equilateral triangle; so that the Prussians from Cappeln and the Austrians from Schleswig would converge upon the Danes retreating to Flensburg, something less than twenty-five miles. But it was the Austrians who had the hardest fighting. They continued to be in fight with the rearguard of the Danish army as it turned and stood at bay whenever the ground favored it. On Feb. 7 the Austrians began at Jubeck, and on the old battle-ground of Idstedt, about four miles from the town of Flensburg, to the south, on the second day of that Saturday afternoon—all along the road as far as Oversee, which is twelve miles from Schleswig. The most obstinate fighting, however, was at Oversee, where the Austrians had to storm a difficult pass. "At half-past three o'clock, when Prince Liechtenstein's squadron of Hungarian Hussars had just passed the village of Oversee, and was clearing it of the trees and other obstructions, which the Danes had placed there, they were fired upon from the wood on the right, steep hill, with a small wood close to it on each side. The Danes had posted several guns on the top of the wood, and a body of their battalions of their infantry were stationed there, partly sheltered by the wood; a few more battalions were in the valley. The position was attacked by the Nesbitz Brigade of the Austrian army; the Liechtenstein Hussars first charging at a gallop, not at the road, which was swept by the enemy's guns, but at the open field to the right and left of the road, and crouching to their horses' heads that they might avoid the fire. The charge was successful, but the Danes could not see the Danes at all, because of the wood and the rising ground which concealed them. The Austrians had to attack in what quarter the Danes were posted. Having in a few moments lost twenty-five men and two officers killed and wounded, the Austrian Rifle Jagers, or riflemen, were then thrown out, as light skirmishers, on both sides of the road, while the Austrian artillery and the 'Deutschmeister,' commanded by Duke William of Wirtemberg, advanced at the double, with loud hurrahs, and in close column, position in the bayonet's point. They were supported by two battalions of the Hesse regiment, but were received with a murderous fire, and for more than an hour every foot of ground was disputed with the utmost fury. Many fell altogether about 600 killed and wounded, a third of these being officers; Duke William of Wirtemberg had a portion of his foot shot away, and has since undergone amputation. General von Gablenz was present during the fight. The Danes, as they contested and desperate struggle, the Austrians managed to storm the position with the bayonet, and the Danes at length removed their guns. On the left hand was a small lake or mere, which borders the road between Oversee and Flensburg (the position is shown in our Engraving), but the ice broke when they were in the middle, and many of the Danes fell into it. Those who could found their retreat along the road to Flensburg, as darkness had come on, and the Austrians, who had suffered severely, bivouacked in the open air for three nights before, were by this time steadily following them. The Danes, however, had never been slippery with ice, was here covered with snow, amidst which, in dark pools of blood, lay the bodies of the dead and wounded, and it was not a few who had sunk from mere exhaustion, without a wound. The Correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette, writing from on Sunday, the 14th, a week after the battle. The Austrians made an attempt to follow up the pursuit, but stopped at Rödschau and Sierenstadt, two or three miles from the town of Flensburg, where the Danes intended being sent back to a temporary hospital at Oversee. About 600 Danish prisoners were taken, and a number of guns and waggons, but could not speak German. They declare that their strength at Oversee was only 5000. The Austrians remained at Oversee for the night, giving time for the safe transference of the Danish head-quarters from Flensburg to Apenrade. On the following morning, Monday, the Austrians and Prussians entered Flensburg, but the Danish army had already got well on its way to Apenrade.

PRUSSIAN AMMUNITION-TRAIN ENTERING FLENSBURG.

It has been observed that the Prussian forces, except some detachments which were left to watch the Danish army, advanced upon Flensburg by the easterly or seaward road from Cappeln, the place where the Prussian head-quarters were. The Marshal von Wrangel, Prussian Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, had his head-quarters at Flensburg on the 7th, and the division of Prince Frederick Charles moved to Gelting, which is on the road to Apenrade. The Prussian commander, General Letichau, had got into the stronghold of Düppel, at the extremity of the peninsula of Sundewitt and the adjoining island of Alsen, the north-east of Flensburg Fiord. The formidable character of the intrenchments at Düppel, which we have already described, is not to be expected that the Prussians would make deliberate preparations for bombarding them, instead of taking them by storm. With this view they have brought up heavy siege-guns and trains of ammunition, which are to be seen passing through the street of Flensburg, or stand, waiting for the means of transport, in the open space, or market-place, close to the railway beyond Flensburg, while the Schleswig-Railway, as for that terminus, is also crowded with waggons. It may be imagined that the result is a great accumulation or congestion of military stores both American and European, so that the town is quite choked up. In our Artist's Sketch we see an ammunition-waggon, with a Prussian sentry, passing one of the Prussian head-quarters are now at Gravenstein, to which place, from Flensburg, the Correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette has just been sent; but the Danes are masters at sea. The harbour of Flensburg is the best in Schleswig or Holstein, having deep water enough for large ships of the line. Flensburg is a busy and thriving commercial town of some 20,000 inhabitants. Instead of taking the line of the town of Schwing; and, for some time after the revolutionary war of 1848 to 1851, Flensburg was the seat of the Government of the duchy of Schleswig: the chief court of appeal and the chief administration of the customs and post offices are still established there.

GRAVENSTEIN.

The Château of Gravenstein, which is Field Marshal von Wrangel's present head-quarters, and the Château of Augustenburg, on the Isle of Alsen, both formerly belonged to the Duke of Augustenburg, the heir of the Prince whose claim to be Duke of Schleswig-Holstein is a contingency of this war. Gravenstein is on the mainland, and on that arm of the sea which is called the Flensburg Fiord. Along the north shore of this fiord, on the west of Gravenstein, passes the great peninsula of Sundewitt, which terminates in the fortified heights of Düppel, just opposite Sonderburg in the Isle of Alsen. The situation of Gravenstein is about half way between Flensburg and Sonderburg, an equal distance from Düppel and the town of Flensburg. The castle, which stands on the edge of a landlocked gulf, named Eckernsund, encompassed with thick woods, is said to have been founded in the thirteenth century by a famous pirate named Alf, who made it a convenient hiding-place for the rich booty that he gained by his frequent predatory excursions on the Baltic Sea. It is asserted by many that, in 1298, this robber was hunted down and put to death. The ruins of his building were still visible at the beginning of the seventeenth century; but the present edifice was reared, in 1709, by Christian the Counts Ahlefeldt of Sagaunder, its former proprietors, who rose in a village of some fifty houses at Gravenstein, with a street from the front of the castle down to the water's edge, and a church with two towers. The Chateau of Gravenstein itself has no pretensions to architectural beauty. It is a square, a central pile, with two wings at right angles to it, built in a plain and unadorned style.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

WHEN King Charles II. attended—as he did many times during the progress of a celebrated private ball—the House of Lords, he made use of an expression which has been frequently quoted since. Whether His Majesty was pleased to say that the discussions in the Upper House were "as good as a play," or that the plays were as good as anything to be forgotten the occasion : but "as good as a play," and a great deal better than many of the plays of the day, was the debate in the Lords on Monday on the Royal Arcade Bill. It may not be true, as has been said that for some months past a great endeavour has been made to maintain a certain "tone" in the House of Lords; but it has made its interest the inhabitants of the West End in a new arcade, which was to have run through Burlington House, and have had a first outlet south of Conduit-street. This new covered way was to have been of fine architectural proportions, and to be of considerable certain advantage to take its construction had passed its first reading. On the motion for the second reading, Lord Derby, in the name of the Government, and to the best debater in the House of Lords, and slew it. He showed that one in connection with the Burlington builder, a large proprietor, an enormous timber merchant—three disinterested gentlemen, no doubt—but that against it were all the most respectable inhabitants of the locality and the vicinity and the whole body of the clergy in the return of Arcades; and, indeed, the present representatives of modern Arcadian existence are in the neighborhood of Bond-street. Opposite Sackville Arcade, which is about as lively as a cleared-house ; Burlington Arcade, which has had its drawbacks, is a perfect success; and in the debate the Lord Arcade, the purgatory of fashionable bootmakers, no other trade seeming therein to thrive; and the Royal Arcade will be the same. A new street is a new road to a shop, will run the owner. Amongst our Conservative failings, that amiable one of veneration notices that when there is the old date of firms. "An hereditary tenure is natural to them. Offices, from generation to generation." They put up over their shop doors 'Established a century and a half ago.' Dynasties of business partnership are inherited. The English power resides also in their dislike of change. Everything is individual—everything is local—these feelings should be consulted by those who wish to pull London to pieces. To rebuild London, or the whole capital in a town may be practicable in Paris ; to do so here would be simply to ruin the neighbourhood.

Whilst we are, as Tennyson has it, "tender over drowning flies," or, not to put too fine a point upon it, hanging five murderers, Prussia and Austria slay their hundreds and thousands. In the bitter cold weather we are sympathising with the sufferings of the unfortunate invaders have, for a time at least, got the worst of it. In the mean time the plot thickens ; the English Channel Fleet holds itself in readiness to be ordered to any quarter, while the two great German Powers march with wide strides towards their object. Does it not strike them that they are reckoning without their host? Germany is still dissatisfied. Why so? The material guarantee is in its hands, and the Federal Government, in the face of the great German political whisperers, Germany wants more than Schleswig and Holstein, and Austria, Prussia, Bismarck and King get nothing. The hopes of young Germany are fixed upon a great Teuton nation—a German Empire—with individual—not Federal—head in the Coburg as Emperor. Perhaps the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria are willing to hand over the lands of the party. We know that the beginning of strife is like the letting out of waters. Who now shall stop their course? What Imperial Canute can stay the slow rising of the German flood? Happily for the cause of Peace, we hear now that their advance has ceased, and that they have agreed for a reconsideration of the whole question.

The National Shakespeare Committee, by a self-denying ordinance, seems to have placed the matter in the power in the hands of nine noblemen and gentlemen, and, of course, its two chief secretaries. Perhaps this is the best arrangement. It is free from the control of more retirements, and of the secession of two of the earliest and most hard-working members of the scheme, who, it is said, are about to appeal to the working classes, almost exclusively, to raise a statue and a memorial of him who was of no party or class, and who, by-the-way, was in more than one sense of the phrase a working classes as sounding as any man who ever held a pen could do. There can be no doubt that the Rev. Mr. Dyce, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Knight "working man" feel gratified to his rough and pain-inflicting physician Dr. Will Shakespeare, Mr. Thomas Watts, Mr. Fitzgerald Kelly, Bull-call of the Green, and Prince's Feeble, the woman's tailor, subscribe for a statue to the "gentle Shakespeare." There is no more public-spirited than we take them to be if they do.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has taken the wise step of making their memorial a hall and Shakspearean library. The hall will be of Portland stone, and Shakspearean in character. The library will consist of books and pamphlets connected with the poet, as well as the various editions of his works. Should this scheme take anything like a practical shape, it will be the most useful one of the most interesting in Europe.

As the Fenian Brotherhood has won their first victory on British soil : A starting announcement ; but, as we have been used to such like announcements of late, we can afford to wait quietly for the next of the "wild mysteries of the Celt," or least, as most pronounce and many spell it. The Irish are not remarkable for open speaking. Still, Mr Crotty, a Mr. Sullivan, and The O'Donoghue, differ, it appears, from the Dublin authorities, and openly advocate the Saxon and the College-green would be out of place. They prefer Henry Grattan, and their speeches are full of historical debate, and one with which many Irishmen would agree. But is that any reason why other Irishmen, thinking as they do, openly advocate the Saxon and the College-green would be out of place. They prefer Henry Grattan, and their speeches are full of historical debate, and one with which many Irishmen would agree. But is that any reason why other Irishmen, thinking as they do, openly advocate the Saxon and the College-green would be out of place. They prefer Henry Grattan, and their speeches are full of historical debate, and one with which many Irishmen would agree. But is that any reason why other countrymen, based on the principle of "wishes, regardless of their enemies," spill the ink and banish the reporters? To an English intellect, no : but to an Irish one, perhaps, yes. We do not understand these things ; but we do understand that drilled conspirators, a naked sword, and American uniforms on English ground are ugly sights. Perhaps it was also right to dissemble their love for the brave O'Donoghue ; but why kick him down stairs ? The green baize tablecloth flag was picturesque, and recalled that piquant song by Tom Davis :—

Full often when our fathers saw the red above the green,
They rose in rude but fierce array, with voice, pike, and skean ;
And ever many a noble town, and many a field of dead,
Bore witness to the sacrifice the Irish heart can shed.

Sung to the tune of "Irish Molly, oh!" the verses are stirring. By-the-way this Fenian question bears much upon English new-

trality. The drilled men and the Northern United States uniforms are in the same way said to be prepared for Mr. Lincoln's armies; some even say, more boldly, to co-operate with an American army of invasion in Ireland. Let us, however, take the former supposition; and will not the Government, so eager to detain Southern rams and war implements, stop these implements of war? Or are a few regiments of Irish infantry, ready drilled, mere agents of peace? By what evasion of strict justice can Government prevent a steam-ram, and yet permit the exportation of a regiment. Lord Robert Cecil, or some other member, should press this question on the Attorney-General.

Mr. Thackeray's posthumous story, "Denis Duval," will be before the public in a few days. The title is not new, but the tale is new, and the author would have altered it had he lived; but titles are such difficult things, and, as one celebrated author has said, a book he could look with the least satisfaction. Dr. Johnson boggled about his "Rasselas" for a long time, and Goldsmith, with "The Vicar," did well he might be. A French journalist translated it "Le Chevalier Wakefield" in an out-of-the-way fashion; and Sir Cornelius Bingo, a foreigner, as he drank the great Sam's health, complimented him by the title of "the great Mr. Vagabond." Pretty well that for a moralist!

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Trials of the Tredgolds. By Dutton Cook. (3 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The trials of the Tredgolds, so far as these three volumes reveal them, are very severe. George Tredgold, Lieutenant R.N., finding his services not sufficiently appreciated by a grateful bet, when influence is wanting to get promotion in the Admiralty, to promote him higher rank within the usual terms of natural life, retired upon a day from the British Navy, took up his residence (for economy's sake) in an out-of-the-way locality, Cornish Ridge, and devoted himself and all the money he could save to the education of his only son—and only child—by a Miss Bryan, whom he had married late in life, and whom he had lost after a few years of matrimony. The boy was called Bryan Tredgold, and for him and his future prospects the trustful Lieutenant was induced to embark in a bubble speculation. The result was that the speculator was ruined, and died by his own hand. Young Bryan, after having been kept at school by some persons on pretence unknown, was placed by the same agency in the mercantile office of Messrs. Fordyce and Fordyce, in the city of London, where he grew in stature and in wisdom, and in favour with Mr. Fordyce junior, the fellow-clerk, Richard Gifford. For Richard Gifford loved—not in the most honourable manner, we are given to understand—a lady who nearly perished Bryan Tredgold. Hence it came to pass that, when embezzlements and other dangerous modes of procuring capital for the settlement of bets upon horseraces were freely engaged in by some one in the employment of Messrs. Fordyce and were discovered, the fault was fastened upon Bryan Tredgold in a manner wholly unjustifiable, but sufficient to coerce a British jury and to procure for him a sentence of transportation beyond the seas. Bryan, meanwhile, had been secretly married to the lady of his love, and soon after the departure upon his forced exile Mrs. Bryan Tredgold was delivered of a son. But her husband's fate had been too great a shock for her; her reason gave way; she was blessed in a lunatic asylum; and so her poor son Noel entered upon life without any recollection of father or mother. Bryan ultimately, when his sentence has expired, returns to England, works upon a railway, and is killed by the fall of a bridge, but not before he had discovered Noel, become his friend, and taken him to work with him, keeping, however, their relationship a secret. The secret, after Bryan's death, is disclosed to Noel by a certain sculptor who receives the orphan as both son and pupil. And so it happens that Noel Tredgold has no model but a bust of Miss Clara Gray, the stepdaughter of Richard Gifford. The modeller and the modelled of course fall in love, which adds to the trials of Noel Tredgold, for Richard Gifford disdains his suit. Add to this that Noel at last finds out the place where his father was buried, but only in time to see his death, and you have the sum of the Tredgolds' trials. Fortune soon after shifts her favours and makes a transference of the trials and troubles; and Noel is happily married, and the trials of the Tredgolds come to an end. The chief impression left on the mind at the close of the story is, that the trials of the Tredgolds form a very small portion of it, and that what should be the subordinate characters occupy the stage too frequently and too long. The next idea which occurs to one is that the opening chapters—the description of the sailing of the school, the application of dainty little Clare, the sympathising domestics (absent and present), and all the concomitants, anticipate the real business upon the scene of Bryan Tredgold, are charming. One then admires the graphic power with which the persons are drawn, and regrets that the same William Wales Railway are portrayed, and regrets that the same vigour was not discernible in the later portions of the book, which either practically ignore the author's powers or honour which we have, at one time, moved to that

> Setting of sadness and longing,
> Which is not akin to pain,
> And resembles sorrow only
> As the mist resembles rain,

at another to silent laughter; but one carries away, at the same time, the notion that there has been unnecessary garrulity on many points, especially in reference to the liquor consumed by the characters and the host (in Mr. Zachary Morgan's mouth term it) or other unguent by others. Cleu Buckhurst and Liz Moyle might surely have played their parts without so much drinking, and Richard Gifford should like to ask, too, whether it adds point to some vulgarity to write "gone" for "gin," &c. for "gone," &c. Then, as a matter of fact, we think the former spelling represents phonetically the pronunciation of the latter. Whatever private persons may do, the Press should take care what we say, for Mr. Cook, by means of John Moyle, thus hits the critic hard:—"Criticism never does any good, or very rarely any good except the critics, and they get paid for it."

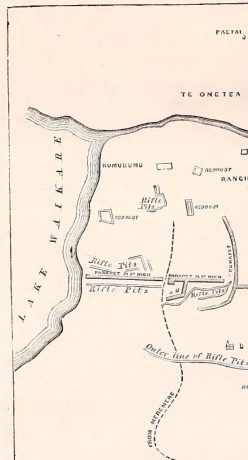
Wagstaffiana. By A. K. H. B. (2 vols. T. Nelson and Sons.) Tastes differ in religion as in other matters. Some like it hot and strong, some lukewarm and diluted, some incline to plainness, some to ornamentation, some to roughness, some to smoothness. Suit the title and the *nom de plume* (we assume, at least, that it is a *nom de plume*) allotted to this little volume and you have a curious mix of morals and sentimental style; nor is that presumption altogether belied by the contents. These consist of a series of imaginary letters and conversations, each concluding with a prayer or a hymn, in which an attempt is made to familiarise religious sentiment (a very high-priestly Protestant principle) to imaginary persons in imaginary positions of difficulty. The language is good, and the spirit is such, which the work was written so unexceptionable that one cannot but hope for its cordial acceptance by those for whom it is intended. The volume is *Water Supply and Sewerage for Jerusalem.* By John Irvine Whitty. (8vo. W. J. Whitty.) The water supply question in every city is the Holy City invested that it seems almost sacrilege to talk of Jerusalem and sewerage in the same breath. We have been told, however, on high authority, that cleanliness is next to godliness when connected; and water supply and sewerage are necessary to cleanliness. And therefore, all to whom the Holy City is dear, will pray for its prosperity, who look for its renovation, and who shudder at the thought of unwholesome prevailing.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, the burial-place of God,

give heed to Dr. Whitty's plan for providing the city with pure water and unfailing drainage and sufficient baths, "public and private alike-tants." It seems remarkable that the city, which suffered during its siege by Titus from a scarcity of water, should be found now to be so deficient in that respect. But Dr. Whitty's book will give the reader minute details concerning the topographical and hydrographical features of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood, which will show how, by means of the engineering skill of the present day, the deficiency may be, at no very great cost, supplied.

The English Constitution. By Dr. Edward Fischel. Translated from the Second German Edition by Richard Jenery Shee. (1 vol. Bosworth and Harrison.) The first edition of Dr. Fischel's "Verfassung Englands" was so popular in Germany that the first edition, published in 1862, was speedily exhausted and followed by a second, of which this is for the most part a translation. The necessary alterations and certain necessary modifications have been made, prolixity has been remedied, repetitions have been avoided, and the volume has been compressed into a smaller and more handy volume than was for the general reader. Dr. Fischel's opinions, however, remain intact; and the reader has, therefore, the opportunity of making himself acquainted not only with the constitutional laws of his country but at the same time with the comments upon them of an enlightened and learned foreigner.

Sport in Norway. By the Rev. M. R. Barnard. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) Uncharitable persons may think that the only sport which a clergyman should enjoy is that which consists in being a father of men; but, fortunately, the late Chaplain to the Consulate at Christiania was of a different opinion. He has fished for salmon and other fish, as we gather from his book, and we have reason to believe that he has shot bears, elk, and all manner of game. For, though there is a great deal of "I believe," and "I am informed," and "I am told," and "my informant says," he nevertheless sometimes speaks as one having the authority of personal experience; and he has, at any rate, a vast amount of information, acquired either at first or second hand, to impart respecting the sport, the flora, and the fauna of Norway, inte-



PLAN OF THE RANGARIRI DISTRICT, NEW ZEALAND.

resting to both sportsman and tourist. Much attention is just now being paid to the artificial breeding of salmon, and Mr. Barnard's fifth chapter, having reference to that subject, deserves particular notice. Let us conclude with a word of warning! Mr. Barnard's own language: "no 'pot-hunter' should go to Norway."

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS.

The nineteenth annual report of the Inclosure Commissioners has been issued. Since the passing of the Act, which extends their powers, they have received 4117 applications, 840 since the issue of the last annual report. 2250 applications, representing the inclosure of 412,276 acres, have been confirmed; 486 applications have been otherwise disposed of; and 886 cases, representing the inclosure of 215,516 acres, were pending at the close of the year. The lands proposed to be inclosed are within fifteen miles of London.

The twenty-second annual report of the Copyhold Commissioners, issued this morning, states that they have now completed 1604 enfranchisements of copyholds, and 1 of customary freeholds, comprising 1 effected during the present year. They amount to 70 enfranchisements in criminal manors, 47 in collegiate manors, and 383 in lay manors. Besides these, they have received 386 applications, of which 32 are under the voluntary and 354 under the compulsory powers of the Acts. The further report that, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, they have authorised 1 sale, 12 purchases, 39 enfranchisements, 10 exchanges, and 17 applications from colleges, for raising money for purposes of improvement. Of sales, 12 petitions, 8 enfranchisements, 1 exchange, and 8 applications for raising money for purposes of improvement, have been authorised during the present year.

The Tithe Commissioners, in their report for the year 1863, state that they have received 6647 applications for apportionments, and that 5697 have been the subject of compulsory awards, and confirmed Acts. In 1,237 districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the tithes have been commuted by confirmed agreements or confirmed awards. In 414 of those districts the rentcharges have been disposed of by redemption or merger. They have received 11,796 apportionments, and confirmed 11,796. They have made 2910 altered apportionments, and confirmed 2552; and of these 171 have been received and 171 confirmed during the year. They have received 1,237 applications for the exchange of glebe lands, and confirmed 870 of such exchanges; and of these 42 applications and 42 exchanges have been received and confirmed in the past year. They have received 502 applications for the apportionment of rentcharges in lieu of tithes, and 502 applications; and of these 82 were received and 82 confirmed in the year 1863. They have received 4 applications to convert variable corn rents payable under local Acts of Parliament into rent charges to be henceforth payable in like manner as ordinary tithe rent charges, and have completed awards in 3 of those cases. At the close of 1863 they had confirmed 14,640 distinct mergers of tithes or rentcharges.

The numerous submarine telegraph cables at work in Europe are in the aggregate upwards of 6000 miles long, the longest stretch from four miles to 1800 miles each in length, and they are sunk in water varying from two to three hundred fathoms.

The annual competitive trial of rifles began on Tuesday, at the rifle-practice ground at Woolwich, under the superintendence of Lord Elcho, Lord Bury, Major-General Hay, and the secretary of the society (Captain E. St. John Mildmay), and in presence of several other members of the council. The five competitors are Messrs. Baker, Henry, Pindar (for Mortimer's breech-action), Rigby, and Whitworth.

An annual return just issued states the debt of India at £116,721,127; but this includes £2,501,270 capital of railway companies remaining in the Home Treasury. On the other hand, it does not include the charge for the debt created on the 31st of December last by the Indian Loan Company, which is subject to redemption by Parliament under the Act of 1853, and which is limited to up to the last day of 1863 for England, and to the 30th of April, 1863, for India.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

We give below a large-scale map, or plan, of the district of Rangariri, at the head of the Waikato River, the scene of General Cameron's victory on the 20th of November. A View of the "Keep," or stronghold of the Maoris, which they surrendered on the morning after their defeat, is engraved on page 216. This fortress is described by General Cameron as a square redoubt, of very formidable construction, in the centre and highest part of the Maori line of defence, which consisted, for the rest, of a double ditch and high parapet extending across the narrow isthmus that divides the Waikato River from Lake Waikare, as shown in our plan. The British troops (6th Regiment leading, with detachments of the 12th and 14th) first stormed the rifle-pits facing the Waikato River, and drove the enemy from those pits into the central redoubt. By this time 200 men of the 40th had landed from the Pioneer and the *Avon*, and, with their assistance, the line of intrenchments was carried, and those of the defenders who could get into their "Keep" were compelled to fly across the swamp by the Waikare Lake. Still, the garrison of the "Keep" maintaining a heavy fire upon our troops prevented their further advance. General Cameron, therefore, ordered an attempt to take this stronghold by assault. Thirty-six of the Royal Artillery, armed with revolvers, under Captain Hay, first attacked it and failed. The second attack was made largely by seamen of the Curaçoa and other ships led by Commander Mayne, under Sir William Wiseman's personal direction; while another party of sailors, under Commander Hammond, threw hand-grenades into the redoubt. All these attacks, however, were baffled by the overwhelming fire of the Maoris, and by the difficulty of approaching their position—the only access being through a narrow opening, which but one person could ascend at a time. Every officer who led the last brave was either killed or dangerously wounded; Captain Mercer, Commander Mayne, Lieutenant Dowse of the Miranda; Lieutenants Alexander and Hesham, of the Curaçoa, being wounded, one after another; while Mr. Watkins, midshipman, was killed. When the darkness of evening came on General Cameron desisted from the attack, and our troops remained in the position they had won. The early light next morning the Maoris had hoisted the white flag of surrender, having removed their wounded during the night through Lake Waikare, in which direction the British force had also made his escape. Our loss in the fighting was two officers, Colonel Austin (14th Regt.) and Lieut. Murphy (17th Regt.), Mr. Watkins (R.N.), and forty-five men killed and thirteen officers and eighty men wounded of both services. The fortress, of which a view is here given, thus cost a large expenditure of British blood.

In another Engraving, on page 216, we show the aspect of Rangariri when viewed from the river. The new redoubt which General Cameron has begun to construct, is in the centre, marked by a flag; with the British encampment on the rising ground, and the Maori position beyond the river. Close to the water's side, on our right, we observe the old Maori Church, and the graveyard where those killed in the fight are buried. On our left are the entrenchments gun-boats and canoes are moored. The British head-quarters are in the large square tent on the hill immediately over the Church. The Engraving is from a drawing, and that of the redoubt from a photograph, both taken on the spot, and forwarded by the New Zealand mail. The plan, or map, is from a Government survey communicated to us by Mr. Andrew Sinclair, of Auckland.

The middle one of the Illustrations, on page 216, is an Engraving showing the marching down of the regiments, from Auckland, to be placed on board her Majesty's ship Pioneer, which lay in the river close by. They were afterwards conveyed to Queen's Redoubt, near Mercer, some miles lower down the river, and there shovel aboard her Majesty's ship Curaçoa till a hulk can be made ready to receive them.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held at Manchester on Monday. Lord Edward Cavendish presided. The secretary reported that £1109 had been received during the week, including £748 from the Canterbury Relief Fund, and that the total fund has now reached £164,178. Five packages of clothing had been received, and three sent off. Mr. Parsall presented his weekly report, which showed a fall in the number of persons on the 13th inst. there was a decrease in the number receiving relief of 3928 persons, as compared with the previous week. The number of persons receiving relief was 160,764, against 49,944 in the corresponding week of 1861. The next quarterly meeting of the general committee was fixed for the 23rd of March. The committee made grants to the amount of £1600.

The Manchester Guardian Society relief fund for the week ending Saturday last amounted to £1391, of which Ashton-under-Lyne received, in money and clothing, £1150; Clitheroe, £110; Stockport, £400; Glossop, £100; Bacup, £100; Rochdale, £400; Dukinfield, £400; Hyde, £200; Leigh, £200; Oldham, £200. The total amount received up to Thursday week was reported to be £223,146, of which £49,467 had been remitted to the distressed districts.

Mr. William Forsyth, C.B., of the Board of Public Works, has arrived at Corfu from Athens, and has commenced operations for the erection of a pier on the south harbour of that island.

The Lord-Lieutenant of the County Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a notification from the Prussian Ambassador that the hostilities at Schleswig-Holstein were extinguished on the 11th inst.

A letter in the *Shipping Gazette* from the mate of the Flowery Land says the ship was provisioned for six months. There was no short allowance of either beef or water, and the ship was only thirty-two days when the murders were committed.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited upon Lord Palmerston, on Monday, to present him with the memorial which was adopted by the Chamber a few days since. Its prayer is to give which was adopted by the Chamber a few days since. Its prayer is to give effect to the resolutions of the Board of Trade or the Foreign Office as will facilitate commercial negotiations with other countries.

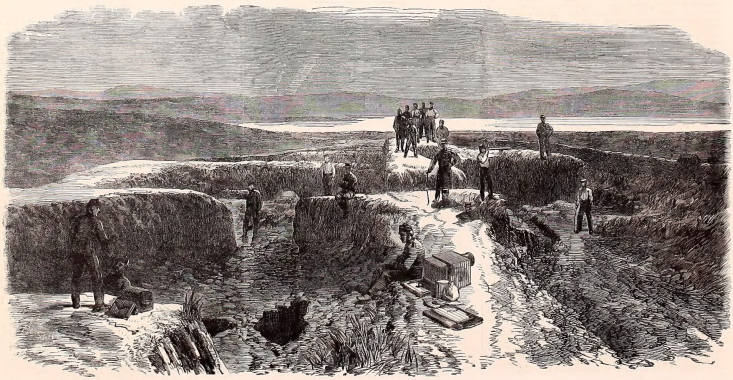
THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.



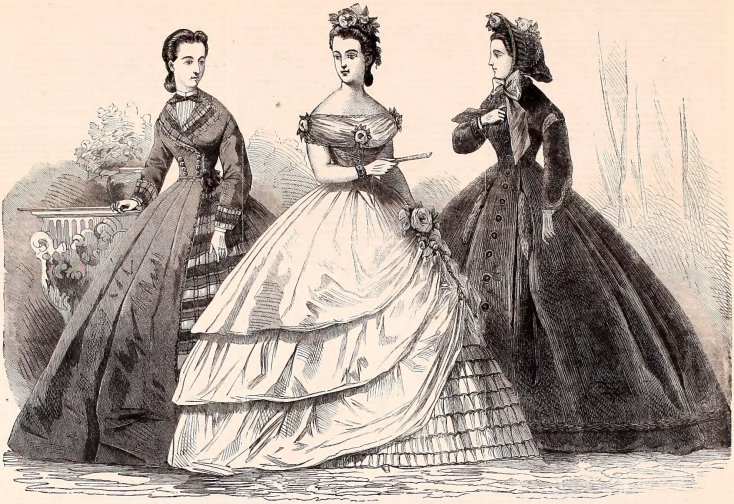
RANGARIRI, FROM THE WAIKATO.



MAORI PRISONERS FROM RANGARIRI WAITING TO BE PLACED ON BOARD H.M.S. PIONEER.



STRONGHOLD OF THE MAORIS AT RANGARIRI.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



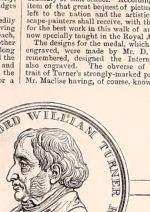
TEMPORARY BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT BLACKFRIARS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.

OLD BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, which has been for some time in a very crazy condition, must speedily be rebuilt; and, as the closing of such an important thoroughfare would be attended with most serious inconvenience if no other communication were opened up to supply its place, the Corporation of the city of London very properly determined upon having a temporary structure erected for the purpose. Accordingly, they entered into arrangements with a well-known contractor to build a bridge alongside of the old one, having approximately the same dimensions. Blackfriars Bridge on the one side of the Thames and from Bridge-street on the other. The new temporary erection, which will only cost about £20,000, is now nearly completed. It is composed of timber in the same manner as that made for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, extending for a few yards east of it, to the old Blackfriars Bridge, which is just now, more than ever, a scene of the greatest bustle and confusion in consequence of the large amount of traffic which has to its immediate neighbourhood. The stream below is even yet more choked up by engineering operations. What with the large bridges proposed to sustain the old tumble-down bridge, and the numerous piles, pontoons, and scaffolding, steam-engines, iron columns, stone piers, and other erections and appliances required for the various new undertakings, the boatmen and the heavily laden barges which navigate this high have their hands full in the endeavour to steer in certain periods of the tide with amazing velocity through the narrow space left for navigation, and it requires an extraordinary amount of skill upon the part of steersmen to avoid injury. To an inexperienced eye the piers, abutments, and piles of the new bridge must appear an almost impenetrable maze; and there is, unfortunately, little hope of any improvement until the new structure and the new bridges shall be completed.

The temporary Blackfriars Bridge, which will no doubt be speedily opened to the public, consists principally of a timber viaduct, having the footpaths and the centre carriageway on a somewhat clear span each, supported by iron girders. The roadway for vehicles is constructed with a view to keep foot-passengers, which are carried along the top part of the bridge. The footpaths will be laid with tar and Portland cement, and the joints of the footpath floor being caulked and made watertight, so as to prevent the water from falling on the carriages which run below. The footpaths are divided for a safety-guard of passengers, with three feet railings.

Gutta percha will very probably also pass from the one to the other. The main lights and those which are being provided for both the rows, and the footpaths and twelve coloured sidelights will be placed two on each side of each of the three openings for the carriage navigation. The precaution seems therefore to have been taken to make the temporary structure both secure and convenient. Some delay appears to have arisen in the decision to the contract for the new permanent Blackfriars Bridge, which is to be kept, it will be seen, entirely out as end to, now that arrangements in regard to the Thames Embankment are being carried forward to leave little room for procrastination upon that score. It is calculated that the temporary bridge at Blackfriars may not be exchanged for the new permanent one for, perhaps, three years to come; but the contract expressly stipulates that in the event of its being requisite to carry the traffic over the temporary structure for a longer period than three years, the contractor will be bound to maintain it and keep it in further period as they may be required. It will therefore be observed that, although the bridge is not for use during a short interval of time, the pains which have been spent upon the structure, together yet very strong bridge, have not been altogether misplaced; and, considering the labour involved in the work, it is something for the engineering activity of the present day to point to such a large and solid piece of work as having occupied only about seven months in its construction.



THE TURNER GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE Siberian state of the temperature in Paris during the latter part of February has not been such a check upon the out-door exhibition of the novelties usually brought forth on the more genial approach of spring, and has even caused the appearance of a few premature fashionables, to which the termination of the Carnival ordinarily puts a stop. These premature fashionables have been guilty chiefly therefore of exaggeration in the coiffures to which we alluded in a recent article, and the headdress of several ladies who pride themselves upon their taste have become so many amphitheatres, composed of a pile of flowers, feathers, ribbons, velvets, and precious stones. On considering these ornamental piles, we are led to ask how the wearers can contrive to enter the low and narrow blue or white lined brougham-cabs which is usually to be met with, and small in size on account of the headdress, as sometimes of the crinoline, polite husbands must also be on the look-out for the safety of their hats during the days and nights of low thermometers just experienced such a sacrifice has not often been possible, and we believe some married households really deserve some indemnity for the display of so much sensibility, and we think they will find it in the wholesale ornamentation of the headdress we have guilded in dimensions the most permanent bonnet is to lose in the estimation of the public. The present bonnet is no longer the high floral exposition but almost flat over the forehead, close-fitting to the cheeks at the sides, and small in proportion every way; thus returning to the style so long adopted in Brighton, which has been indicated in the Paris fashions for the use of British tourist contrasted with the Parisian belles, who now affect the black silk veil over the bonnet, which, however, is not to be universal. Other colours, mostly in velvet, are admissible, but neutral shades are the most elegant.

We shall enter fully upon the subject of the materials for ladies' dresses for the spring of 1864 in our next article. The latest proceedings with the explanation of our Illustrations, we may just note here, that the last light flowered bottines, now introduced to a degree of great importance, are usually worn of the tone colour of the dress, so as to harmonise completely with the toilet.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Evening Dress.—Lilac and taffety robe, with open corsage. The lapels are in red, blue, and green plaid velvet, buttoning over the vest by a double row of buttons. The sleeves are in plaid velvet, like those in velvet plaid; but from the former depends a long and wide silk tubular ornament. The chemisette is composed of white muslin with a small upright collar, fastened with a narrow light blue cravat.

Fig. 2. Ball Dress.—Robe white tarlatane, with two flounces of hollow plaits. Over the robe are placed three jupes of plain tulle, forming a tunic, and drawn up at the side by a bouquet of flowers to which they are attached. Pointed corsage, with a berthe of tulle festooned at the shoulders and in the centre with small roses. The coiffure is of the latest mode, the hair dressed high at the back and ornamented with an abundance of flowers.

Fig. 3. Evening Dress.—Light green velvet robe of the style known as the *style Princesse*, trimmed above the seam, round the pockets, and at the extremity of the skirt, with a fluting of the same velvet. The corsage is closed with black velvet buttons. Brown velvet bonnet of the modified Brighton shape, decorated with a tuft fastened by the top of the crown by a large rose, similar to that ornamenting the front of the chignon.

On the evening of Shrove Tuesday a grand costume ball took place at the Hôtel de Ville, when the members of the Royal family and the chief members of the Bavarian aristocracy appeared in dresses such as were worn at the Palatine Court in 1701. Prince Luitpold represented the Prince Palatine Christian Caspar, and the Queen was attired as his wife, the Princess Anna Maria Augusta of Sulzbach. The Princess Adelgunde of Modena and her suite were received by their future bridegroom, and he did so in the more effectively rich dress of Prussia, decorated with a large pearl in the boutfle worn and under constellation.

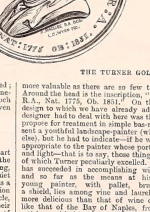
THE TURNER GOLD MEDAL.

THIS medal is in every way interesting. It is interesting as part of the munificent public bequest of the great painter whose name and pictorial fame engraved thereon; interesting because it bears a very peculiar and engraved thereon; interesting because it bears a very peculiar and refined interesting by the circumstances under which it is bestowed.

Before Turner's bequest founded the Royal Academy possessed only the branch of art in which, it is generally thought, English painters have distinguished themselves more remarkably than in any other—more, we might say, than any Continental school—had received scarcely any recognition in the Royal Academy. Landscape was only taught as a kind of accessory to figure subjects, and no prize was given for excellence in landscape. Turner was awarded in consecutive years gold and silver medals for paintings of a purely classical and ideal character, drawn entirely from the antique; for architectural and for a specimen of ordinary topography, or a mathematical representation of the incidence of shadows, by Mr. Thomas Malton, the father of the brothers Thomas, Wilson, Stanfield, or David Roberts. To this day there is another branch of art which has received much less than its due, and is famous abroad (owing, as the French declare, to the "jockey" element in our character) but which at present is not encouraged by Englishmen by prizes, although the Academicians afterwards admit into their rooms, despite all challenge, the works of Messrs. Thomas Ward, the Sir Edwin Landseers, and the Ansdells.

It was very natural, then, that the painter of landscapists should wish to see the art by which he threw so much lustre over the whole English school fairly and encouraged by the chief academy of that school. Accordingly, he has provided, as one must left to the discretion of the artistic professor, that any large landscape-painters shall receive, with their fellow-students, a gold medal of the best work in this walk of art, which, though it is different, is now specially taught in the Royal Academy.

The design, for the medal, which we have now for the first time engraved, were made by Mr. D. Maclise, R.A., who, it will be remembered, was a friend of the great landscapist, and by whom he also engraved. The obverse of the present medal bears a portrait of Turner, copied from a painting by Mr. Jones, a clergyman. Mr. Maclise having, of course, known the original well, and it is the



THE TURNER GOLD MEDAL.

more valuable as there are so few trustworthy portraits of Turner. Around the head is the inscription, "Joseph Mallord William Turner, R.A., Born, 1775, Died, 1851." On the reverse we have the poetical design to which we have already adverted. The theme which the designer has chosen is here was the most difficult it is possible to propose for treatment in simple bas-relief. He had not only to represent a youthful landscape-painter (who might be Turner or any one else), but he had to indicate—if he would make his design specially appropriate—that the painter was not to be one of the ordinary school and light—that is to say, those things in nature in the representation of which Turner particularly excelled. This difficult task Mr. Maclise has succeeded in accomplishing with the most perfect success. And the fact as the means at his command would permit. A young painter is sketching. Behind him, on a rising ground, are a shield, lies among vine and laurel leaves, lost in an intoxication of beauty and delight. Above, in the sky, are companions, a nose like that of the Bay of Naples, from which Phœbus Apollo is just ascending his glorious car, and a flock of birds migrating southwards. An Italian character is given by the vine leaves, the lizard on the shield, and a fragment of classical ground in the foreground. We need not say that several of Turner's finest landscapes are of Italian scenes. As then, in the scene we have the source of light, or in the rainbow (a double one) overhead we have the source of colour. And the latter is the more legitimately treated from the designer's as the sculptor's point of view. The rainbow is introduced, as we said anything short of a section of an object is presented thereon, that ancient form of the rainbow which was used by the children of the painter. At all events, Mr. Maclise is kept in countenance by the Elgin Commissioners, who have adopted the same form.

This beautiful and intrinsically valuable medal has been twice struck in bronze, and presented to Mr. Ruskin (as the executor of the institution of the Royal Academy), first to Mr. Lepton, and next to Dr. Frank Wilkes. The prize landscape by the latter artist is engraved and described in our present Number. Until Mr. Wilkes received the gold medal, which was awarded to six years, the Royal Academicians having the power to withhold prizes when the competitive works are considered not sufficiently good.

Mr. Hargraves has commenced his exploration of South Australia, and on the 3rd of December last he found signs of gold in Balingerburn.

The *New South Wales Herald* states that the estimated cost of the ship-of-the-line Royal Sovereign, now being fitted up at Sydney, for the conveyance of Prince Alfred to Lewisham, with forts 500 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and 10 ft. deep. In addition to the above, there will be a dock 500 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and 30 ft. deep. The Royal Sovereign, which was launched from the canal from the St. Lawrence over to Albany, via Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, to Kingston, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, to Kingston, on the western side of Lake Ontario, to Kingston, on the western side of Lake Ontario, to Kingston, on the western side

tarantula spider; but the large swan of chased silver, with sundry temples, bridges, clocks, musical bird-boxes, and automaton figures, reserved by Mr. Weekes, recently deceased, are to be dispersed next month. There is also in the market "the celebrated historic site, Esher-place"—the "Asher Palace" of the Sea of Winchester, of which romance Walinfleet's picturesque tower, where Cardinal Wolsey resided for a time. Within are, in fine brickwork, a newel (or geometrical staircase), and in the roof an oblique arch—supposed invention of modern times. At the bursting of the South Sea bubble, Esher Place was seized and sold as one of the estates of the delinquent directors. In 1729-30 it became the property of Sir Hildebrand Hoe. Henry Pelham, the statesman, brother to the Duke of Newcastle, and for whom Kent added wings to Esher Tower, for which the architect became unworthily embalmed in Thomson's verse—

Kent's indolence, and Nature vie for Pelham's love.

Kent's addition was pulled down on the accession of the mansion by the Spicer family, early in the present century, at a short distance from the gateway, which stands in dull relief,—its pleasure-ground mere deserved by luxuriant ivy, which so often lends a graceful charm to scenes of decaying art.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BARONESS RUTHVEN.

Mary Elizabeth, Baroness Ruthven, in the Peerage of Scotland, died at her house in the county of Forfar, on the 18th inst. Her ladyship, daughter of Thomas, fourth Lord Ruthven, by Lady Mary Leslie, his wife, daughter of David, sixth Earl of Leven, succeeded, on the decease of her brother, Major-General Ruthven, to the barony of Ruthven, of Freeland, created in 1651, and to the representation of the ancient house of Ruthven, Earls of Gowrie,



of the Earls of Gowrie. Lady Ruthven was married (Oct. 13, 1836) to Walter Rose, Esq., of Montgreenan, in the county of Ayr, a gentleman of considerable worth and literary attainments, and had twelve children, of whom the eldest, William, died before his mother, leaving a widow and one son and heir, Walter James, Captain in the Rifle Brigade, who succeeds his grandmother in the title. Her ladyship's second son, the Rev. Thomas Rose, of Lincombe, near Exeter, married Miss Ruthven, and died in 1854, 4 wounds received before Sebastopol. This house of Ruthven is of Danish origin, and has been of note in Scotland from the earliest period of its history, having held high offices and dignities, and having constantly formed high matrimonial alliances, even with the Bathsers, the Nisbets of Dirleton, and the Earls of Bute and of Leven.

REAR-ADMIRAL NICHOLAS CORY.

Rear-Admiral Nicholas Cory, C.B., who died recently from an accident Cornish family, and was the eldest son of Nicholas Cory, Esq., surgeon, of St. Mawes, by his wife, a sister of the late Captain Edward Hughes, R.N., C.B. Rear-Admiral Cory was born at St. Mawes in July, 1776, and he entered the Navy when he was only nine years of age. He was first lieutenant of the Agincourt, 64, Captain Bligh, on board the Hermione sloop, on the Rio de la Plata station. He was appointed lieutenant in 1800, and served on board the Canopus 80, and the Centaur (74), the flag-ship of the late Sir Samuel Hood. After being appointed to the command of the Ariadne, 20, he was employed in the Channel, where he was employed, with Captain Joseph Brown, on board the Nereus, on the coast of France, during the war of Napoleon's home hundred days, and on March 4, 1815, he became Lieutenant. He subsequently served in the North Star, on the coast of Africa; in the Briton, off Lisbon; and in the Asia, 81, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Otway, also in the Royal George yacht, flag-ship of the late Earl Cadogan, Admiral Fellowes. He was appointed Commander in 1836, and was agent on board the North Star, on the coast of Portugal. Commodore Lord John Hay. He became a Post-Captain in 1840. His last appointment was in August, 1848, to the Scorpion, as flag-captain to the late Sir Thomas Hastings Baynton Bernard, on the Cape of Good Hope and south-east coast of America stations. He was made a C.B. on the 5th July, 1850, and retired 1858. Admiral Cory married, on the 9th of June, 1807, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Rilwards, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall, who died on Christmas Day last. Admiral Cory died on No. 4, Esplanade, Plymouth, on the 15th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lady Rodd, of Wimpole-street, was proved under £25,000. She bequeaths the relics of her husband to Sir J. T. Rodd, K.C.B., and only daughter of the late Major J. Bennell, F.R.S.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Bathurst, late of Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, and of Lydiard Tregoze, was proved in the London Court, on the 4th inst., by Lieut.-Colonel Henry Bathurst and Henry Allen Bathurst, Esqs., the Executors. The personalty exceeds £18,000. Lady Caroline was the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Castle-Stuart, and married, in 1815, General Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B., who died in 1850. Her Ladyship attained the age of seventy-four years, and executed her will in February, 1863, making bequests to her eight children and leaving the residue to her son, the Rev. Charles Bathurst, Rector of Lydiard Tregoze, Wiltshire, who she named chief Executor.

The will of Henry Farnell, Esq., of Isleworth, was proved in London on the 15th inst. by his brother, William Thomas Farnell, and his nephew, William Farnell Stevens, the executors, under which the personalty was sworn under £250,000. The will was executed on the 9th of November, 1861, and he died on the 13th of January, 1864. Legacies and annuities, amounting from £20,000 to £30,000, are bequeathed to his two brothers, a sister, nephews and nieces, and smaller legacies to other relatives and to domestic servants; his brother and his nephew, who are the executors, also residuary legatees for their own benefit. The charitable bequests amount to £2,000, and are stated in this Journal last week.

The will of Henry Walker, Esq., of Llwyngerin Hall, Mold-Flintshire, and of the city of Chester, "as proved in London under £100,000 personalty, the acting executors are Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Cecil Raikes, Esq., and Hewlett Skinner, Esq. Power is reserved to Mrs. Raikes, the testator's sister, to leave household furniture, plate, and personal effects. The Testator has left his property to his wife and children. To his wife, Mrs. Walker, he bequeaths £1,000 and an annuity of £1,000, which annuity will be divided among his three daughters. To his son Henry he leaves certain estates in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Wales, for either entire sale and investment, or for mortgage, at his discretion, and the proceeds of his property amongst his three younger sons.

The Queen has appointed George Brackenbury, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Madrid, to be her Majesty's Consul at Chacabuco.

RETURNS OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—The last Census of Ireland, full tables of which were issued on Thursday week, includes religious denominations, and gives the number of Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, "all other denominations," and "persons declining any answer." The number of professors of persons as described by themselves, included under the head of "all other persons," we find some curious entries. Thus, 1 person has written themselves down simply as "Christians," and 68 as "High Church." There are 5 "Christ Almighties," 1 "Christ Jesus," 1 "Christ," "our Plymouth Brethren, 28 rank themselves as "Disciples of Christ;" 1 as "Christopher," 1 as "Christ's Own," 1 as "Christ's Own Church," and 1 "Conformist," 3 simply declare themselves "Believers in Jesus," 5 as "Methodist Christians," 1 as "Methodist Jesus," 1 as "Methodist Lord," 1 as "Methodist Saint," 1 as "Methodist Christ," 1 as "Christ's Own Church," "Protestants in Christ" (2), "The Word of God alone" (1), "Christ and Church of Christ" (1), "Christ and Church of God" (1), "Christ and Church of Jesus" (1). One man writes himself down as "a saint of the most high God," and he says they are "of no particular persuasion." Two go a little further than the last, and say they are "of no party" or "undecided." Two others write themselves 44 males and 35 females say they are of "no religion." One is a "Philanthropist," another is a "Positivist," and another a "Communist." One is a Socialist, 21 Freethinkers, 59 Secularists, 19 Deists, 1 Materialist, and 1 Atheist. Two are "Rationalists," and "Pusseyite." The Unitarians call themselves "Socinians." One is a simply, of whom there are 1860. "Unitarian Presbyterians," 201; "Non-subscribing Presbyterians," 107; and "Arians," 1. The Quakers, in addition, however, are ranked under the general head of "Presbyterians." The figures of the general return are as follows:—Established Church—males, 597,514; females, 643,161; Roman Catholics—males, 1,048,000; females, 1,200,212; Presbyterians—males, 253,374; females, 269,857; Methodists—males, 21,291; females, 24,126; Independents—males, 11,977; females, 13,107; Baptists—males, 2341; females, 2036; Society of Friends, or Quakers—males, 1693; females, 1,693; all other persuasions—males, 10,561; females, 1992; Jews—males, 236; females, 185.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LOTHARIO.—Were not owners of fair Chess-Clubs in England where ladies are admissible as members, and would not be sorry to hear that they have resolved to make their sense of the cognizance ridiculous, as the ladies of America do, by organizing Chess Clubs of their own. The Brady Chess-Club Bulletin, of Philadelphia, gives the following pleasant account of the Chess-Club of the Young Ladies' Seminary, Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts:—"The Chess Club is composed of twenty-five members, and meets every Saturday evening for interesting and spirited play. Chess Clubs, White Clubs, Maple Clubs, Union Clubs, Washington Clubs, and Clubs of all other names and colors, have had their day, and have passed away, and still the ladies of themselves keep up the harmony of assembling, as far as our knowledge goes, the first Chess Club for ladies in America. If not, let them speak. The Chess Club of Mount Holyoke Seminary has made such a name somewhere, who are to meet them and to measure lances of the members. No gentlemen are admitted until the hour when the contests are over, and then only as visitors. The Club has a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and a Librarian, who has charge of the books. Its officers are honored as Knight, and at the conclusion of every game there must be, left a Queen on each side of the board. The Club has a Chess-Room, and a Chess-Table, and a Chess-Clock, and a Chess-Basket. We suppose the Chess-Basket is necessary, that pieces may not slip again in during their social redemption, and maintain a great feal of pleasure and success in it.

J. LEWIS.—Your solution of Problem No. 1062 is correct. Your solution of above books and other Chess publications, and will be glad to receive any Chess-Problems suitable for insertion in the Illustrated London News. If you will, perhaps, find one of these copies serviceable for the purpose.

ALPHA.—Your solution of Problem No. 1062 is correct. We are glad to find that the leaflet's free and welcome.

MARVADEL.—Not so. The player first named was on move—an almost incredible oversight, we admit, but still the fact remains that he was on move. Your solution of Problem No. 1062 is correct.

J. L. S.—Your solution of No. 1062 is correct. Many thanks for your kind letter. We are glad that the leaflet has given you pleasure.

MARVADEL.—Not so. The player first named was on move—an almost incredible oversight, we admit, but still the fact remains that he was on move. Your solution of Problem No. 1062 is correct.

J. L. S.—Your solution of No. 1062 is correct. Many thanks for your kind letter. We are glad that the leaflet has given you pleasure.

R. A. W. Brown.—Your solution of Problem No. 1062 is correct. We are glad that the leaflet's free and welcome.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1062.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 5th	Any move	1. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K moves
2. Q mates		2. Q mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1063.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th	K to Kt 4th, or (ch)	1. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
2. Q to Kt 3rd	K to Kt 5th	2. Q to Q 8th (ch)	Any move
	K takes R	and checkmate next.	

If Black play 1. Kt to Kt 4th, then follow 2. Q to Q 8th (ch), and mate next move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1063.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th	K to Q 5th (ch)
2. Q to K 2nd	K to Q B 4th
	K to Q 6th
3. Q to Q 2nd	K to Q 5th
4. Q to Q B 2nd	K to Q 6th
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes Q
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd

PROBLEM NO. 1064.

By H. Meyers, of Hanover.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1864.

SIR,—Permit me, in the interest of lovers of chess, to call your attention to a variation in the modification of the Evans's gambit known as "Mr. Fraser's defence," which appears to have escaped the notice of chessamateurs generally, and certainly seems to merit careful analysis. If you will have the goodness to publish this letter, I will send you the moves which I consider its utterance to suggest will be immediately tested, and its real strength or weakness fully established.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

In Mr. Staunton's "Chess Praxis" the Fraser attack (Variation G) is thus commenced:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	9. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	10. Q to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q 4th
4. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	11. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q R 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes Q B 4th	12. B takes K B P	
6. P to K 5th	P takes Q B 3rd		K to K 2nd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd		

The following is the next move given for white to

11. Q to Q 5th, instead of which, as this does not save the piece, and actually attacks Black for the purpose of being able to bring out his K R 1, I propose

13. Q to Q B 2nd, abandoning the Bishop at once, but paving the way to a powerful attack with Q R and Kt.

13. Kt takes B with it. P to K 5th. What is Black's best answer at this point? If 13. P to K R 3rd, White answers 14. P to K 6th. Black may now take the P with the King, with the Bishop, or move the King to K R 1st, or to B 1st.

I believe all these variations to be insufficient; but as I cannot hope you would publish it in the Illustrated London News, I refrain from sending on the long and tedious analysis by which my assertion is based. Should the Paris have emulated the position, and the conclusion at which they appear to have arrived is, that the move Q to Black, with a chance of retaining the piece he has gained, and finally exhausting White's attack, by the White Bishop getting out at Q 2nd, and the moves of 14. P to K 6th, in which case I suggest for White 15. R R to K sq.

Leaving the field of further analysis open to the numerous distinguished players of Great Britain, I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES MONTMORENCY.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1077.—By MM. Boilieau and Hervieu.

White: K at K 4th, Q at Q 3rd, R at Q Kt 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd, Kt at K B 4th and K 6th; *Pawns* at K B 4th, K 4th, and Q B 3rd, Q 3rd, Q 4th and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at K 6th; *Pawns* at K B 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1078.—By Herr Klerg.

White: K at K 8th, R at Q 8th, Kt at K 5th, Kt at K 2nd and K B 6th; *Pawns* at K 3rd and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 5th, P at K B 4th and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Black: K at K 4th, Q at K 7th, Bs at K R 6th and K 4th; *Pawns* at K B 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, in his tenth lecture "On Experimental Optics," given on Thursday, Feb. 11, concluded his explanation of the phenomena of the color spectrum with a fine example of the flame of fused sodium, which gives a yellow light. By the interposition of the electric lamp, replacing it by a dark band. Then, after referring to the phenomenon due to the retardation of some of the waves of light in passing through certain crystals, he explained that Dr. Tyndall stated that on passing through certain crystals a beam of light is split into two, one of which is more refracted than the other—this is "double refraction;" and when a ray coming through the electric lamp is reflected on the screen, and he interposed a piece of Iceland spar, two images were produced instead of one. After giving some further remarkable illustrations of the wave theory of light, as connected with Dr. Thomas Young's important discovery of interference, the lecturer, in conclusion, said that the phenomena he had now pointed round the point where the cones strike the water. These waves consist of a series of ridges and furrows, one after the other by forcing the water to assume a little spasm in the form of a cone. On the water, the waves long ray from one point to another, and the water does not pass with the wave. Professor Tyndall illustrated by means of the electric lamp, and among the examples were some deeply depressed furrows, which, by the agency of air currents, were of great horizontal length; the iridescent varnished papers of Messrs. De la Rue, Bevington, and Bros., were also shown.

MR. W. H. MILLER, M.A., in the Friday evening discourse on Feb. 19, "On Draining and Accumulation in relation to the functions of certain nerve-centres. We have, he said, two leading points, the nature of the fundamental purpose of a nervous system is that of establishing a communication between the body and the world. Now, as far as the one purpose can may influence the rest, as it were, by "sympathy." The simplest form of a nervous system is that of a single ganglion, or nucleus, and there we have one cell of which passes into the ganglion, while the other is distributed to certain parts, as the skin. Next in complexity to this simple nervous system is found in man. Reflex action is the power which every nerve-centre has of receiving impressions and returning impressions to it by the nerves, and of transmitting them through other nerve-lines to surrounding parts. Numerous actions occur in our bodies which are not under the control of the will, and which are termed "reflex actions," as the contraction of muscular fibre. Thus, when the spinal cord is injured, and communication of the will with the lower extremities, limb movements occur entirely beyond the patient's control. These are termed "excito-motor actions." Now, when the nervous system is complex, as in man, besides reflex centres, there are other independent of the will, and often in opposition to it. These are termed "automatic centres," such as those which are influenced by thinking and coughing. Examples of sensation and consciousness combined with reflex action are found in sneezing, laughing, &c. Actions are sometimes which are reflex, and produce ideas; and, as the result, certain acts are performed, the motive for which is not felt. Such are "instinctive actions." The centres supplied in these acts are the cerebellum of brain, composed of, 1, the medulla oblongata, a prolongation of the spinal cord, including the corpora striata and optic thalami; 2, cerebellum; and 3, the base—the corpora striata, optic thalami, and the optic, auditory, and gustatory ganglia, connected with the cerebrum. The cerebrum is the sensorium proper; and, 4, the cerebellum. The medulla oblongata is of vital importance; its complete injury causes instantaneous death. Consciousness is not essential to our well being, but nony rest. Sleep is defined as a state "characterized by certain changes in the nervous phenomena." Sleep is not perfect, but emphatically rest of the sensorium and cerebral lobes, the tissues of which are in a state of repair. Sleep is not a state of unconsciousness, but of the sense of relation to the world around us. Sleep is divided into the wave of balance between rest and repair. Sleep is to the body what the wind is to every organ in the body, from the lowest animal to man himself." Sleep varies in intensity, from mere drowsiness to the most profound sleep, when we are insensible to the world. In the latter conditions we are completely suspended. Dreams, therefore, are the result of the imperfect exercise of the sensorium. Dreams vary in a state of sleep. Dreams also vary exceedingly in intensity, some of the impressions being tardily and evanescent, others extremely vivid and lasting. Dreaming in health sleep is profound or prolonged according to the degree in which the brain is at rest. Dreams are the result of the imperfect exercise of the sensorium. Partially at rest, sometimes consciousness is retained, and radical, and other times characterized by a want of registration and co-ordination—a slowness generally in the mental operations. Dreams no longer than a few others. The nature of dreaming is often influenced by local action. Dr. Gregory's theory of dreaming is that the water at his bed, dreamt that he was ascending Mount Etna. Similar instances are well known. In "dry dreams" and "wet dreams" we have the same phenomena in connection with the will; and, if the sensorium be not checked, an unhealthy state of the mind ensues. Dreams are sometimes prophetic, and are so when they are the natural result of the will in the sensorium. Somnambulism is nothing more than dreams and are well known.—Somnambulism may be regarded as the result of a dream, or as a more complete exercise of the sensorium. Somnambulists are those in whom acts may be perfectly accomplished without the intervention of any sense; for the acts are not really performed, but only seem to be, and are heard and objects recognised by sight and touch. Nightmare and talking in sleep may be regarded as dreams. Trance, or somnambulism, is a state of passive action dream; yet generally no ideas are aroused and nothing is remembered. There is the same relation between trance and mesmeric somnambulism, because, of all portions of the nervous system, the cerebral lobes are most affected by mesmeric influence. Trance is a state of sleep, in which the mental faculties are suspended, and the senses, sensation, and objectless. Summarily, in profound sleep there are no acts beyond circulation, respiration, and reflex actions. In partial sleep, dreaming, and somnambulism, there are dreams; impressions are either subjective or objective, and, if the latter, they are registered in the sensorium, but not in the will, at least partial activity. Mr. Savory gave many illustrations of the foregoing principles, and concluded his discourse on the beneficial effects that may result from dreams, as showing ourselves what we really are. Dr. Henry Bence Jones, M.A., presided.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND'S second lecture "On the Metallic Elements," given on Saturday last, was devoted to a consideration of the metals of the alkalies, with regard to "reduction," most solid metals are nearly colourless when melted, and the vapours of most metals are colourless. Potassium and sodium are white solids, which melt at a gentle heat, and boil at a high temperature, the interior of a bright vessel made of them. It was shown by means of the electric lamp that, in the case of potassium, the vapour is of a violet color, and a gold becomes red; silver, yellow; and zinc, blue, &c. Steel, after ten reductions, becomes as soft as iron, but it is not so if carbon be retained; hence this metal is fitted for colourless reflectors. "Tarnishing" was explained to be the result of the action of gases in most cases on the metal, planetary colour to that effect. Farming obtained green light by the action of chlorine on copper, and the colours of gold, copper, and silver by the same. Purple also obtained ruby, blue, and other tints from finely divided gold monochloride. Mr. Faraday, F.R.S., was in the chair. Aggregation of metals was illustrated. In the first case the metal was disaggregated when he annealed the gold. The colours of "soil-luminous" metals, and the combustion of metals in chlorine, &c. Specimens were examined on platinum wire heated between the poles of the voltaic battery, that the platinum-wire was not affected. Metals are now the subject, since each is found to possess colours more or less marked—the vapour of strontium being a beautiful crimson, that of barium, &c. In this way, however, it is difficult for the unassisted eye to discriminate between the metals; but when the spectroscope is employed, the colours of the flame of vapour-lines, the vapour of silver, copper, tin, lithium, &c., were shown; and the spectrum of several prominent lines of each metal was fully described.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL gave his eleventh lecture "On Experimental Optics" on Tuesday last, the 23rd inst., after showing additional illustrations of the colours due to interference, he proceeded to consider the phenomena of the polarization of light, and explained that a ray of light consists of a series of glass at an angle of 35½ deg. A portion of the ray which passes through the glass is also polarized; and, by adding a second plate of glass, a still further portion of the transmitted light is polarized. It was shown that a polarized ray of light, when it falls on a plate of glass, is entirely reflected or entirely refracted; but when the ray falls obliquely on the glass surface it is only reflected. Besides other experiments, it was shown that, when a beam of light passes through a plate of tourmaline, cut parallel to the axis of the crystal, that beam is polarized; but when the axes are crossed at right angles the beam which passes through the second plate is entirely cut off.

Professor Marshall will commence a course of six lectures on Tuesday and Thursday next, "On the Physiological Anatomy of Animal Life."

Professor G. G. Stokes, Sec. R.S., will deliver the Friday evening discourse on March 4, "On the Recent Advance in the Dissipation of Organic Bodies by their Optical Properties."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1248.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THOSE whose business or whose pleasure it is to cultivate politics, or to watch, with interest more or less personal, the flow and ebb of party tactics, are just now very much on the alert. There is no longer any disguise about the fact that the Opposition in the House of Commons has assumed the offensive against the Government; and scarcely an evening passes in which there are not indications of a determination at least to dog the heels of Ministers, and to wound if not to strike home at them. It is no more than the simple truth to say that seldom has an Opposition enjoyed an opportunity more favourable for giving the political world evidence of their strength as Parliamentary assailants, and also to show, if only indirectly, that they possess the qualifications necessary to enable them adequately to supply the Ministerial deficiencies which they detect and expose. It was no secret that Lord Palmerston met Parliament this year under circumstances of no small embarrassment; and rumour was loud in the assertion that that embarrassment was aggravated by difference of opinion amongst the members of the Cabinet. The Liberal party, both within and without the walls of the Legislature, were dissatisfied with Government on account of the indifference which they displayed to domestic reforms; while their main strength, which lay in their foreign policy, had nearly, if not altogether, passed away from them. It was in vain to attempt to stop the ears of the English public to the universal cry of Europe that this country had lost its prestige and influence in foreign affairs; and it was with natural sorrow and humiliation that Englishmen saw Powers, great and small, flouting the remonstrances of our Foreign Minister, and acting with an independence of the opinion of Great Britain, such as, perhaps, the world has never witnessed since the time of Cromwell. If ever the weakness and divisions of Ministers formed the opportunity of Opposition it was then.

Of course, the chiefs of the Conservative party must have been affected with a remarkable blindness if they did not see that which was patent and palpable to the eyes of every thinking man in the country; and, as we have said, they set about to organise a system of attack on Ministers which has been persistently and, on the whole, ably carried out. There is no doubt that in the debates on the Danish question, and on the policy of the Government with regard to the detention of the vessels alleged to be built for the service of the Confederate American States, the Opposition have had the triumphs of talk with them. In the weekly expositions of the foreign policy of the Government with which Mr. Disraeli favours the House of Commons he has exhibited in no small degree those powers of sarcasm and dangerous banter which originally won for him the high place which he now holds. But a careful and impartial consideration of the *modus operandi* of the Opposition will, we think, show that they have not attained to the true standard of their function, and that their proceedings leave behind them a sense of something wanting, and a general idea of an unsatisfactory and somewhat baseless course of action. While they have been potent enough in exposing the errors of the Government, they have failed to give, even by implication, any assurance of their own superior discernment, and of those statesman-like qualities which would produce a confidence in their capability to amend all that which they condemn with a glibness and readiness which evince ability enough, although of a secondary and minor character. Much, very much, has been said which is clever, pointed, and true, by the principal speakers on the Conservative side; but we have in vain sought to detect beneath this surface power the elements of English statesmanship, of clear and decided views, of coherent purposes, and firm and steady resolve. They are prompt enough to accuse Ministers of being wanting in all these respects; but they impress no one with the notion that they themselves are the persons to supply the deficiencies which they expose. After the experience of the tactics of Mr. Disraeli and his followers in the House of Commons during the last month we are fain to come to the conclusion that on the great questions



"A TRAIN OF THOUGHT."—BY J. D. WATSON, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, Princess Mathilde, and Princess Anna Murat went to the Opera on Monday night, to see the first representation of the "Marquis de Villemer," a new drama by George Sand. The Duke and Duchess de Morny, M. de Nieuwerkerke, M. Baltelle, and many other Court notabilities were present.

The trial of the four Italians charged with conspiring against the life of the Emperor commenced on Thursday week, and concluded the following day. Orsini Trabucco were sentenced to transportation for life, and Imperatori and Scaglioni to twenty years imprisonment. Trabucco admitted his share in the conspiracy and explained the motives which actuated him. Imperatori, Scaglioni, and Orsini denied it. The prisoners which the French in Rome encouraged, drove him, he declared, quite mad. Orsini, from the first, had been opposed to the plot, but, once begun, Greco himself professed to make a full confession, and, when asked if he had any witnesses to call, replied that he had already answered the Court in the affirmative. The evidence as to Mazzini's handwriting went to show that as an expert in that matter he had been called to peruse letters attributed to Mazzini with a signature of Mazzini appended to them, and proved by the Prince's secretary in 1849. That, he declared, sufficed for him. He affirmed that, in "foundation, spirit, aspect, and physiognomy" the writings were the same. He took upon himself to say that imitation or deception would be impossible. Mazzini's handwriting interviened between the date of the signature and that of the letters. The Procureur-General Cordoen, in his address to the Court to the jury, when detailing the different letters of recommendation in Mazzini's handwriting found upon Greco, came at last to one directing him where to apply in case he stood in need of more money. The address proved to be that of "M. Bellegarde, Professor of History, London." The Procureur-General then proceeded as follows:—I turned to the *London Post Office Directory* to ascertain who the person could be who bore that name, and I found in the Directory under the name of Bellegarde . . . . . a person who was founded, of course, on the accusation of the Procureur-General.

The latest advices from Marshal M'Mahon will have the consound of the camp at Chalons this year.

The Court continues in deep mourning. He was formerly Prefect of Police, and in that capacity was sent on a private but important mission to Rome. He was subsequently sent by the Emperor to Berlin. He was visited on Sunday by the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

The Vice de Chabrol-Chaméane, Commissary-Extraordinary, that the French Minister of Marine has sent orders for arming and manning the two sloops-of-war, the Dragonne and the Alcmène, which are now fitting at Toulon. The Dragonne is a screw corvette of 450 horse-power, and the Alcmène a screw sloop of 320 horse-power. Both are armed with 16 guns, and are intended for the Mexican coast.

The Vice de Chabrol-Chaméane, Commissary-Extraordinary of the republic of the Equator, has sent as a present to the Emperor Napoleon a flock of lamas and alpacas. The first portion has arrived, and are now at the Jardin d'Acclimatation.

A curious document has just been published giving a list of the ravages committed by wild animals in France in 1863 by the decrease in the forest of Compiegne. The total number killed by guns or traps amounted to 10,931, consisting of 1,000 wolves, 1,000 foxes, 533 wild cats, 1797 weasels, 357 hedgehogs, 1043 buzzards, hawks, and kites, 1,000 crows, 1,000 magpies, 1,000 jays, 1,000 ravens, and 1675 jays. The expense incurred for this destruction amounted to 3,000f.

The ball for the benefit of the Society of Dramatic Artists took place last Saturday at the Opera-Comique. It was very successful, attended, the crowd including a Prince of the Imperial house, an Italian Princess, the Duchess de Morny, the actresses of the different theatres, all their friends, and a few foreigners.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Mexico announcing the capitulation of Oaxaca, the last city held by the Juarez party, which in Campeachy had its last resource. The ports of the western coast of Mexico are all blockaded by French ships.

A Scientific Commission in Mexico similar to that appointed formerly to follow the French expedition into Egypt has been appointed.

SPAIN.

Symptoms of dissatisfaction with the Ministry having been observable in the Cortes the Queen decided on dissolving the Chamber, and charged Senor Arrazola, one of the Ministers, to choose a new Administration, the members to be chosen from both sides of the Chamber. The new Ministry is composed as follows:—Arrazola Min. President of the Council, without portfolio; Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mon, Minister of Finance; Canovas, Minister of the Colonies; Mon, Minister of Finance; Canovas, Minister of the Interior; Pidal, Minister of Public Instruction; Bermudez de Castro, Minister of Public Works; Vilches, Minister of the Colonies.

A Royal decree has been published, offering a bonus of 7 per cent on all buyers of national property paying in advance the obligations they have subscribed for, which fall due before 1870.

TURKEY.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Fifteen hundred insurgents, under the command of Rosik, having occupied the town of Opatow, in the government of Radom, were attacked by the troops of the line, and after a considerable fusillade force. The engagement lasted the whole day. The Poles, who had entrenched themselves in the houses, replied to the fire upon the Russians. The latter received considerable reinforcements towards the evening, and the insurgents were obliged to retreat. Towards the night, to the forest of St. Croix. Forty houses in the town were reduced to ashes.

The Warsaw journals we learn that a large portion of the population of Galicia is under the sway of the National Polish Government, and that the levies of recruits are proceeding as expected. To thwart this projected insurrection the Austrian Government have placed the province under martial law.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

On Wednesday the allies made a close reconnaissance towards Duppel, and found that the Danes had not commenced entrenching that place. The Danes have burned down all the farms on the line of their outposts. A letter from Alsen says:—"The Danes are all in fine spirits, and are looking upon the war as a mere amusement, and doubly sure. All that the engineers have asked was just a fortnight's breathing time, and during that time they would have their lines as if by magic, and whenever the assailants are ready they will be quite ready to find their way home fully as quickly."

No change has taken place in the position of the Austro-Prussians at Flensburg. They still occupy the town and district with a population of 20,000, is situated in Jutland, at about three miles from the border of Denmark Proper, and is defended by forts. It is defended by well-constructed fieldworks; but the Danes, feeling the impossibility of seriously resisting on that point the efforts of the allied army, evacuated it in order to concentrate themselves on Fredericia, where they have considerable means of defence. It is easy to understand the importance of the strategical position occupied by the allied army at Kolding, which is only about seven miles from Fredericia by a good road. The allied army, thus placed, commands both Duppel and Fredericia, and in case of need may remove the centre of action from the one point to the other. On Monday a cavalry engagement between two squadrons of Germans and two of Danes took place near Hadersleben. The Danes appear to have been successful, and to have captured thirty prisoners.

Letters from Sonderburg, on the island of Alsen, up to the 25th ult., describe the town as most populous for the wounded Austro-Prussian attack on Duppel, which they feel prepared to resist to the utmost. At first, according to some of the correspondents, they were doubtful whether their resistance would be successful; but they are now full of courage and confidence. The other intelligence from Sonderburg is that it is most inconveniently crowded, and that the soldiers are adopting various ways of killing time during their enforced idleness. It is noticed that the Danes allow the utmost freedom of access about their works to civilians of all kinds, including newspaper correspondents, and the freest circulation of intelligence, in amiable contrast to the careful exclusion of unauthorised reporting in the German lines. Numbers of civilians are fraternising with the Danish officers, whose life is thus described by the *Times* correspondent:—

We share their crowded rooms with them at the hotels, where we have to put up with the worst fare. Coffee, bad bread, sandwiches, sour-krout, and cabbage, smothering leather hash, stifling at the centres, freezing at the extremities, wathsome club dinners, and occasional allowances of bottled ale, which, oddly enough, is not bad. Then there are the cafés, abodes of confusion. We have to sit in the midst of a dense cloud of smoke, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, and must not be surprised if we are insulted, in the presence of the Danes, with whom bullet lost is spoilt beef, and among whom such a club is a recruiting station, by a set of fine young fellows. Barracks: the soup once a week, a "sweet soup," a compound of stewed prunes, rice, and fat, which whoever can eat instead of it is sure to be sent for like titbits. Finally, we are admitted to their armouries in the coffee-rooms, where they lift the guns, fence, try very long whips, bear, and, when making the atmosphere of the close, hot apartment as dense and heavy as to undo the day's work of hair-dressing, practise waltzing as one of the most delightful of vivid, wearisome, heavy rain, and other amenities of this wintry climate.

A Danish gun-boat has conveyed to Fredericia Count Scheel, which enables the Danes to take up a similar flank position towards Holstein as they occupy upon Alsen towards Duppel.

Swedish volunteers for the Danish army continue to arrive. Most of them are immediately despatched to the quarters on the island of Alsen, and, as many of them have before served in the Swedish army, they at once enter the ranks, either as privates or non-commissioned officers.

Amongst other news from Copenhagen comes the statement that Count Hamilton, the Swedish Minister to Denmark there, has been recalled, and that his request has been complied with by his Government. Another statement is that Count Gerlach has been intrusted with the command-in-chief of the army, in place of General de Hansen. This latter statement is unfounded. Major-General has been appointed Chief of this Staff.

Both Houses of the Diet have passed an address to King Christian on the 25th ult. The draught was unanimously approved by the Landsthing, the Folkething by 77 votes to 4, after a long and animated debate and the rejection of several amendments. The following is the full text of the address:—

Most Gracious Sovereign!

By the very oaths of the Danish people at the sudden decease of your illustrious predecessor, Frederick VII., and a voice to which the Danish Monarchy trending in the footsteps of our late lamented Monarch, by securing our freedom and independence, by the suppression of each encroachment of the foreigner to withdraw the Constitution of the 18th of November last. The ordinary Constitution of the Monarchy is the result of a thankful development of our affairs. After the German Confederation, under pretence of an execution, had occupied Holstein and Lauenburg, the Landsthing, in of your Majesty, with federal troops, and under their protection, permitted a Diet to assemble, which, in the name of an unauthorised fraction of the kingdom of Germany have rent their armies across the frontier of the kingdom of Denmark, and have, without any declaration of war, taken in order to seize as a pledge for the cause of the Duchies, the fortress of Rendsburg, in 1721, once surrendered and guaranteed to the Danish Crown, and over which neither Germany nor the German Confederation have any sovereign rights of possession. Your two honorable engagements our brave army yielded to superior numbers, and abandoned the frontier fortress, which it had held years, and which is in the possession of a small portion of Schleswig. The enemy has overrun the remaining portion, and has commenced to force the inhabitants of the country subjects to drive away many faithful servants of your Majesty, and to overthrow your order. With the help of God we hope, indeed, intelligence has been received that he has also invaded the province of Jutland.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

In such serious circumstances your Majesty's faithful Landsthing and Folkething have assembled, assuring their fidelity and devotion towards its King in the name of the people by whom it has been chosen. As were against superior numbers, and with the existing political relations, where confidence reigns between King and People, we will not seek consolation in the fact that the cause of the Duchies is the cause of the King, but your Majesty will faithfully protect our freedom and independence, and will never permit that, in future, disadvantageous treaties be entered across the frontiers of Denmark, or the connection between the kingdom and Schleswig be weakened by any pretext of right.

After the decided declaration of your Majesty's Government, the people may reckon that the determination of your Majesty will be upheld to the very cutlas of the war, as well as that your Majesty will strive to throw forge that connection between the two parts of the land of self-government which is to be sacrificed. Your Majesty, on the other hand, may feel assured that the hearts of your people will beat warmly for the cause of your Majesty, and that your people will be ready and determined to hold every sacrifice dear for the right and honour of Denmark.

Your Majesty's faithful Landsthing Kiw and people dwell together, we shall be able to meet the chances and dangers of war with cheerful courage.

Hail to the Throne!
Hail to our brave army!
Hail to our beloved country!

The address of the Landsthing was presented to the King on the 26th. His Majesty desired the presence of all the members on that occasion. In his reply to the address his Majesty said:—I thank you for the expression of your fidelity. Relying upon you and upon the loyalty of the Danish people, I shall not fail to do my duty, and I am also well convinced that you will be resolved to hold every sacrifice dear for the right and honour of Denmark.

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A provisional law has just been issued imposing a war tax upon coffee, wine, tobacco, and salt. The duty on coffee will amount to 25 per cent.

From the Ministry of Marine has been issued an official notification that all ports and inlets on the east coast of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein are declared blockaded as far north as Fahrwasser, with the exception of Eckernfahrde, the Isles of Als and Aeroe, and such other places as are actually under the authority of his Majesty the King. The blockade, which has already been successfully carried out at every place that shall again come into the power of the Royal Government, and another notice will be given as to the time of the provisional prize law—provisional until its ratification by the Sigsmal—Anzeiger says:

Danish accounts of the sharp fight at Oversee, during the retreat from Duppel, state that the Danish loss out of 2750 men engaged in their side 815 were killed or wounded; and of 4000 Austrians engaged 738 were put *hors de combat*. The report that many wounded Danish men was killed or wounded.

An Austrian gunboat has captured a Danish merchantman laden with coffee in the Mediterranean, and has left the prize at the Island of Cephalonia.

The Austro-Prussian Commissioners in Schleswig have re-established the law by which persons seeking to be admitted to a position in the Church or the Civil Service must prove that they are acquainted for at least two years' studentship in the University of Kiel. The abolition of this regulation was one of the points on one of the grievances complained of by the Schleswig-Holstein party.

At Kiel, yesterday week, Duke Frederick of Augustenburg received an address presented by a deputation from all parts of Schleswig stating that the people of Schleswig would accept no other Prince as their sovereign than the Duke. In reply, the Prince declared his intention of never surrendering his rights. The deputation is said to have consisted of 1000 members, some of whom were elected (one member representing about 400 inhabitants of the province), while the rest had joined voluntarily. The agitation in favour of the Prince of Augustenburg continues to increase, and is plainly discouraged by the Austrians and Prussians.

At the sitting of the Federal Diet on Thursday week Austria and

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At a great ball given to the nobles of St. Petersburg a few days since one of the supporting pillars was found to be cracked from bottom to middle, but did not remain long, as he had only returned from a hunting excursion the day before. The Emperor and Empress of Russia, Diplomatic Corps at St. Petersburg have also opened their saloons; and, besides a entertainment. They will also be followed by a grand dinner in honour of the Duke of Cornwall, the youthful representative of Queen Dagmar.

On Wednesday there was a new series of experiments at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong 110-pounder. The object was to test the initial velocity of a smaller shot with a smaller charge of gunpowder than has previously been tried, objection having been taken that a shot of 110lb., with a charge of 12lb. of gunpowder, was too great a strain upon the gun, rupturing the vent-piece, and exposing the lives of those firing to considerable risk. The initial velocity of the gun with the above charge was 1,200 feet per second. The shot used in the present series of experiment with a 10lb. charge and a 10lb. shot was an initial velocity of 1045 ft.; with an 11 lb. charge, 1102 ft. With the 10 lb. charge the strain is on 10 5/8 cwt.; with 11 lb., on 11 5/8 cwt.; and with 12 lb., on 12 5/8 cwt. The proposed reduction would therefore be a great relief to the vent-piece, as shown likewise by a marked diminution in the extent of recoil. At the same time there is no great loss of range.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Russia proposed that the command-in-chief of the army in Holstein should be transferred to Prussia, and that two new civil commissioners should be appointed by the two great German Powers. The propositions were referred to the committee.

The report of the committee upon the Holstein succession question also came on for debate on Thursday week. Articles 1 and 2 of the proposals of the committee, stating the Treaty of London not to be binding upon the Diet, were rejected. Articles 3 and 4, rejecting the claims of the representative of the King of Denmark to a place in the Diet, and ordering a further report on the constitutional rights of the re-framing of which the Treaty of London must not be taken as a basis—were carried.

A popular meeting at Leipsic has passed resolutions in favour of the Germanic Confederation declaring its sympathy with the Duchies, of which "the object should, under no circumstance, be other than the complete separation of the duchies from Denmark."

The following circular despatch has been forwarded by the Austrian Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, and has also been handed to the Frankfort Diet (*see* Germany):—"The Emperor, all present circumstances to exercise the right of capture against Austrian, Prussian, and Federal commerce in the Danish Baltic Apostolic Majesty has been pleased to order the equipment of a squadron of ironclad vessels of war, which, in conjunction with a cruise between Gibraltar and the British Channel, and protect not only Austrian, but also Prussian and other German merchantmen against the Danish cruisers. Your Excellency is therefore requested to bring this measure to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited."

AMERICA.

News from New York extends to the 19th ult. General Meade left Washington on the 15th to resume the permanent command of the army of the Potomac. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher was entertained at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 9th ult., and had advanced to Brandon. A portion of his troops occupied Canton on the same day. General Sherman's plans are considered to be incomplete as yet. Mobile and Selma are considered to be the objects of the movement, which appears likely to be accompanied by a combined movement against Mobile, Savannah, and the Confederate armies and strongholds in Georgia. Naval advices from Pensacola announced that New Orleans are to co-operate. It is anticipated that the Confederates will open the campaign by a formidable attack upon Chattanooga.

President Davis has issued an address to the army thanking the troops for their services. He says that the spring campaign opens under auspices well calculated to sustain their hopes. Assured success awaits their efforts for liberty and independence.

President Davis has signed a bill prohibiting the exportation of tobacco, tea, sugar, and coffee, except by the Government, and also a bill prohibiting the importation of luxuries after March next, and fixing the scale of prices at which goods shall be sold. The latter section may be suspected.

Mr. Colfax, of Cincinnati, has been elected Speaker over Mr. Justice Christian presiding, a man named Edward Stanford was found guilty of murdering his wife, Mary Ann Stanford, by a jury of twelve men.

There are sixty applications for the office of head master of the Albert Middle-class School. The number of incorporation is being drawn up under the direction of Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

Captain Robertson, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, has, after a short time in command of the Royal Irish Rifles, been gazetted to the 10th Hussars.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Edmond de Laya as Consul at Salonica in the room of Mr. Blunt, and of Mr. Frederick Lamplugh as Vice-Consul at Cardiff for the Queen of Spain; and of Mr. George Newenham Wright as Consul at Bilbao for the Queen of the Netherlands (Holland).

The *Inverness Courier* notices a curious lunar phenomenon which has been observed for several nights past at Tomatin, Tweedy work. The moon made her appearance in the midst of a brilliant halo, bearing on her left a dark object, which, from its shape, has been conjectured to be the exact reflection of herself, one on each side, the three being in a line.

Mr. A. Cockburn has succeeded Mr. Bell as Solicitor-General for the Wakefield Farmers' Club, on the subject of the malt tax, declaring his opinion that it ought to be repealed, and that the duty on hops ought to be lowered, the suffering for proof to his pamphlet of 1848. He recommends pressure for an unconditional repeal of the malt tax, and says that the hop duty ought also to appear to be honest and earnest to promises it sympathy and support.

The Queen has appointed a Knight Bachelor. The honour gained at Sunday for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late Prince Consort. It has been decided to erect a statue of the Prince Consort in the Horticultural Gardens, Brompton, and the Duke of Buccleuch has given the site of the plinth, subject to the approval of Prince of Wales. The execution of the design has been entrusted to Mr. Foley, R.A., and the cost will be met by public subscription.

The ninth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Scotland has been issued. It shows that during the year 1863 there were 71,421 births registered, and that the number of children were born, and that 71,421 people died. The population of Scotland is estimated at 3,007,000, so that 1 in 42 of the people died in the year. In the population, the deaths 2,30, and the marriages 0°74.

The Rev. Thomas Jones, Congregational minister, Thornycroft, of Nettenhall Wood, Wolverhampton, &c., to be Sheriff in the county of Stafford, in the room of Thomas Fletcher Fenton, Esq., deceased. Mr. Jones and Rosaveen Trevor Griffith, of Trevaylis Hall, Wrexham, Esq., to be Sheriff of the counties of Denbigh and Flint, in the room of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Gredicot, Abergele, Esq.

A boiler in the ironworks of Mr. Johnson, at West Bromwich, exploded, on Tuesday, in the midst of about forty men who were working round it. Seven of the men were killed, and several others severely injured, and brick work. Seven were killed and thirteen others were shocking extent, of which the boiler was the principal. The explosion took place on Wednesday, in the neighbourhood of Hanley, in the Potteries. There were but seven men, and only one of them escaped unhurt.

Manchester, which has already three public parks, is to have another. The committee of the Council has fixed upon a site for the south-country part of the city, and having a population of over 130,000 came on the consideration of the matter. The site is that of Kersal Moor, which, by a good deal of discussion it was decided, by a majority of one, that the inhabitants of Cheetham Hill division should have the benefit of the expense of the park, and that the city rate should be charged with the interest upon the borrowed money, and the sinking fund for its repayment in time.

A meeting of about 200 gentlemen, from various parts of the Midland counties, was held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Monday, for considering the best course to be pursued by the friends of religious freedom on the next general election. The Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Edmund Hall, and Mr. Carvell Williams were present as a deputation from the London Committee. A meeting similar to the meeting at Birmingham was subsequently held in Nonconformist views was carried. In the evening a public meeting was addressed by Dr. Hall, Mr. Hall, Mr. Williams, and other gentlemen, by Dissenting ministers and others.

The Mayor of Rochester has received the following gratifying communication:—"Dear Sir,—The Prince of Wales has directed me to express to you, that in the event of the Corporation of Rochester determining to do the arrangements connected with the towns of Hastings and St. Leonards and Rochester, the Prince of Wales would have no objection whatever. Their royal Highnesses will each retain a most agreeable recollection of their visit, and will always feel a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the town and Highness's command to express to the Corporation of Rochester, through its Chief Magistrate, and to request you will make known to the inhabitants generally, the gratification which the Prince and Princess feel in the kind, and, I may say, affectionate manner in which they were received by the people.—I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, W. KNOLLYS."

A meeting was held, on Thursday week, in the Mayor's Parlour, Newhall, Manchester, to consider a scheme for the formation of an Education Aid Society for the purpose of providing funds which shall be applied to the education of the children of the poor on principles in which all the religious denominations can join. The scheme is to be carried out independently of the school scene; the schools eligible to receive the children being those under the Privy Council Office Regulations. It is not the object of the Government grants are also eligible, provided they be recognised by some religious body or committee as the Education Aid Society. Further meetings will be held in order to remain with the parents; but the committee will make up the list to be submitted to the Education Aid Society. Subscriptions are solicited, and the sum of £1,000 per annum is required. The meeting was unanimously for this object were carried, and a subscription was opened at the meeting.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held on Monday, at the Mansion-house, Mr. Alderman Wire, chairman, in the chair. Mr. Maclure, honorary secretary, reported that the total amount received from the Mansion-house Committee was £79,000, and that £77,000 had been distributed. The chairman, in addressing Mr. Farrall, in the report, stated that in the last week there was an increase of 1,000 persons relieved in the city and suburbs, which was within the previous week. Grants were made from the general fund:—£1700 to Ashton; £750 to Bolton; £1,000 to Bury; £1,000 to Manchester; £1,000 to Oldham; £100 to Wilton; £100 to Burnley; £400 to Burnley; £150 to Bollington; £100 to Wigan; £100 to Wilmslow; £100 to Haslingden; £1,000 to Hyde; £100 to Bramley; £100 to Stockport; £100 to Marple; £100 to Middleton; £100 to Rochdale.

THE SHAKSPEARIAN TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—At the meeting of the committee—held in the house where Shakspeare lived and died, New Place—on Wednesday, the Mayor (Mr. F. F. Fancy) presiding, it was announced that Herr Meyerstein and W. H. Russell, Esq., LL.D., had accepted the office of vice-president. Mr. Hogarth attended the meeting and entered into preliminary arrangements respecting the exhibition of Shakspearian and other portraits of theatrical personages and scenes which will be held in the Town-hall during the month of April. Communications from the Monumental Memorial Committee, consisting of Sir R. M. C. Hamilton, Bart.; Sir Gastre Lindsay, Bart.; Tom Taylor, Esq.; Robert Bell, Esq.; and Samuel Phillips, Esq., were read, requesting the committee for the purpose of examining several proposed sites for the monumental memorial to Shakspeare, which is to be erected in Stratford-upon-Avon. The committee under the consideration of the Memorial Committee, and the result of their deliberations will shortly be made known.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram was received yesterday (Friday) through Mr. Reuter's office:—

THE FEDERAL DIET.—Frankfort, March 3.—The Austro-Prussian proposition that the command in chief of the army in Holstein should be transferred to Prussia, and that two new civil commissioners should be appointed by the two great German Powers, was put to the vote in to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet. Seven votes only were given in its favour. Three votes, among which was Bavaria, proposed contre-propositions, and seven were for the return of the proposition being referred to a committee. This latter course was adopted by the Diet.

A communication from Naples states that the excavations being made at Stabiæ in the Quarter have been attended with success. Among the articles dug up are Bronzan vases and others from Nola, with lacharymatories in Greek glass, two golden garlands, a ring of the same metal, several bronze, uncoins, and a number of terra-cottas, among which there is a very remarkable one of Bacchus.

The last mail from the Cape of Good Hope contained 11,301 bags of letters. The number of letters despatched 1861 nearly 47,000 and from England to the Cape in postal money orders, and nearly 45,000 was sent from the Cape to England in the same manner. The customs' duties at the Cape amounted last year to nearly a quarter of a million sterling.

The Pasaah, which arrived at Southampton last week, brought among her passengers their Excellencies Balmerdahn and Bainbridge, Ambassador from the Court of Montenegro to Great Britain. The name of Malegny title; are short, stout, middle-aged men, dressed in European costume. They speak a little French. Their complexions are fair, they have thick lips, and very little hair on their faces. One of them is a elegantly portal, pleasant-looking man. The Ambassador's name is Ser. Ra. Vukotich, who acts as interpreter. [We intend to give Portraits of their Excellencies next week.]

The accounts of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster for the year 1863 have been presented to Parliament. The total amount paid to the credit of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall has been £70,527. The receipts to the Chancellor and Treasurer of the Household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during the year amounted to £46,000. The outlay made on the Duchy estates during the year, for the expenses of management were £7674; and, after deducting other charges upon the estate, a balance of £70,527 remained to be paid over to the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall. The receipts of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the hands of the Receiver-General on the 22nd of December, 1862, of £10,024 was £57,345. The amount paid to Her Majesty for the year ending 31st Dec. was £50,000. Ser. Ra. Vukotich, who acts as interpreter. [We intend to give Portraits of their Excellencies next week.]

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The correspondence respecting the capture of the Saxon by the Federal Government was presented to Parliament on Saturday. In answer to the reception of the information of the seizure of the vessel and the murder of its mate, Lord Russell addressed a despatch to Mr. Adams, dated the 31st of Jan. 31 of the present year, to bring the matter under the notice of the Government at Washington, and to demand the release of the vessel, the detention to her owners, or satisfactory explanations on the subject. In another despatch of the same date, Lord John Russell directed Mr. Adams that the officer of the Vanderbilt, Donaldson, who shot the mate of the Saxon, should be delivered up to the British authorities. On the 2nd of February Lord Lyons addressed a letter to Mr. Seward and Lyons. After having described the officers of the Crown. There was nothing, he says, in the capture of the Saxon which could justify the violence which had been used, and the murder of the case from the jurisdiction of the Federal prize court. The trial of Donaldson for the wilful murder of Watts, as well as compensation for the widow, is to be insisted upon; and full compensation to the owners of the vessel taken from the property. Mr. Seward replied on the 5th February, 1863, Lord Lyons transmits a letter, on Feb. 4, from the Federal Secretary of State, stating that the President was ready to investigate the circumstances of the alleged murder had committed at Boston. The correspondence presented to-day contains Mr. Seward's letter of the 4th of February on the murder. The question of the legality of the seizure of the Saxon must be decided by the prize court, and the President will not interfere. The question of compensation remains to be considered by the two Governments.

THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN FLEETS.—The following statement of the strength of the Austrian and Prussian fleets has been published in Austria. The fleet, exclusive of vessels employed in the inland waters of the empire, consists of one ship of the Line, 800-horse power, 84 guns; two frigates, 600-horse power and 60 guns; one corvette, 350-horse power and 18 guns; seven iron-clad frigates, 800-horse power and 18 guns; two iron-clad corvettes, 400-horse power and 10 guns; two iron-clad batteries, 300-horse power and 16 guns; two steam-yachts, 120-horse power and 6 guns—all of which are in the Adriatic. The Prussian fleet, exclusive of a floating of four corvettes, each carrying 28 guns; two ditto of 17 guns each; two screw gun-boats, two ditto of seven guns each; three smaller ditto, each; one yacht; one paddle-wheel corvette guardship, carrying 8 guns; two steam despatch-boats, each carrying 4 guns; and one transport steamer. An ironclad is being built for the Prussian Government in England. The entire Prussian fleet is stationed in the Baltic, therefore, consists of only 1,000 men and 24 guns.

THE TREATY OF 1832.—A copy of the treaty of the 8th of May, 1832, regarding the Danish succession, has been published as a Parliamentary paper. It is signed by the Plenipotentiaries whose accession to the treaty is intimated, and copies of the documents by which that accession was effected. The treaty is signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The treaty:—Bavaria, Belgium, Brunswick, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Brazil, Chili, Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, Two Sicilies, and Sardinia. The Powers which acceded to the treaty were:—Hanover, Dec. 11, 1832; Electoral Hesse, Dec. 12, 1832; Nassau, Dec. 14, 1832; Greece, Dec. 16, 1832; Portugal, March 15, 1833; Spain, Dec. 6, 1833; Saxony, Dec. 19, 1833; Belgium, Dec. 20, 1833; and Tuscany, Dec. 6, 1852. Oldenburg and Saxe-Weimar, by their accession, reserved to themselves the right of their hereditary treaties. The following States refused to accede to the treaty:—Switzerland, Jan. 14, 1863; Mexico, Jan. 15, 1863; Peru, Jan. 16, 1863; Hayti, Jan. 17, 1863; Venezuela, Jan. 24, 1863; Parma, Jan. 31, 1863; Baden, Jan. 26, 1863; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Jan. 19, 1863; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Jan. 19, 1863. The treaty of 1852, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, Two Sicilies, and Sardinia. The Powers which acceded to the treaty were:—Hanover, Dec. 11, 1852; Electoral Hesse, Dec. 12, 1852; Nassau, Dec. 14, 1852; Greece, Dec. 16, 1852; Portugal, March 15, 1853; Spain, Dec. 6, 1853; Saxony, Dec. 19, 1853; Belgium, Dec. 20, 1853

WILLIAM DYCE, R.A.

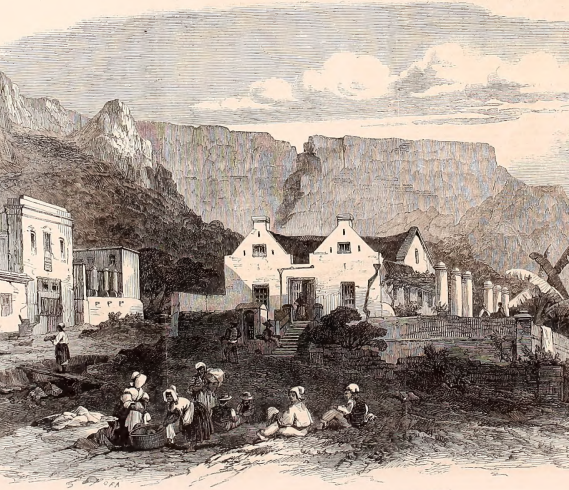
Of the number of distinguished painters who have lately been removed by death there is none whose loss will be more deeply felt than that of William Dyce—whose laborious and anxious life was terminated by a painful internal disease on the 14th ultimo. Few, if any, living painters deserved to be appreciated so widely as he that is gone; and yet, perhaps, not one was justly estimated by so few. The time will, nevertheless, come, and that soon, when William Dyce will be named among England's greatest ornaments. We write this with a full conviction of its truth, derived from a day spent in careful examination of those great frescoes in the Palace of Westminster — the ill-paid labour of many years—which will perpetuate the name and fame of Dyce to future generations. Despite chronic ill-health and the gigantic nature of the task, quite enough has been done for this, notwithstanding cruel and unfounded reports of his having wilfully neglected to comply with the conditions of "the bond"; and although, like poor Thackeray, he was cut off in the prime of his powers, leaving one work unfinished and others only planned. There is, perhaps, at this moment no spot in London more truly melancholy than the Queen's Robing-room of the Palace, Westminster, with the unfinished frescoes of Dyce on the walls, and the painter's implements and materials lying about just as he left them. And the impression is deepened by the apprehension, probably only too well founded, that the unhappy painter was the subject of a grave public wrong. We have it from authority which cannot be disputed that the censures for supposed neglect and procrastination in the execution of the frescoes at Westminster, passed upon the painter by dilettanti M.P.s and in the reports of the Parliamentary Commission on the Fine Arts, acting upon a highly sensitive nature, very perceptibly aggravated the malady which buried Dyce into an untimely grave. It seems to have been forgotten that a painter is necessarily extremely slow in producing works all of which are executed in the tedious process of genuine fresco, the *buon fresco* of the Italians; which are all elevated in conception, composed with the utmost care and deliberation from materials requiring immense research to collect, and finished with extreme elaboration and minuteness.

Dyce never courted popular applause either by subject or treatment; hence, even the few works he publicly exhibited have probably been caviare to the multitude." His most eminent professional brethren and the best informed critics esteem him, however, as one of the most learned, if not the most learned, painter the British school has hitherto produced: one whose powers have been most completely and equally developed. He was imbued with the principles of the purest monumental art of Italy, and with the best of those of the mural painters of Germany, while he reproduced them with a freshness and harmony peculiar to himself. When he did not astonish or move the spectator by some quite unusual phase or expression of art—as he did occasionally, witness that marvellous landscape gem the "Pegwell Bay," exhibited some four years since, and a few religious pictures—he yet "edified," so to speak, what had been done by others in such a way as to give it new value and interest. In consummate draughtsmanship, in composition, in colour, his frescoes especially seem the quintessence of all the most valuable traditions of the schools, yet they are "academical" in no depreciatory sense of the epithet. He had, in short, what the mass of English artists are so deplorably in need of—the highest artistic culture. Indeed, his mere scholarship did not make him the better artist (and certainly Turner, William Hunt, and other of our greatest painters have had little education), it yet enabled him to treat successfully subjects he could not otherwise have attempted.

The leading facts and incidents of his life are of more interest than is usual in the case of artists. William Dyce was born at Aberdeen, in 1806. His father was a physician of good repute, and Fellow of the Royal Society; a cousin is the Rev. Alexander Dyce, the eminent Shakspearean critic and editor of the early English dramatists. The future painter was educated at Marischal College, took his degree of M.A. at sixteen, and it was then proposed that he should study the profession of medicine; but such was his natural bias towards art that he was permitted soon after leaving college to enter the Royal Scottish Academy. Some of his earliest appearances in public



THE LATE W. DYCE, ESQ., R.A.



AN OLD DUTCH HOUSE AT CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE WOODS IN AUTUMN," BY HENRY JUTSUM, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

as an artist were with mythological subjects, naturally suggested by his recent classical studies. After two visits to Rome, having at his latter occasion studied two years in that focus of attraction to all aspiring artists, he returned, about the year 1829, to Edinburgh, where he was soon in request as a portrait-painter. He still continued, however, to practise the historical and poetical branches of art; and in 1836 contributed to the Royal Academy Exhibition "The Descent of Venus," from Ben Jonson's "Triumph of Love."

Already Dyce had devoted much attention to ornamental art and had mastered the principles of mural decoration, when he published a pamphlet on the management of Schools of Design, then in course of being established by the Government. In this pamphlet the scheme of art-education proposed was a liberal one, and the kind of knowledge the author possessed was then so rare, that he was offered the head mastership of the new Edinburgh School, which he accepted in 1837. Soon after he was commissioned by the Government to examine the systems of art-teaching in France, Prussia, and Bavaria, and the report he made on his return was mainly the chief authority for the guidance of the schools. In the duties of the head mastership Dyce was enabled, by the lighter branches of design, founded on the study of "the figure" and of the historical styles of ornament, by Mr. Herbert, architectural draughtsman, and afterwards an R.A., who possessed similar qualifications to Dyce, while in the department of floral design and colour he was assisted by Mr. Redgrave, likewise now a Royal Academician. With teachers distinguished in the practice of art, Dyce was enabled to form a great fountain-head of all the arts of design—as it has proved in Italy and wherever the ornamental arts have flourished—the schools were rapidly brought into a prosperous condition. It was not long, however, before discrements occurred between the learned professors Dyce and Herbert, on the one hand, and the mere artisans on the other, who formed an influential section of the council. The result was that the talents of these able artists were lost to the schools, honours and emoluments went to a succession of vastly inferior men, and we are bound to add that several less satisfactory results than those at first promised have been attained at an enormous increase to the public expenditure. Meanwhile Dyce had published, among other pictures, a "Madonna and Child," St. Dunstan Separating Mary and Elgiva," and "Titian and Raffaelle," the latter exhibited in 1844 (the year he resigned his appointment over the Schools of Design) he exhibited "Joash Shooting the Arrow of Deliverance." It was a noble original work, and notable for its archæological propriety—a noble picture, the one for which he was, on the first opportunity, elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. The picture now in the Crystal Palace Gallery some six years ago.

In the Westminster Hall competitions Dyce came prominently forward, and displayed great mastery in the almost unknown process of fresco. In 1844, "Joash Shooting the Arrow of Deliverance," "The Consecration of Archbishop Parker in Lambeth, A.D. 1559," which were of the most excellent, although unequal, character as further specimens. During this year he was appointed by Prince Albert to succeed Etty as one of the painters to fill the compartments of the summer-house in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and subsequently he was employed to execute some frescoes at Osborne. In 1845 his cartoon, frescoes, and colored sketch for the "Baptism of Ethelbert" were approved and accepted, and the subject was afterwards executed in the House of Lords. In 1849 Dyce commenced the extensive series of frescoes in the Queen's Robing-room, which he has not lived to finish. Between the years 1851 to 1857 he executed, with the joint consent of the Fine-Art Commissioners, the series of frescoes comprising Our Lord Enthroned (a "Majesty") and the Seven Sacraments, and the Twelve Apostles, on the east wall of All Saints' Church, Marylebone, which will be memorable in the history of English art as the first really important frescoes executed in an English Protestant church. A painter so exclusively employed on pictorial mural works could not naturally be but sparingly represented on the walls of the Academy, and the following are his exhibited oil-pictures since 1849, when he was elected a Royal Academician:—"Titian's First Essay in Colouring," "The Good Shepherd," "Contentment," "St. John Leading Home the Virgin," a picturesque Italian peasant; "Pegwell Bay" "George Herbert at Bemerton,' and "Portrait, name unknown." In the last-mentioned works this accomplished painter carried minuteness of realisation farther even than the pre-Raphaelites. Like other great mural painters, Dyce was occasionally driven to find advantage in his oil pictures. In these he colouring was occasionally cold and thin, but in such technical matters he excelled in the frescoes at Westminster. From Dyce's designs a stained glass window (the choristers' window) has been erected in Ely Cathedral, another in Alnwick Church, in memory of the late Duke of Northumberland. In 1851 he exhibited a sculptured portrait of a lady.

The series of frescoes in the Queen's robing-room is designed to illustrate the whole cycle of the famous Arthurian romances—to depict the aspects and typify the characteristics of chivalry in the mind, code, and the virtues of chivalry. The artist engaged to paint seven frescoes, and he has virtually finished five. "The Knights of the Round Table," "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," a subject afterwards repeated; "King Lear and the Fool in the Storm," "Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus," "The Essay in Colouring," "The Good Shepherd," "Contentment," "St. John Leading Home the Virgin," a picturesque Italian peasant; "Pegwell Bay" "George Herbert at Bemerton,' and "Portrait, name unknown." In the last-mentioned works this accomplished painter carried minuteness of realisation farther even than the pre-Raphaelites. Like other great mural painters, Dyce was occasionally driven to find advantage in his oil pictures. In these the

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Yesterday se'nnight her Majesty, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn and Major-General Seymour, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. De Ros, went to London, returning in the afternoon. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Edward and Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar arrived at the castle and lunched with the Queen.

On Saturday last her Majesty received addresses of congratulation on the birth of the infant Prince. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived at the castle at twelve o'clock, and had an audience of the Queen. At one o'clock the Sheriffs of London and the members of the Court of Lieutenancy of London had the honour of an audience, to take her Majesty's pleasure as to receiving the address from the city of London and the Court of Lieutenancy. They were introduced by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold, received them in the Audience Drawing-room. Her Majesty was attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Caroline Barrington, Bishop the Hon. Henry Ryder, of the See of Gerrnaes, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cremorne, Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros and Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph. The following deputations were then introduced to the Queen :—The deputation with the City Remembrancer at their head, the Sheriffs, the principal civic authorities, the deputations from the Court of Lieutenancy, the city of Dublin, the city of Edinburgh, and a deputation representing the body of English Presbyterian ministers in and near the city of London and Westminster. Addresses were received the several addresses and returned a gracious answer to each. The Lord Mayor, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Rev. J. Macfarlane, the Rev. Dr. Sadler, and the principal members of the various deputations were afterwards presented to the Queen by Sir George Grey, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The deputations retired to the Waterloo Chamber, where they were served for the deputations in the dining-room, and shortly after the various members left for London. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle from London. Lord Alfred Paget, Hon. Edith Jocelyn also arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Richard Lee, Dean of Windsor, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Princess of Hohenlohe, and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major-General Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, went to London, by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and visited Princess Mary, Duchess of Cambridge, at Marlborough House. Her Majesty afterwards visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg at St. James's Palace. The Queen returned to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty returned to Windsor at a quarter past one o'clock. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived from London. Sir Charles Phipps, of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at the castle and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Tuesday her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, walked and drove in the Home Park and Long Walk. Her Majesty held a Council. Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Somerset, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary for War, Privy Councillors, Clerk of the Council, attended. Earl Granville and the Duke of Somerset had audiences of the Queen. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell also had an audience and received from her Majesty the Gold Stick in Coloneel of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. Lord De Tabley and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Bentinck were also sworn in Members in Waiting. After the Council the Ministers returned to town. Prince Leopold attended at the Council, dressed as a Field-marshal.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the grounds of the castle. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lieut.-Colonel Cavendish, returned from London. Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, Prince and Princess Anselie, visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Mr. Cleere, the Mayor of Windsor, had the honour of an interview to present an address to the Queen from the town of Windsor, to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of the infant Prince. The address, with the Royal family, take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the castle.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting.

Lord De Tabley and Lieut.-General Sir H. Bentinck have succeeded Lord Cremorne and Lieut.-Colonel Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Lord Alfred Paget and Major-General Seymour as succeeded Major-Gen. Seymour and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Wednesday in St. James's Palace, in the name of Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of the Court of the Queen's household. The Lord Mayor of London (attended by his equerry), Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar arrived at the palace. The Prince of Wales entered the Throneroom, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward and Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar and the great officers of state.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced, several presentations took place in the diplomatic circle. The following were among the most noticeable presentations in the general circle :—

The Marquis of Normanby, on his succession to the title and return from the government of Nova Scotia, by the Duke of Newcastle.

Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., on his return from Canada, and on appointment to the command of the Brigade of Guards, by his Royal Highness the Field-marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Lord Sherborne, on succeeding to the title, by the Earl of Dudley.

Lord Hatherley, on succeeding to that title, by Lord Cranworth.

Colonel Lord James Murray, on appointment as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, by the Lord Chamberlain.

Sir Benedict Palmer, on his appointment as Attorney-General, by the Lord Chancellor.

The Solicitor-General, by the Right Hon. Robert J. Phillimore, D.C.L.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.

Mr. Hillsley Hickman, Mr. Alexander Hickman, Jun., by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Grant Duff, by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey.

Commissary-General Foster, on appointment as Commissary-General-in-Chief, by the Secretary of State for War.

Captain Speke, her Majesty's Indian Army, on return from Victoria, N'yanza, by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, K.C.B.

Dr. Arthur Farre, on appointment as Physician Accoucheur to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by the Lord Chamberlain.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday on a visit to the Queen, and also to be present at the christening of the infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales. His Majesty arrived at Dover on Wednesday afternoon, and was met there by the Lord Warden Hotel, proceeding the next day to Windsor. The King was met upon landing by Sir Van De Weyer, the Belgian Minister.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. The Princess and the infant Prince are in good health.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince rode out. Later in the day his Royal Highness visited Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar, also the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Inverness. The Princess, attended by Countess De Grey, drove out. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went to Christ's Hospital to witness the public supper of the boys. The Duchess o' Cambridge, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Edward and Prince Gustav, Princess, and Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar visited the Prince, at Marlborough House.

Yesterday se'nnight the Prince rode out. The Princess, attended by Countess De Grey, drove. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince attended the debate in the House of Lords. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal St. James's. The service was performed by the Rev. the Sub Dean, Dr. Cureton, and the Rev. Mr. Hawtrey, assistant-curate. Their Royal Highnesses drove out.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe, visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. At three o'clock the Lord Mayor of London, with a deputation of the principal civic authorities, together with a deputation from the Court of Lieutenancy, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Sadler, and the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, with deputations, arrived at Marlborough House, to present addresses of congratulation to the Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Countess De Grey, Lord Hatherley, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Captain Seymour, Major Teesdale, Colonel Keppel, Captain Grey, the Hon. R. H. Meade, Mr. C. Wood, and Mr. Knollys, received the deputations in the drawing-room. The deputations, attired in their state robes, were severally introduced by Lord Alfred Paget. The addresses having been received and graciously responded to, the deputations retired. The Prince afterwards rode out. In the evening the Royal Highnesses, attended by Major Teesdale, honoured the Strand Theatre with his presence.

On Tuesday Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Princess received several deputations charged with the presentation of gifts—a national testimonial from Ireland, a gift from Scotland, and a Dane's residents in this country, and offering from North Holland, and the Prince and Princess of Denmark. The Princess afterwards drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess entertained at dinner the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and the Countess de Dornbourg, Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar, M. de Rilke, and the Count de Flahault, Equerry to the Queen of the Scots Footlee Guards was in attendance. The Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty. The Princess drove out in the morning. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Countess De Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited Princess Mary, Duchess with their presence. The Prince and Princess gave the first of a series of dinner parties at Marlborough House on Wednesday.

The christening of the infant Prince will take place on the 10th inst., at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. It is the intention to attend the ceremony were issued on Monday to the members of the Cabinet and the Royal Household.

The Princess will hold a Drawingroom, by command of the Queen, on Saturday, the 19th inst. All presentations will be considered as being made to her Majesty. The usual regulations will be observed. It is not expected that gentlemen will go to the Drawingroom, except in attendance upon the Queen or Princess.

The Prince and Princess are expected to leave Marlborough House for Sandringham House, Norfolk, on the 15th inst., and to remain there until after the Easter holidays.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel has succeeded Major Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

PRESENTATION OF GIFTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Several deputations charged with gifts waited on her Royal Highness the Princess.

The presentation of the jewelled national token of South Wales to the Princess of Wales took place in the Throneroom at Marlborough House. The token was presented to her Royal Highness by Lady Llanover, attended by the Misses Waddington, by Lady Llanover, Lady Frances Pratt, Lady Jane Walsh, and Miss Sumner. The gift is a bracelet composed of gold, pearls, and diamonds, with the lock, surmounted by a bouquet composed of the Welsh leek, the rose, and shamrock, the harde emblems of the four seasons, and a motto in Welsh.—"From Cambria to their Princess." A bracelet, with five emeralds and diamond centre, the belt, in the centre, with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, with a motto in Welsh—"God preserve our Princess." The jewel contained in the centre of the lock is a locket, and bears a suitable inscription in the Welsh language. The Countess Dowager of Dornbourg, Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar, received with a gracious reply, and expressed her high approval of the gift. The Danish Ambassador, on behalf of Denmark, offered a gift; its value is £2000.

An address to the Princess from the province of North Zutland was next presented by M. de Bille, the Danish Minister.

A deputation was appointed by the committee to present the "Alexandra Vase" from the Danish inhabitants in Great Britain. Consul-General Westenholz read an address in the Danish language, to which the Princess returned a gracious answer. (The Alexandra Vase is depicted and described on page 232.)

Lord Elcho and Mr. Ramsay presented to the Princess three offerings from Australia, consisting of a flower-stand, composed of five circles of gold, with a gold ornament in the centre, and a bracelet, from the ladies of Victoria (an engraving of which appeared in our Number for Dec. 19, 1863, page 619); a gold locket, from Sir James P. Palmer, President of the Legislative Council of Victoria; and a casket, from the ladies of Victoria, Sydney, and supported by a pedestal of gold, from the ladies of South Australia. These three offerings were forwarded through the Duke of Newcastle.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Buckingham Palace. Yesterday se'nnight his Royal Highness, accompanied by M. Van de Weyer and attended by Major Teesdale, left Buckingham Palace, and proceeded to Kelso en route for the Hirsel, on a visit to the Earl of Home.

On Saturday his Royal Highness arrived at Edinburgh at the Hirsel repaired to the loch, where two or three hours were spent in curling and sliding. After luncheon a party, of which the Prince formed one, tried their skill on the ice at the Dane's walks at Bingham. The Prince returned to Holyrood on Monday.

Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, with her young family, arrived from Coburg at Buckingham Palace on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch will return to town on the 10th inst., from Selkirkshire, in order to be present at the christening of the infant Prince.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have arrived in town from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland left Stafford House, St. James's, on Monday for Dunrobin Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left Pall-mall for Savernake Forest.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Yester House, Haddingtonshire.

Marquis and Marchioness Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-place from Brighton.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has left town for Savernake Forest, Wilts.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lothian, Lady Alice Kerr, and Lord C. Kerr, returned to town on Friday, from Scotland, for the season.

The Marquis of Bristol and Lady Adelina Hervey have arrived in St. James's-square, from Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Marquis of Normanby has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Mulgrave Castle.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Count de Paris with the eldest daughter of the Duke de Montpensier will take place early in May. A marriage is also spoken of as to be celebrated between Mr. Peyton Pigott Conant (late Captain, 16th Lancers) and the Hon. Rose Ida Caroline, eldest daughter of Lord Dorchester.—A marriage has been arranged to take place between Mr. Cuthbert Listowel, of the 15th Hussars, eldest son of Mr. John Wingfield Lorking, of The Pine, Kent, and Lady Adela Hare, daughter of the Countess and niece to the present Earl of Listowel.—A marriage is arranged to take place in the coming spring between the Count de Lauraine and Miss Louisa Standish, only daughter of the late Charles Standish, Esq., of Standish Hall, Lancashire, and niece of Monica Lady Gerard, of Garswood Park, Lancashire.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

It is proposed to commemorate the elevation of the Rev. Harold Browne to the bishopric of Ely by set ting a stained-gla s window in the parish church of Hadleigh, Suffolk, of which he is Vicar.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has appointed the Rev. F. H. S. Gardiner, formerly Curate of Christ Church, at Monte Video and of the Walkerian colony near that city, to the chaplaincy at Florence, Italy, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Cowell.

The Bishop of London met the clergy of his diocese, on Thursday, at St. Paul's Cathedral, to hear from the statistics which he had collected respecting the spiritual wants of London, and to consult them as to the best mode of utilising the vague and indefinite offers of help which were being made to supply these wants.

The Bishop of Manchester has been appointed by the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to be the principal member of their estate commission for the Diocese of Manchester in the room of Sir Thomas Tancred, who has been filled by the Bishop of Winchester since the retirement from it of the Lord Bishop Blomfield in 1856.

A handsome stained-glass window has been erected in the north transept of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, as a memorial to the late Lord Primate. His Lordship took a deep interest in the restoration of the Cathedral, and expended on it the munificent sum of £20,000. The sum-total erected by the artists, Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, are well carried out.

On Wednesday, Miss Burdett Coutts laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Carlisle, to be called St. Stephen's Church, and to be erected on the east. The church will be built in the Gothic style, and will have a nave and James streets. The church will be in the Geometric Gothic style, and will be 120 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, and will seat 1000 persons. The church is to be built entirely, and finished with an ornamental gilt cross.

The Convocation of the Province of York, at their sitting last week, could not come to any satisfactory understanding on the subject of the Burial Service. The Lower House resolved that the Service as approved by a large majority of the Lower House, but rejected by two to one by the Upper House of the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle and the Archbishop of York. The Convocation agreed to the alteration of the 25th canon respecting preachers in churches.

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The Bishop of Manchester has appointed the following gentlemen to be the preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral on the mornings of the present month :—On Sunday, March 6, the Rev. C. J. Evans, Incumbent of St. Matthew's Church; Sunday, March 13, the Rev. C. D. Bolton, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Ashton-under-Lyne; Sunday, March 20, the Rev. Charles Bardsley, secretary to the Bishop; Minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair; Good Friday, March 25, the Rev. W. S. Simpson, Chaplain to the Bishop; Sunday, March 27, the Rev. Canon Stowell, Vicar; afternoon, the Rev. H. Vernon, B.D., secretary to the C.M.S. The Bishop himself, on Sunday, March 6, will preach at Salford, and on Sunday, March 13, at Bolton. On the following is the list of preachers appointed by the Bishop of London for the ensuing month :—Sunday, March 6, the Rev. Dr. Cureton, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's; Sunday, March 13, the Lord Bishop of Ripon; March 20, the Dean of Chichester; March 27, the Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon Residentiary.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—Two handsomely bound addresses—the one to the Rev. Francis Kilvington and Keach's "Key to the Scripture Metaphors," accompanied by a purse containing £100, presented to the former, on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institution, Mr. William Mayo Gunn in the chair; the latter, to the Rev. W. Landels, Baptist Minister of Regent's Park Chapel, Maida-hill, by members of the congregation of St. Judes, Middlesex-street, the Rev. T. Lewis, Minister, on Wednesday evening, in the form of presentations—To the Rev. W. W. Du Buric, Curate of Leyton from the parishioners, on Wednesday evening, a handsome silver inkstand, with an illuminated address from the ladies of Leyton and other friends; a handsomely illuminated address, with a purse containing £100, was presented to the Rev. Frederick S. May, Curate of Christ Church, Paddington, a full set of Bishop Jeremy Taylor's works, in calf and carved, to the Rev. Thomas Q. Dale, B.A., Curate of Caterstock and Glandford, a handsome silver inkstand, by the parishioners and friends of Caterstock.

Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, has issued a circular to the clergy of the county, in which he requests the attendance in Worcester Cathedral, in which he states what has been done and what remains to be done in the restoration of the fabric. The south side of the tower has been restored, the east and the two eastern transepts having been completed in a similar manner. The windows have been filled with stained glass, and the roofs of the two transepts have been thoroughly repaired, and a large new window has been inserted in the north end of the north transept. The nave has been entirely restored, with the exception of the clerestory windows, which are now in course of restoration. The whole exterior of the south side of the nave to be restored, a new large west window inserted, and the roof renewed. The restoration of the nave is now to be proceeded with, in charge of which, the architect is to be figured and restored, the whole of the clerestory windows remodelled, and the roof renewed, but in a certain, and not in a modern, style. New arcades, floor restored, and the fittings materially improved. Plans for these alterations have been prepared by Mr. G. E. Street, architect, London. The cost of the architectural estimate. The sum raised is—for the exterior, £8,000; for the interior, £13,240: total, £21,240. £2,000 has been promised by public subscription, and the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral having exhausted all the resources at their command for the preservation of the fabric.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. W. Taylor, vicar of All Saints', Derby, has been appointed one of the Archdeacon's Rural Deans, or Guardians of the Spiritualities of the vacant see of Ely; Rev. A. B. Haselwood, Vicar of St. Philip's, Birmingham, to be Rural Dean of that district; the Rev. H. Isaacson to be Rector of Holme Pierrepoint, Nottingham; Rev. G. S. Bowdler to be Vicar of Bromsgrove; Rev. J. Vivian, Vicar of Tavistock, to be Surrogate; Rev. W. Field to Gotterdam with Chalfont, Kent; Rev. J. Hall, Vicar of Bilston, Staffordshire, to be Rural Dean; Rev. Archibald Campbell, Rector of Kilmeny, Islay, to be Bishop of Argyll and the Isles; Rev. C. Calthrop, Incumbent of Stoke, Cumberland, to the High Sheriff of Cumberland; Rev. J. Hall, Vicar of Bilston, to be Rural Dean; Rev. J. Hall, Vicar of Greetland; Rev. T. Hall, Vicar of Islip, Oxon, to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire. Curates: Rev. A. Christ to St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey; Rev. Charles Jones to St. Andrew's, Holborn; Rev. J. Folsen to Lambeth; Rev. J. M. Fuller to St. Peter's, Eaton-square; Rev. F. W. Bennett to St. Mary's, Whitechapel; Rev. De Courcy Laffan to Bermondsey; Rev. J. F. Nelson to St. John and St. Michael, Paddington; Rev. G. W. Oliver to St. Bernard's, Bermondsey; Rev. T. Wilkinson to St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey; Rev. H. Williams to Bermondsey; Rev. T. W. Williamson to St. Mary's, Bermondsey; Rev. R. Williams to Bermondsey; Rev. J. Stephenson to Stockton.—Guardian.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In a Convocation at Oxford, on Thursday week, the new examination statute, which has been for some time under discussion, was submitted to a full house. It was the occasion of Convocation voted, of whom 281 voted for and 247 against the statute, which was therefore carried by a majority of 34.

The Rev. C. E. J. Meyer has been elected Librarian to the University of Cambridge.

The endowment of masterships in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge on the birth of a Prince was presented to the Prince of Wales yesterday (Friday) at Marlborough House.

The Prince of Wales visited Christ's Hospital on Thursday week. Some of the boys recited passages from Shakespeare in the great hall in honour of the visitors. The Queen was present at one of those readings in 1845, and the Heir Apparent, on Thursday week, was accompanied by Prince Arthur. The Prince was received with great demonstrations of loyalty.

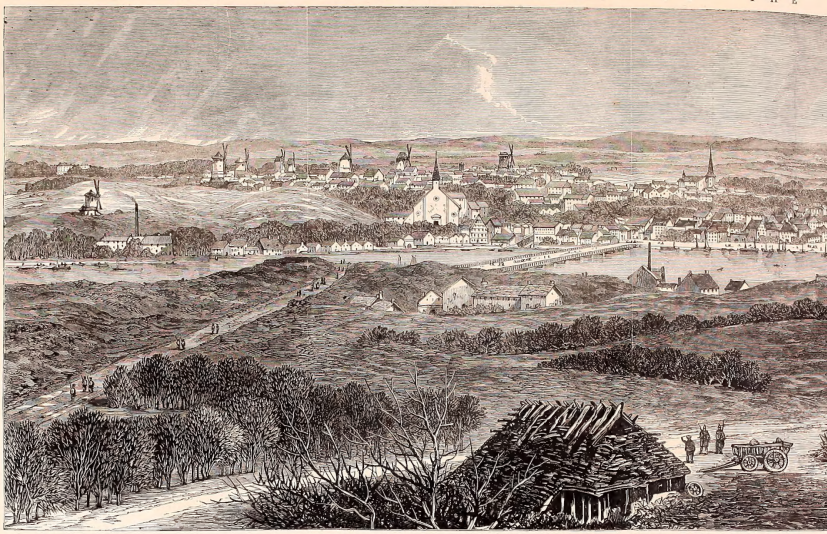
The following appointments are announced :—Head of the Isle Rev. W. Oxenham, Rugby; Second Master at Rugby, Rev. J. Y. Watters, Esq., B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, is to be English Master at Guildford Royal Grammar School.

CASUALTIES.

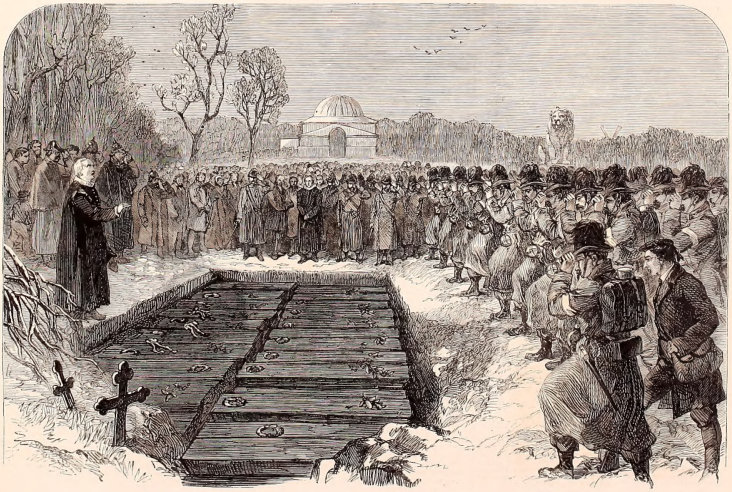
Committees for the relief of the sick and wounded Danes have been formed at Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Glasgow committee forwarded a first contribution of £1,000 on Saturday.

During last month there sailed from Liverpool to the United States ten large three-decks, under Government supervision, having on board 741 cabin and 6000 steerage passengers; and to Victoria four ships, with 139 cabin and 947 steerage passengers. Of the emigrants to the United States, 760 were English, 854 Irish, 17 Scotch, and 130 other countries: of those to Victoria, 103 were English, 20 Irish, and 16 Scotch. Of the emigrants to the United States, 733 were English—nearly unprecedented, as went to the United States during the first month in November. Of those to New South Wales with 4 passengers, one to Victoria with 64 passengers, three to the West Indies with 18 passengers, three to South America with 64 passengers, and two to Africa with 27 passengers—making a total of 1000 souls. The number of emigrants during the month is small, considering month of last year, there is an increase in the past month of 1799 souls. The number for the last 12 months is 18,000 of 237 passengers by the last, when compared with the month of January last, there is an increase of 3164 passengers.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE

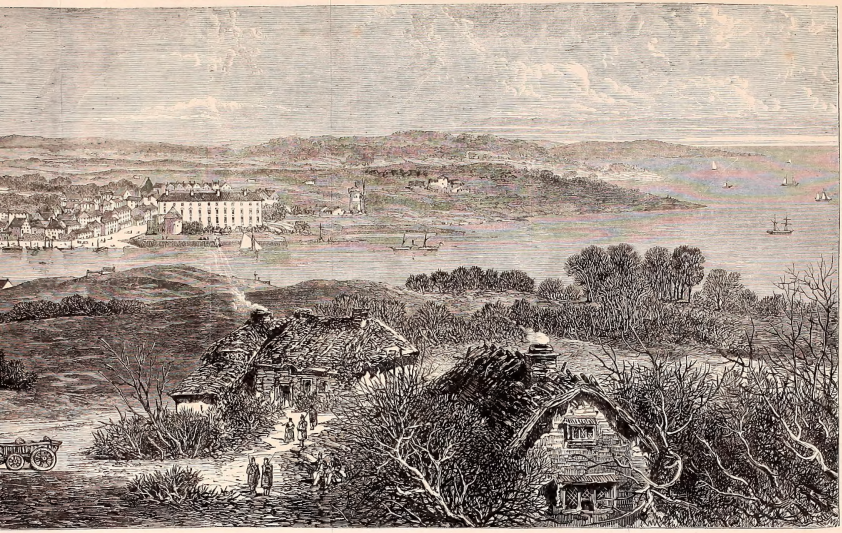


SONDERBURG, WITH THE ISLAND OF ALSEN, VIEWED



BURIAL OF SIXTY AUSTRIAN AND DANISH SOLDIERS AT FLENSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

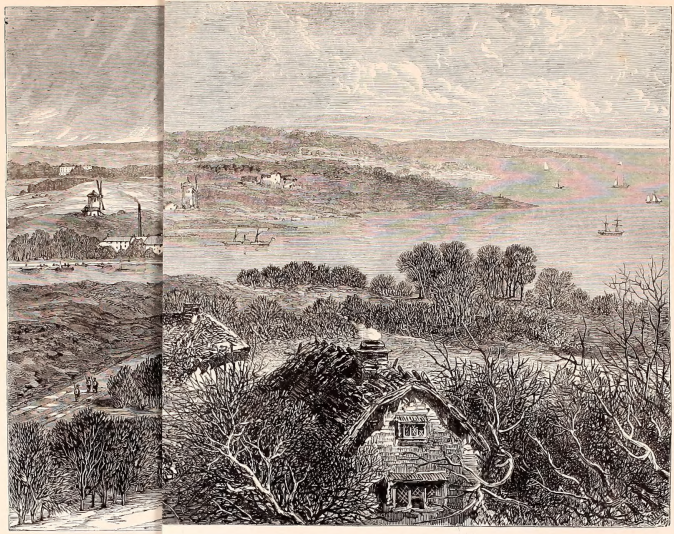


F ALSEN, VIEWED FROM THE WINDMILL AT DUPPEL.



APENRADE, LATELY THE AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

SCHLESWIG.

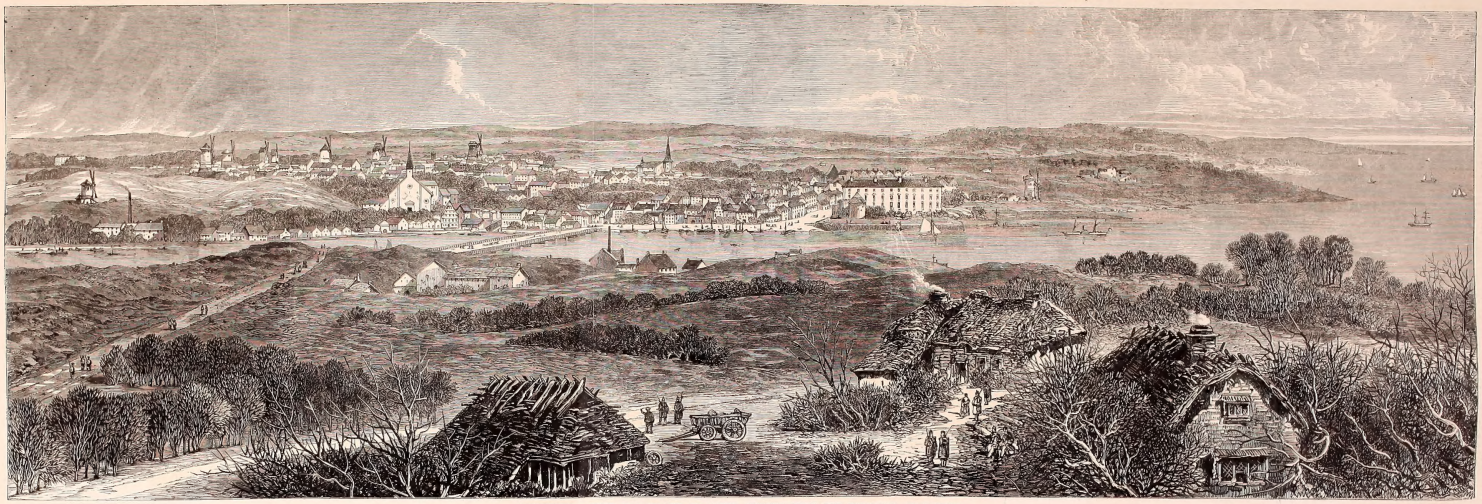




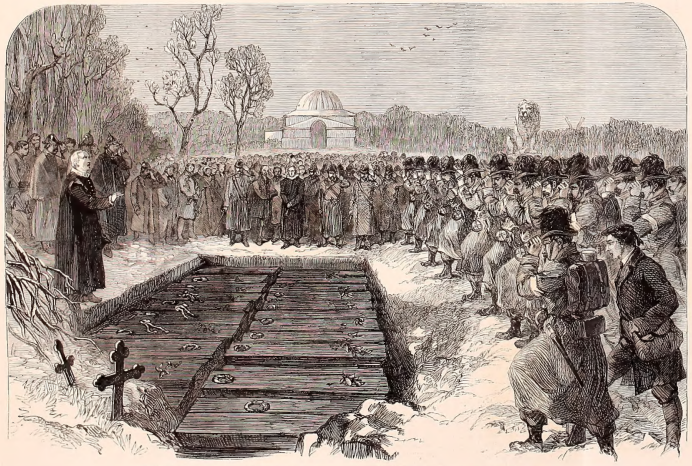
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APENRADE, LATELY THE AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

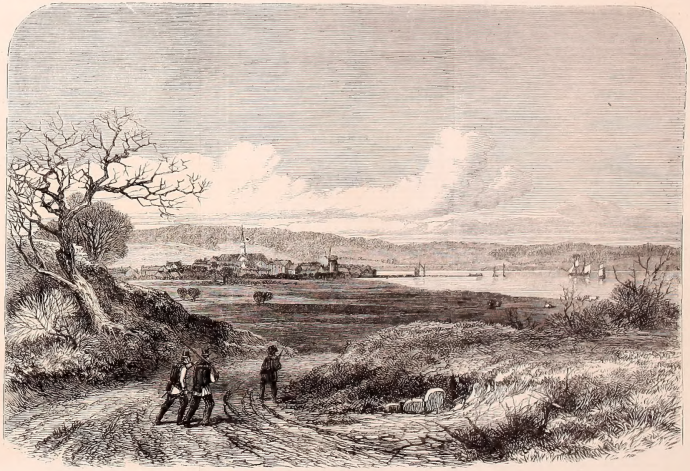
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.



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BURIAL OF SIXTY AUSTRIAN AND DANISH SOLDIERS AT FLENSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



APENRADE, LATELY THE AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It would seem as if the chief of the Opposition had organised a series of Monday evening entertainments, lasting from five to six o'clock. There would also seem a probability that the series was intended to be continued until further notice; but after the speech which he received this week the continuation is at least doubtful. To speak plainly, once more Mr. Disraeli has inaugurated the week in Parliament by delivering one of his bitter and sarcastic impeachments of the foreign policy of the Government; and the air of alacrity and self-confidence which he has worn on former occasions of the like evil-tendence which he has worn on former occasions of the like kind was not diminished by the circumstance that Lord Palmerston was this time in his place, having come, no doubt, early, as well a proper sentiment of his presence being required. Treating, perhaps, with a supposed playful weakness of his colleague, he had himself risen for unlimited smartness; and, if it would not be considered impertinent, we should say was fantastically gay as a lark in the first of May-cockles. Neither he nor any one else, looking to the antecedents of Lord Palmerston in the present Session, expected him to rise at once and go to the counsel lion and play the part with such spirit and effect. It is not too much to say that the Prime Minister seemed to enjoy it. He is a member of her Majesty's Government, there was no difficulty, of course, in seeing the gentleman smile and laugh at the hits of the bursting with indignation at such an accusation, and believed that he was only up to his usual game of playing with the House for the sake of a personal issue in the house. Of course no opportunity was afforded to that gentleman to vindicate himself, and the accusation remained thoroughly his old influence, and laughed with Mr. Disraeli in a manner which seemed to say that he was quite aware of the fact that he was once more a taste of his special quality, grateful for the privilege of being allowed to indulge in it.

On the same evening there occurred a scene which may be called the moment of fiery imposition—originating one wonders from what source—Mr. Cox set himself to rip up a mystery. The Italian conspirators in Paris, alleged that one of their men in direct communication with a member of her Majesty's Government, there was no difficulty, of course, in seeing the gentleman smile and laugh at the hits of the bursting with indignation at such an accusation, and believed that he was only up to his usual game of playing with the House for the sake of a personal issue in the house. Of course no opportunity was afforded to that gentleman to vindicate himself, and the accusation remained thoroughly his old influence, and laughed with Mr. Disraeli in a manner which seemed to say that he was quite aware of the fact that he was once more a taste of his special quality, grateful for the privilege of being allowed to indulge in it.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 26th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

THE DANO-GERMANIC WAR.—Lord DELAWARE (in the absence of the noble Earl (Earl Russell) in his place, asked whether the note from the Federal central government addressed to the Diet at Frankfort, and published in Berlin with reference to Schleswig, had been received by her Majesty's Government; and, if so, whether they had not received notice of the question. He would in that case have asked whether the statement in the note that it received was that the Commander-in-Chief of the army had no orders to send troops into Holstein, but that the Danish troops had, on the contrary, received orders to cross the Danish troops were on the frontiers, they took up a position in their front, and that they were in Holstein. Supposing that to be a fact justified in crossing the frontier; but, not having orders, the commander's conduct was unjustifiable, and he would ask whether it was the fact that such a question had been put to her Majesty's Government, and, if so, what was the answer to it. The Earl of CLARENDON said he could not state the intention of the German Powers in any way that could be considered official, but he could state a matter of fact. The Danish Government, in ordering the seizure of the German Duchies, had broken the Treaty of 1852, by which it was agreed that the Prussian Government might be obliged to demand compensation, not for the seizure of property, but for the loss of it. That was a matter of fact since, and retain "the material guarantee" until their claim was satisfied.—In reply to Lord Malmesbury, the Earl of CLARENDON said that no communication of that kind as officiating prosecutor should act, who should be assisted by the Attorney-General. The Lord Chancellor said that the Attorney-General was not in a position to act as prosecutor. The Lord Chief Justice of England was summoned as the recent court-martial was therefore perfectly regular.—The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the speech of Mr. Bright at Rochdale, stating the slightest imputation on Sir Hugh Rose.—Lord CRANWORTH said that he had not seen the speech of Mr. Bright, but he presumed by the Deputy Judge Advocate in privately questioning the witnesses as he examined the Court, and that he was not present at the trial or preliminary.—The Earl of LONSDORO vindicated the conduct and character of Colonel Crawley, who had been appointed to the post of Deputy Judge Advocate upon the Government to do him complete justice by paying the whole of the expenses incurred by him in defending himself from the late prosecution. After some further conversation the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

The Malt for Cattle Bill and the Conveyancers (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Lead Drainage (Provisional Order) Bill, the Inclosure Bill, and the County Courts (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

TOWNLEY'S CASE.—In answer to Mr. MORRIS, Sir G. GREY said he had received a letter from Mr. Townley, in which he stated that he considered the sentence of death would not be entitled to any remission of that sentence.

THE NEW FOREST.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether her Majesty's Government intended to carry into execution the provisions contained in the Act of last Session for the disafforesting of the New Forest by stationing cruisers off the coast of Hampshire.—Mr. LOWE said that it was not the intention of the Government alluded to had been colorably evaded on a technical point. The Government, however, did not think that the thing it was without design to that quarter. Great progress had been made in the preparations for the Act, and he hoped that the measure would be carried into effect.

CELTICITY.—Mr. HENNESSY called attention to the taxation of Ireland, with a view of showing that that country had been made unjustly contribute to the taxation of England.—Mr. GLADSTONE, as a private member moved for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry.—Mr. F. PEEL, in reply, said the Government did not think that a Committee was necessary, and the Government could not, on their own responsibility, assent to the appointment of a Committee. He did not think that the time had arrived when it would be just or expedient to grant a Committee of Inquiry. He did not think it would be for the advantage of the country that the Government should be called upon to produce evidence to facts would prove that or to a mistaken impression. He did not think that the taxation of Ireland was unequal as a whole taxation; but for a great many years afterwards the only paid one. Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Macartney, and Mr. Bagwell, the latter having enjoyed by Great Britain, inasmuch as it was levied in the latter kingdom on the gross receipts, while in Ireland it was levied on the income of the income tax was also more favourable to the middle classes of Ireland than those of this country. After a few words the motion would be elected unanimously.—The motion was ultimately agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Vestry Cess Abolition (Ireland) Bill passed through committee on the 7th of April.

Lord R. Cecil gave notice of a motion to the effect "that it is unconstitutional and inconsistent with the right of her Majesty's subjects for any Minister of the Crown to exercise the power of the Royal Veto in order to defeat the intention of ships belonging to countries at war with her Majesty."

Mr. LAYARD, in answer to a question from Mr. Dalglish, stated that the Ottoman Government had not yet come to any decision as to the Danish Minister's application for her present incomplete state while hostilities were going on between Denmark and Germany. He was not aware that any stocks on the accusation of the Danish Minister that no attempt would be made to sell the Danish Government stock in the London market.

The attention of the House was drawn to the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Lords, that a letter had been written by the Emperor of the French, that a letter written by Gross to a M. Fould was addressed to a M. Fould, a banker in Paris, and not to the late M. Fould, a British Parliament. Mr. Stansfeld indignantly denied that there was any portion of truth in the statement, and, speaking on personal knowledge of M. Mazzini for a considerable number of years, declared that he was incapable of such conspiracy.

NEW FOREST DISAFFORESTING.—Mr. DISRAELI invited the Government to furnish some information respecting the state of our relations with the Court of Berlin. The Government, he said, had been charged with having, by some fruitless efforts, in a new proposition which they had made in relation to the affairs of Germany, destroyed the unanimity which had been so nearly effected by the Great Powers and those who were interested in the different questions which had arisen out of the Treaty of 1852, and which had been the object of the labours of the Conference. For himself, he must confess that he entertained the greatest apprehension that the Government, by their conduct to the non-German Powers with great severity, changed the whole character of the negotiations which had been carried on, and were willing to precipitate the country into war, merely to maintain a principle which, however important, was the subject of apparently incompatible opinions, and to produce a peaceable settlement of that which formed the object of the Conference.—Mr. GLADSTONE replied.—Mr. H. FITZGERALD the subject dropped.

THE HOUSE then went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, beginning at the number of men, 70,000.

The votes of 71,300 men, at £2,874,647 for their wages, and £1,398,129 for victualling, were agreed to, after a short discussion.

On the vote of £146,000 for the Admiralty Office, Mr. LINDSAY moved the reduction of the vote by £5000, the charge for a school of naval architecture. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 100 to 15, and the vote agreed to; as were £132,274 for establishments at home, and £17,000 for establishments abroad.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ALLEGED FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for copies of any papers that might have been received by the Government relative to recruiting in Ireland for the army of the Federal States, inquired whether any remonstrance against such a proceeding had been addressed to the authorities at Washington. It was, he said, notorious that American agents had been enlisting recruits in the same Island, and as it was in violation of the principle of neutrality, and a breach of the municipal law, he urged that it was the duty of the Government to put a stop to it.

Earl RUSSELL said he had no doubt that any attempt on the part of the Federals to enlist recruits for the army of the United States would be a breach of the principle of neutrality, and that it was an offence against our own municipal laws, which, if detected, would subject the offenders to punishment, and a strong complaint to the Government of the United States. On more than one occasion, in fact, the Government had made such complaints, and the Marquis had exhorted to were going on on behalf of the Federal Government in Ireland, and he would make every remembrance with the Lords on the subject.

That gentleman had, however, indignantly denied the truth of such alleged charges, and had declared that he would not allow his name to be used in such a manner. He (Lord Russell) was informed in which great was forthcoming. The Earl of DONOUGHMORE inquired whether the Secretary of the Foreign Office had received any communication from the Minister of foreign countries must unfavourably with the course they had adopted in the matter.

The Earl of DERBY inquired whether the Government had received any information from the Governors of Canada and Nova Scotia to the effect that there were in the habit of assembling in those places for the purpose of going through the form of enlisting recruits for the Federal army, and then dismissing them on receiving illegal proceedings.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the Dublin authorities had directed the Lord Mayor to call the attention of the Dublin Brotherhood, and there was no reason to believe that it was a perfectly constituted organisation.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The report on Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Navy Estimates (Civil Service) Bill was also brought up, was agreed to.

The Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Mate's Examination and Certificates (Amendment) Bill were respectively read a third time and passed.

Lord LOVAINE moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to naval prize; a bill to provide for agency and distribution of naval prize; and a bill to amend the naval prize act, 1864.

Lord Hotham gave notice that, in Committee on the Army Estimates, he should move a reduction of the number of troops in the service by 10,000 men.

Mr. LINDSAY moved for a return of the number of refugees up to the 31st March, and Mr. Liddell also proposed his motion as to Cuba.

Mr. CARDWELL moved the Army Estimates in Major Banks, who, in connection with Mr. Walcott's grant would be commenced and carried out at a date not later than the 1st of May, 1865. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained to the action from Mr. Walcott not being able to obtain the necessary metal for the manufacture of rifles.

CIVIL SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

Mr. MARK LOCKHART moved the resolutions on the Civil Service Estimates have been for many years rapidly increasing, and ought to be reduced. In 1835 the amount of the Civil Service Estimates was £4,000,000, while in 1863 it was £8,000,000. There was then a difference of £5,412,000, which, if the estimates were reduced to the level of 1835, would be the amount of the reduction to be effected. There, however, to the manner in which reduced taxes recovered themselves, he would not go into that question. He would merely add that there was a vote for £7,500,000, which even the Chancellor of the Exchequer might fairly and safely reduce by £500,000. He moved a reduction of that amount to the whole of the Civil Service Estimates, namely the sums of the stamp duties, including the fire insurance duty. It was not his intention to go into the question of the income tax, which he thought ought to be remitted. He considered every ground it was desirable that the expenditure should be reduced, and at some early period the income tax should be abolished.

Mr. F. PEEL, in reply, said the increase in the Civil Service and Miscellaneous Estimates was not unsatisfactory. He thought that real, and that economies was a subject rather of congratulation than of regret. At one-decimals began he would say that the Government would be willing to consent to the increase had arisen. He should be glad if any means of reducing the expenditure could be suggested, but he could not consent to the vote. The Government proposed, as they had already said, to reduce the vote for the Queen's Bench Prison, which Mr. Torrens, Mr. Scudegate, and Mr. Ewart took part in opposing the motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Fleyer took the oaths and his seat as member for Dumfriesshire.

The Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Valuation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Naval Prize Acts Repeal, and the Naval Prize Bills.

The LAIRD CLERK read a letter from the motion of Mr. LAIRD, that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Chain Cables and Anchors Bill, Mr. GIDDY moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, as there were many technical points and private interests to be considered.—Mr. OSWYORN seconded this proposition, which has already been spoken for by Mr. Liddell, Mr. Laird, Mr. Bentinck, and Sir J. Elphinstone, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat only for a few minutes. The Chain Cables (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Long gave notice that on Monday he would ask Lord Palmerston whether the Government intended to introduce Reform measure during the present session.

The privileges of searching and seizing contraband of war on the high seas, &c., was the subject of a motion by Mr. Cave, who observed that it was a mere principle of impartiality as was shown to the Federal States.

Mr. THOMAS BRASSEY moved for the appointment of a Select Committee of the House Department if there would be any objection to allow letters posted at the Charing-cross Post-office after the usual hour on the day of the removal of the great privilege it would afford to the public and the small amount of labour it would entail on the officials. There would be a great benefit to the adoption of the proposal. The Post Office authorities estimated that 70,000 letters were posted after the usual hour every week-day, and that it would require a force of twenty-five men to dispatch them to the country. It would not, however, be necessary to employ the Post Office, for the letters could easily be making similar application.

SUPPLY.—THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then going into Supply.

Mr. STANSFELD called the attention of the House to the reduction of the military force in India, and moved a resolution declaring it desirable to defer the remarks on the subject until the Marquis of Hartington had made his statement with a view to show that reduction was unadvisable.

Colonel SYKES said that he should support the resolution at the present year of the assembling of the Yeomanry Cavalry for the accustomed period of six days' training on grounds which he had stated on Monday, and he should vote for it and contrary to the recommendation of the Committee appointed by Lord Herbert to inquire into the subject of Yeomanry.—The House then went into Committee of Supply, and, from the unusual pressure on the revenue of the country, an increase of £1,000,000 in the Income Tax was necessary, and he should therefore recommend not to do so. He would, however, support the reduction of the Income Tax as low as possible.—General PEEL condemned the course pursued by the Government in their treatment of the Militia and Yeomanry, and said that in 1859 and 1860 he had the Government fully appreciated the services of the yeomanry force, and were only hindered from doing more for them by the fear of the cry of waste from Sir W. Miles, His House divided, when Colonel Sibrard's motion was negatived by 100 to 15, the numbers being 87 to 138.

The House then went into Committee.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON entered into an explanation of the Army Estimates. The total amount required was £15,745,000. It was true that £1,000,000 more than last year was asked for, but the Government were not responsible for the increase. The Government had, on the contrary, become a peace policy, and there were peace estimates. If the honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Stansfeld) had been in office he would have made objections; but he pointed out that great efforts had been made for some years, and the Army was now in a satisfactory state. He was aware that the organisation of army and stores had now reached a proper completeness, and they could safely reduce the expenditure. He would not, however, reduce the force below 200,000 men. He concluded by moving a vote for 64,000 men, exclusive of the troop Force, for India, for the year ending March 31, 1865.

The remainder of the night was occupied with a discussion of the Estimates.

Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee (of the firm of S. P. Framjee and Co., Bombay) has given £1000 to the Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay, in addition to the Bombay University, to be called "Framjee Cowasjee Pestonjee Institute," for the purpose of the Society's library and reading-room in connection therewith, open to competition for all universities of India, of which Mr. Rashtiel Bomanjee, Parsee Merchant, Bombay, has subscribed £1000.

Mr. G. N. Cama, of Bombay, £5,000, and others sums of not less than £500 rupees each.

Lieutenant-General Cartwright, her Majesty's Inspector of Militia Yeomanry Cavalry in England and Wales, and Chief of Volunteers in his report for the past year made to the Secretary of State that in the course of his inspection he discovered it to be a common practice in many counties for individuals and companies to communicate with the police, seeking police information as to the character, respectability, and means of persons residing on their districts, and offering recommendations to the service. General Cartwright suggests for which the force was established, open to competition for all universities of India, of which Mr. Rashtiel Bomanjee, Parsee Merchant, Bombay, has subscribed £1000.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The President of the Royal Society has issued invitations for conversazioni, to be held at Burlington House, on the 13th inst. and April 9.

It is proposed to construct a boulevard from Belgravia to South Kensington. It will be 100 ft. wide, and commence at Pont-street and terminate in the Cromwell-road, opposite the Kensington Museum and gates.

At the anniversary festival of the Royal Literary Fund, in St. James's Hall, this year, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will preside.

Mr. Robert Biddulph, the head partner in the banking firm of Biddulph, Cocks, and Co., of Charing-cross, died on Sunday, at his residence in Eaton-place, aged sixty-three.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have voted an increase of salary to their principal officers. The solicitor's salary is augmented from £1000 to £1200 a year, and the clerk has an increase of £500 to £1000.

Mr. Horace Jones, of Furnival's Inn, has been elected architect to the Corporation of London, in the room of the late Mr. Bunning. There were seventeen candidates, but, owing to withdrawals and one cause, only six went to the poll.

At a meeting of bankers, magistrates, and merchants, sympathising with the Danes in the unequal struggle they are waiting to defend to the last extremity, held at the Mansion-house, on the motion of the recipient of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the wounded and suffering Danes, it was stated that the amount of the fund already subscribed was £6000, and that the subscription list would be open for another week or more. It was also announced that the Queen had subscribed £100, and the Prince of Wales £50.

The Saddlers' Company have offered a prize of £50 for the best design for a silver cup, to be presented by the Company to the Lord Mayor elect, on the 9th inst. The cup is to be of the value of £100, and the remaining £50 is to be expended in the execution of the design. The cup is to be of the Elizabethan period, and to be surmounted by a figure of Queen Elizabeth, in her robes of state, holding the sceptre in her right hand, and the orb in her left. The cup is to be ornamented with figures of Time, Truth, and Justice, and with the arms of the Company, and the Lord Mayor elect. The cup is to be made by the successful competitor, and delivered to the Company on or before the 1st of October next.

The Sailing Committee of the Royal London Yacht Club have determined upon the following programme for the forthcoming season:—Saturday, May 7, opening trip; Monday, May 16, Dover match, for a cup of plate value one guinea for the first boat, and £5 for the second; course, from Erith to the Nore Light and back; entrance to close May 9; Tuesday, June 14, annual and other class matches; course, from the Nore to the Kentish thirty guineas for the first boat, £10 for the second; course, Erith to the Nore Light and back. Third class, piece of plate value £5; second class, £10 for first boat, £5 for the second; course, from Erith to the Chapman Head and back; entrie for both races to close Wednesday, June 8.

Last week the births of 2000 children—1010 boys and 981 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1854-63, the average number (corrected) was 2037.—The deaths in London were more numerous last week than they had been in the preceding seven weeks January. They rose to 1677. The average number of deaths for the eighth week of ten previous years, 1854-63, is 1494, corrected to the present population, 1617. While the mortality from phthisis (157 deaths) is considerably less than it was in previous weeks, that from bronchitis (107 deaths) is rather greater than usual in 304 cases in the week, pneumonia in 97, heart disease in 70 cases. Nine assassinations are included.

On Wednesday morning, for the first time, the public entrance to the platform of the Victoria Metropolitan Railway was opened, and the new booking-office and waiting-rooms in the large range of buildings facing the Strand will be ready to be brought into service in a few days. The line, which was on Wednesday cleared for the convenience of general passengers had been opened for the conveyance of passengers to and from the Exhibition, but this service is now completely run through the entire length of the station. The trains at present start from the temporary station in the Strand, and pass by the temporary entrance to Villiers-street, Strand, and thence under about a hundred feet from the Charing-cross and, but the whole of this additional length of line will soon be in use on the new station, when the trains will arrive at and depart from the actual terminus.

An excellent performance of Mendelssohn's chef-d'œuvre, "Elijah," was given by the National Choral Society, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening; under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Wells. The principal solo singers were Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Miss Rotherstiel, and Miss E. Heywood. Mr. Reeves was in full possession of his fine voice, and sang splendidly. Mr. Santley not only sang the music belonging to the part of Elijah beautifully and unrivalled like manner, but delivered the recitatives promptly and effect. Miss Rotherstiel acquitted herself of her arduous task in the manner to be expected of one possessing her talent. Miss E. Heywood, a lady-pupil of the Society, who made her début in the "Elijah" a hundred feet from the Charing-cross and, but the whole of this additional length of line will soon be in use on the new station, when the trains will arrive at and depart from the actual terminus.

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The South London Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition was opened on Monday in premises at the Camberwell Shakespeare and a number of industrial gentlemen. The exhibition consists of a large collection of articles of every description, chiefly in the form of new boxes, and will be found to contain a wonderful amount of ingenious and skilful labour. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who stated that the total amount received at the door during classes had improved more than 50 per cent within the last twenty-five years. The main object urged upon them was the cultivation of industry and the exercise of temperance and economy, in order to raise themselves in the social scale and secure for them the independence which they had a right to. Their habits ambition, they were looking. Mr. Bright also delivered an eloquent address, in which he said that he was glad to see the working classes in active action of the Government under which they lived and on his own moral character. While insisting on the necessity of wise and judicious legislation, he said that unless the working classes themselves were prepared to exercise the power which the best Government in the world could not prevent them from abusing into a means of degradation and ruin. Sir E. Perry, who put in an appearance for the purpose to the exhibition; Mr. Warner, M.P., the Rev. Newman Hall, and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting. The Rev. Newman Hall said that on his part, of objects of utility and taste which have been produced by the exhibitors, who are all working men, he should have much pleasure in awarding a prize of £5 each. These articles are classified as useful, ingenious, ornamental, scientific, artistic, literary, musical, and curious, and number in all about 1000 articles.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, in the house, Adelphi-terrace, Mr. Hugh Pearson in the chair. It was moved to the effect of the Rector life-boat of the institution for saving the crew of seven men from the steamship Rector, of Newcastle, which, in the storm on the night of the 17th ult., was wrecked on some rocks off Redcar, on the Yorkshire coast, and that the Duke of Northumberland, the president, and the silver medal be awarded to the coxswain of the life-boat and on his own moral character. While insisting on the necessity of wise and judicious legislation, he said that unless the working classes themselves were prepared to exercise the power which the best Government in the world could not prevent them from abusing into a means of degradation and ruin. Sir E. Perry, who put in an appearance for the purpose to the exhibition; Mr. Warner, M.P., the Rev. Newman Hall, and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting. The Rev. Newman Hall said that on his part, of objects of utility and taste which have been produced by the exhibitors, who are all working men, he should have much pleasure in awarding a prize of £5 each. These articles are classified as useful, ingenious, ornamental, scientific, artistic, literary, musical, and curious, and number in all about 1000 articles.

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The French Jockey Club has published its programme for 1864. We learn from *Galignani* that the total amount of money to be contended for is 1,000,000 francs, distributed as follows:—For the Grand Prix meeting, six days' racing, 39 prizes, 194,000f.; Paris summer meeting, two days, 12 prizes, 60,000f.; autumn meeting, three days, 15 prizes, 75,000f.; Chantilly spring meeting, three days, 15 prizes, 65,50f.; Chantilly autumn meeting, three days, 15 prizes, 65,500f.; Prix du Bois de Boulogne will commence on the 10th of April, and end on the 25th of May; Prix de Paris, on the 26th of May, and end on the 8th of June; Prix du Jockey Club, on the 9th of June, and end on the 19th. The Paris Summer Meeting is fixed for the 4th and 5th of June. Besides the Grand Prix, the Jockey Club gives a gold vase, the value of which is 5000f., to be run for on the first evening race, for which the engagements must be made in 1864. In 1865 the Jockey Club will give a gold vase, value 5000f., to be run for on the first evening race, and in 1866 20,000f., in 1867, the Poule d'Essai from 6000f. to 10,000f.; and in 1868 the Poule des Poulains from 3000f. to 6000f., and the Poule des Produits from 6000f. to 6000f.

Sir Rowland Hill has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the General Post Office.

By direction of the Secretary of State for War, all the large Armstrong rifled guns are in future to be designated by their calibres, and not by the number of pounders, according to the old system.

The *Scotsman* states that her Majesty has approved of twelve of those memorials of the late Prince Consort which have been selected, removed to Holyrood, where they will be placed in such of the public apartments as may be deemed most appropriate for their reception.

The Council of the Royal Humane Society have unanimously awarded the silver medal of the society to Mr. Nicoll, who has also received the silver medal of the society for his gallant conduct in endeavouring to rescue a boatman named Bowden, who was drowned in the Thames during the Hampstead-heath Holiday, on the 11th ult. Mr. Nicoll, who severely injured his hand in the effort to save the life of Bowden, is recovering from his injury; and ever since, but is now recovering.

The *Times* correspondent states that there will be no dispatch of American mails this week *viâ* Galway, as the company have again failed to fulfil their contract. The mail steamer Connaught, of the Galway and Atlantic Company have applied to the Post Office authorities for permission to withdraw from the contract, and intimated their intention of entering into negotiations with the Admiralty for the purchase of the vessels employed in the service, with another company. The Post Office authorities have given no answer to the application. The directors are reported to be of opinion that they can carry on the service with profit, but the Government are unwilling to incur the risk of responsibility, endeavour to effect a sale of their interest in the project, with a view to the Cunard mail steamers, or some other company, undertaking or carrying out the project. Two or three companies are said to be in negotiation with the Atlantic Company on the subject at present."

THE GREAT PRECEDENCE QUESTION.—The decision of the Privy Council in this matter is that Dublin is not to have precedence over Edinburgh, nor Edinburgh over Dublin; and, in the presentation of addresses to the sovereign, each city is to have pre-audience alternately. This decision is looked on as rather a triumph for Dublin, because, in the first instance, the Government was inclined to give the precedence to Edinburgh, on the opinion in its favour of Garter King-of-Arms, whose reasons, however, have not yet been communicated to the public. Dublin, however, has always claimed the precedence, on the ground that it has pre-audience the other day at Windsor, because the Corporation of Dublin had an audience of the Queen on the occasion of presenting an address, with regard to all future presentation of addresses, by those two capital cities.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

BANKRUPTS.

J. RANSOM, Kensington, harness-maker.—J. WOOD, Bermondsey Market, dealer in vegetables.—S. HARDIMAN, Hackney-road, plumber.—C. P. HUTCHINGS, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Bedford-row, Holborn, solicitor.—J. MACKINNON, Gracechurch-street, wine-merchant.—J. GREEN, Bedford-row, Holborn, tailor.—J. GREEN, Bedford-row, Holborn, tailor.—J. GREEN, Bedford-row, Holborn, tailor

sonment of the unhappy King Christian II. of Denmark, from 1532 to 1549. For sixteen years and a half, after being deposed by a vote of the Rigsdag or Diet of the kingdom, which had elected his uncle Frederick in his stead, the fallen King was confined here, in a gloomy cell, the door of which was walled up. His only companion was, at first, a boy, who soon pined away and was succeeded by an old soldier, from whom the King would hear tales of military adventure, to beguile his captivity; but the soldier also died, and then the King used to walk incessantly round and round his cell, pressing one hand on the edge of a circular stone table, which still shows the mark where its rim was worn away by his touch. The tower in which he was imprisoned was however, demolished above a century ago. This unfortunate King, who hated his nobles, loved plebeian company, played fast and loose with the Lutheran and Protestant creeds, and practised the ancient custom of piracy on the high seas, was perhaps unwisely to others. But it is satisfactory to learn that he was not left to die in such a dismal imprisonment as that of Sonderburg. His wife, Isabella, a daughter of the Emperor Charles V., exerted herself constantly for his relief, till, upon the accession of Christian III. to the throne of Denmark, he was removed to Callundburg, and there, after some years of milder treatment, expired. The Castle of Sonderburg has for a century or more been royal property; since it was sold, or rather mortgaged, by the Dukes of Augustenburg, its former owners, to the Danish Crown for certain sums of money. It has been latterly used for a granary, and one part of it for a gaol. It is a plain square building, the walls of red brick, the roof of red tiles. The turrets and round towers at each corner have disappeared. In the chapel, which remains, is the tomb and escutcheon of Duke John, of Sonderburg.

APENRADE, LATE THE AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The town and port of Apenrade—or, as it is called in the Danish language, Aabenraa—is situated on a gulf of the eastern coast of Schleswig, some twenty miles to the north of Flensburg. The peninsula of Sundewitt, now occupied by the Prussians, is formed by the Gulf of Apenrade to the north and by the Flensburg Fiord to the south. The Austrians, when they moved on from Flensburg, in the middle of last month, took up their quarters at Apenrade; but General Gablenz, the commander of the Austrian forces, remained there only a few days. A few only of the Austrian troops are now



TESTIMONIAL TO GEORGE SMITH, ESQ., LL.D., LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE CORNWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.

stationed there. The present head-quarters are at Hadersleben, still further to the north, and close to the frontier of Jutland. The View engraved on page 229 shows the aspect and position of the town of Apenrade, on the edge of an alluvial plain washed by the waters of the gulf.

THE CASTLE OF GLÜCKSBURG.

The Castle of Glücksburg, of which we give an Engraving from a photograph by M. Brandt, of Flensburg, is now occupied by a division of the Prussian army. This place stands on the southern shore of the Flensburg Fiord, five or six miles distant from the town. It was there that the late King of Denmark died. The present King, as Duke of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, takes his family name from this estate, though it is not among the ancient possessions of his family, but was given to them by a royal grant in 1825. Glücksburg was originally founded, in the thirteenth century, as a convent of Cistercian monks. This was broken up at the Reformation, and the place became the property of Duke John of Sonderburg. The elder branch of his lineage having expired in 1778, this domain lapsed to the Crown; but in 1825, as we have seen, it was restored to the younger branch—namely, that of Sonderburg-Beck, from which the present King is descended. The castle, which was built in 1603, is a square and massive pile, almost entirely surrounded with water, a deep moat having been dug in the ground formerly consecrated for the churchyard of the ancient monastery. It is approached by a stone bridge over the moat. At each of the four corners of the building is a hexagonal tower, with a conical roof. The halls and chambers have vaulted ceilings, and the whole house, both within and without, has a stern and forbidding appearance. But the neighbouring scenery is very pleasant; Quelienthal, within a short walk, being a favourite resort of picnic parties from Flensburg town.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. G. SMITH, LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE CORNWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The directors of the Cornwall Railway Company, about six weeks ago, presented to their late chairman, George Smith, Esq., LL.D., of Trevu, Camborne, an elegant drawing-room clock and pair of candelabra, with an address thanking him for his labours in the promotion and construction of that line during the last twenty years. A large number of his friends among the gentlemen of the county of Cornwall have likewise subscribed for another testimonial of a more general character, in order to express their respect for "his manly and



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: THE CHATEAU OF GLÜCKSBURG, NEAR FLENSBURG.



THE ALEXANDRA VASE, PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE DANISH RESIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALEXANDRA VASE, GIVEN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE DANISH RESIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

This wedding gift, presented on Tuesday to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales by her Danish countrymen in Great Britain, has been designed and executed in cxydised silver by Mr. Ies Barkentin, jun., of Regent-street, Anglo-Danes. The form of the vase, which with its base is 3 ft. 6 in. in height, has been studied from the purest Greek models; but the ornamentation is Scandinavian throughout, and the figures in the various groups are all illustrative of either the mythology or the history of ancient Denmark. Upon the body of the vase and its neck and handles, the most characteristic of the mythological tales of the North are indicated in groups of figures, executed in *repoussé* work in very low relief. Here are the Scandinavian Fates, and the deities and heroes of the Walhalla, with the skilful artificer dwarfs, the battle of Asgerut, the death of Balder, and other subjects of that kind. On each side is a large medallion of nine figures, one of them equestrian, in the highest relief; the projection of these figures, however, has been carefully subordinated to the contour of the vase. In one medallion Queen Thyra Dannebod appears superintending the building of the Dannewerk and encouraging the workers in their



TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE JOHN STRANG, ESQ., LL.D., CITY CHAMBERLAIN OF GLASGOW.

labour; and in the other medallion Queen Dagmar is represented interceding with her husband, Waldemar the Victorious, on behalf of the imprisoned peasants. Seated within the handles, the figures of Thun and Frea are introduced; and the cover supports a statuette of Canute, the Royal Anglo-Dane, with his crown and sceptre and mantle of state as he might have appeared when he rose from his chair beside the advancing waters of the flowing tide. Below, on a bese in the stem of the vase, are small medallion portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, alternating with the armorial bearings of the Heir Apparent of England and those of Denmark, as they are borne, without any heraldic difference, by the Princess. The vase itself is encircled with this inscription:—"Brudegave til Danmarks Datter fra Dansk Mand og Kvinder i Storbritannien"—Bridal Gift to Denmark's Daughter from Danish Men and Women in Great Britain. Upon the base, in low relief, are representations of a Vikingar fleet, a group of barrows, Druidical circles, and the monument of the Princess, with the date of her marriage.

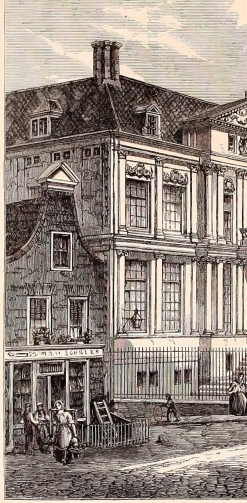
TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE DR. STRANG, CITY CHAMBERLAIN OF GLASGOW.

On the 16th of September last a very handsome testimonial was presented to the late Dr. John Strang, for nearly thirty years Chamberlain to the Corporation of the City of Glasgow. It consisted of the gift, of about £1300, subscribed by his numerous and fellow-citizens, which was to be accompanied by a piece of silver plate. The meeting at which this presentation took place was duly reported by the local papers. Sir James Campbell presided; and the Lord Provost, with Mr. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. Dalglish, M.P., Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., Mr. Ewing, M.P., Sir Andrew Orr, and other well-known gentlemen were present, besides most of the bailies, councillors, and other members of the Glasgow municipality. They commended Dr. Strang not only for his official conduct and for his private virtues, but for his active furtherance of almost every useful public object in Glasgow during the last half century, for his literary and scientific acquirements, and for the valuable periodical statements compiled by him to show the social and commercial progress of that city. Dr. Strang then received the sum of money which formed part of the testimonial, and thanked the subscribers for having thus relieved him of all pecuniary anxiety for the remaining days of an already protracted

life. The silver vase which had been ordered for him was to be manufactured by Mr. D. C. Rait, of Glasgow, from the design of Mr. W. Beattie, sculptor, of Newman-street, London. It is now finished, but Dr. Strang no longer lives, and it will be delivered to the survivors of his family. The vase, as shown in our Engraving, is of classic form, copied from an antique. There is on each side a figure of Innocence, reclining on a festoon of ivy and oak suspended from two goats' heads, which form the handles of the vase. On the silver pedestal is engraved an appropriate inscription.

THE ROTTERDAM MUSEUM.

THE city of Rotterdam has suffered an irreparable loss by the destruction of its museum in the Schieland Palace, which was burnt down on the night of the 16th ult. We have engraved above a photograph of the Schieland Palace. It was considered the finest public building in the Netherlands, except the Royal Palace at Amsterdam. It was erected, in 1662, on 750 large fir piles, driven 60 ft. into the ground, forming a site 100 ft. square. In the court at the back of the building, originally inclosed but now a public place, there is a beautiful lime-tree, which was planted by William III., King of England and Stadtholder of Holland, and which has happily escaped injury. In 1811 the municipal palace was fitted up, at great expense, for the residence of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Maria Louisa during their short stay in Holland. In 1813, Prince Nassau, the Russian Field Marshal, made it his headquarters; and in 1815-16 was occupied by the Emperor Alexander and his suite while they were the guests of the Municipality. Subsequently it was converted into the court of the civil tribunal for the department. In 1847, a collection of valuable paintings, bequeathed to the city by M. Boymans, was transferred to the halls of the palace to form the nucleus of the costly treasure of art which have now for the most part been destroyed. The collection gradually increased till it numbered about four hundred paintings, among which were pictures by Rembrandt, Gerard Dow, Van der Velde, Ostade, Teniers, Murillo, De Craeyer, Jan Steen, Potter, Cuyp, Hobbema, Van Ostervanne, and Ruysdael; while several choice specimens of modern art, by Schelfhout, Kockkock, Schotel, Bakhuizen, and others, had recently been added. Many—it is said a hundred and fifty—of these paintings, as well as some of the valuable prints, were rescued from the fire, though most of them are in a damaged state. In this museum was also a large and unique collection of Japanese porcelain, which, together with several marble statues, was entirely destroyed. The basement floor of the building was used for the School of Design, all the models and apparatus of which were destroyed. The museum was insured for £50,000, a sum far below its real value—which, in fact, no money can represent. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the carelessness of the workmen employed in repairing the upper part of the building. Nothing, however, but the four walls of the Schieland Palace is now standing; all within is a blackened mass of ruins.



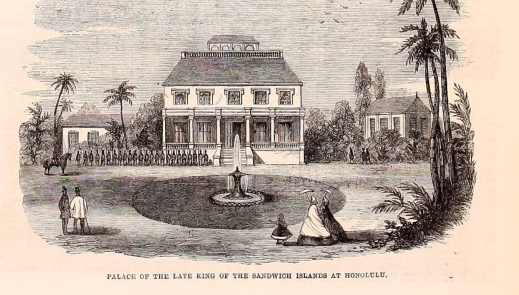
THE ROTTERDAM MUSEUM, LATELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE LATE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WE have lately heard much of a growing civilisation and Christianity in that important group of islands which forms a half-way station between America and Asia, in the North Pacific Ocean. The young King, whose untimely death is now lamented by all who feel an interest in the moral and intellectual progress of the Hawaiian race or in the political independence of the Sandwich Islands, was indeed a fine fellow, with the mind and manners of an English gentleman. We engrave his portrait and a view of his palace at Honolulu, from photographs taken on the spot. His late Majesty Alexander Liholiho Iolani, who reigned under the dynastic name of Kamehameha IV., was born, on the 9th of February, 1834. He was the grandson of Kamehameha the Great, being the son of Kekuaoa, a warrior of the times of the Conquest, a chief of high rank, who married the daughter of Kamehameha I., the founder of the line. It was this Kamehameha I. by whose military and political genius were united in one compact body those islands, which had previously composed so many independent States, each having its own monarch. That was Kamehameha the Great. The one who has just died was Kamehameha the Good. It was on the 15th of December, 1854, that Kamehameha IV. ascended the throne of the Hawaiian Islands. Never, perhaps, did any Sovereign more sincerely resolve that, since he was called to bear the honours and with them the cares of royalty, he would faithfully perform its duties. He has done so, not merely as an active, keen, and energetic ruler, but as a zealous patron of every work of social improvement or instruction designed by the English Church missionaries and others for the benefit of his people. On the 19th of June, 1856, he married Emma, the granddaughter, by a native woman, of John Young, an Englishman. In May, 1858, the happiness of the royal marriage was completed by the birth of a son, who, unfortunately, died in August, 1862; and this event cast a gloom over the sensitive and affectionate mind of the young father, which is thought to have hastened his own death. The late King had received from English private tutors a good liberal education. He was well acquainted with the Latin, French, and German languages, as well as with all the best English literature. He spoke English, which is the Court language at Honolulu, without the slightest foreign accent. As for his personal appearance, he stood over 5 ft. in height, was of an olive complexion, a very pleasing countenance, and an agreeable gentlemanly demeanour. At the levées, drawing-rooms, and State ceremonials, as well as in private company, he conversed with the greatest ease, intelligence, and self-possession. The English Bishop of Honolulu, who has written a short memoir of him in the *Guardian*, describes him as "a man of rare physical powers, of elegant tastes, and keen perceptions. He could enjoy Kingsley, Thackeray, and Tennyson, and was for ever quoting Shakspeare. But the bent of his mind was still theological." He had actually studied some works of controversial divinity. Since his family bereavement he had sought consolation in translating the Book of Common Prayer, with a vigorously written preface of his own. It is well known that Queen Victoria has always taken a kindly personal interest in the Hawaiian Royal family. At the baptism of the little Prince, who was to have been educated by the Bishop of Honolulu until he should be old enough to be sent to Eton, our Queen and the Prince of Wales were to have been the sponsors, personally represented on that occasion by the British Commissioner, Mr. W. Follett Synge, and by Mrs. Synge, as proxies. This interesting ceremony awaited only the arrival of the newly consecrated Bishop, Mr. Staley, before he could reach the islands, the young child was carried off, and now the father is no more. He died in the palace of Honolulu, on Nov. 30. On the Sunday following, in the church, hung with black, Bishop Staley preached his funeral sermon, which was printed at full length in the native Hawaiian newspaper. The King's body, dressed in military uniform, lay in state for many hours, in a room lit by funeral candles, where stood the widowed Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Princess Royal, and all the great personages of the Court, while thousands of the people, thronging to the palace as soon as the news of this national calamity had reached them, were admitted by turns to look upon their deceased monarch and to cry aloud with the voice of mourning for his loss. Such is the custom of the country. The new King, brother of him we have just noticed, reigns now by the name of Kamehameha V. The Bishop says he also is a man of strong will, well-educated, and a thorough gentleman; well-disposed, moreover, like his late brother and the Queen Dowager, to that missionary branch of the Episcopal Church of England which is established in the Hawaiian Islands. All this is very gratifying and very curious, if we remember how the Hawaiian savages, eighty-five years ago, killed our great sailor Captain Cook, and observe what a change has since been wrought in them. The British Government, is it true, has long ago renounced all claim to annex these islands to our empire, and has recognised the independence of their native kingdom. There is still a sort of "moral protectorate," which has thus far proved most beneficial. The best account of the present condition of the Sandwich Islands will be found in an instructive book, published a year or two since by Mr. Manley Hopkins, the Hawaiian Consul in London, whose brother at Honolulu is, we believe, King Kamehameha's Minister of Finance.



KAMEHAMEHA IV., THE LATE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.



PALACE OF THE LATE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AT HONOLULU.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Creaton Park, Cambridgeshire, Lady Vaughan, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at 40, Queen's Gate-terrace, Lady Augusta Fitzroy, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th ult., at Chilton Balscholwell, near Bruges, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Edward Kahler, John Shields, eldest son of John Douglass, Esq., of Tinpahlie, Kincardineshire, to Valentine Antonia de Pauline, eldest daughter of Baron Ernest de Foelthe, and the Hon. Isabella Anastasia Somerville, of the late Lord Athlone.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at the Charterhouse, William Andrew Chatto, in his 67th year.

On the 15th ult., at Christianstad, Sweden, in childbed, Annie Elizabeth, wife of J. N. Milner, Knight of the Swedish order of Wasa, and eldest daughter of the late John Martin, Esq., of Hopmansgrove House, Hamilton, Jamaica.

On the 27th ult., at Kelton Grange, Rutland, the Hon. Emily Grace Granthorpe, relict of the late Captain Granthorpe, Esq., and sister of the late Baroness Chetwode.

On the 29th ult., at Cheltenham, Mary Ann, relict of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in the 68th year of her age.

On Dec. 19, at the residence of her sister, Dorking, Surrey, Caroline, the devoted wife of the Rev. Robert Stevenson Ellis, M.A., Chaplain of H.M. Legation, Copenhagen, deeply and deservedly regretted by all surrowing family. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." Proverbs xxxi. 28.

On the 31st inst., aged 76, Hannah, relict of John Sleigh, Esq., and sister-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Jay, of Argyle-street, Manchester-the-Hill, Lancashire, afterwards of Lois, Staffordshire.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

The demand for money for commercial purposes having increased to some extent, and the purchases of stock, both for cash and on time, having been on a very moderate scale, the market for Home securities has been dull, and prices have declined. The settlement of the accounts has led to a tempting business, and the new Consols issue of Exchequer Bills will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, the Unfunded Debt, on the contrary, having ceased, the currency has shown rather more firmness than in the previous week.

The general money market is well supplied with capital, and discount the lowest rate for the best commercial paper are as follow:—

Three days' bill . . .	2	Four months' bills . . .	2½
Sixty days' bills . . .	2	Six months' bills . . .	2½
Three months' bills . . .	2		

In the Stock Exchange loans have been offered at 3 per cent, if on government security.

The bank of England has received £2,000,000 in specie and 60 not, the money market at Paris has become rather easier. On safer parts of the Continent, however, money is still in demand.

About £2,000,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and £1,000,000 has been withdrawn for the interior of the country and for exportation. The Australian gold fields have contributed £500,000 to the West Indies.

The trade with India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, and the Council Bills within this week amount to £1,370,000.

Much of the Continental exchanges are in favour of this country, and there is still a profit on the import of gold from America.

The Bank of England has issued notes to the value of £1,000,000, both for Scotch and Irish circulation, against which £1,000,000 in gold has been received and New Three per Cents, 91 to 91½; India Stock, 221 to 223; Ditto, Bonds, 1½ to 2½ pm; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; India Bonds, 1 to 3 pm; Long Annuities, 16 to 16½; Ditto, Short, 1½ to 1½. On the following day the Market, generally, was heavy. Consols declined to 91 to 91½; New Three per Cents, 91 to 91½; India Stock, 221 to 223; Ditto, Bonds, 1 to 2 pm; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, 1864, 1 pm; Ditto, Bonds, 2s. to 3s. pm; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; India Stock, 221 to 223; Ditto, Bonds, 1 to 2 pm; Long Annuities, 16 to 16½; Ditto, Short, 1½ to 1½; Bank Stock, 217 to 219; Ditto, Bonds, 1 to 2 pm; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 3 pm; Ditto, 1864, 1 pm; Ditto, Bonds, 2s. to 3s.

NEW MUSIC.

KUHE'S LA FAVORITA.—A remarkably effective and brilliant piece on the best melodies in Donizetti's opera. 4s. Hanover-square.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

GANZ'S I PURITANI.—A new and most admirable piece on airs from the splendid opera of Bellini. Free.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

GANZ'S LA SONNAMBULA.—An elegant, pleasing, and most successful piece on Bellini's melodious and ever popular opera. 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S CHANSON RUSSE. A beautiful and plaintive melody, treated with remarkable grace and refinement. Price 4s.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S DANSE NAPOLITAINE. A vigorous, dashing, and thoroughly effective piece, in the style of the "Tarantella." Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FANDANGO. One of the most recent and successful pieces by this unrivalled and fascinating composer. Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S GAIETÉ DE CŒUR. A very spirited and brilliant Waltz, the most popular since the celebrated Victoria Waltz of Schlesinger. Piano Solo, 4s. Duet, 5s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S LES 2 D'EAU. Played by the Composer at his Pianoforte recitals with unbounded applause. A charming, romantic, and charming composition. Price 4s.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S LA HARPE ÉOLIENNE. A most effective and popular piece, very popular and extensively encored. Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, 76, Hanover-square.

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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, with Check Action, Trichord, and full compass, 40 guineas. This instrument has Three Sets of the finest-toned strings, and is the most elegant Pianoforte ever made, combining the greatest amount of tone and elastic portability with the most perfect mechanism. Also, a Pianoforte of the same description, but with Check Action and cheaper Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements, 40 guineas.
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THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTE. This magnificent Instrument, manufactured by Messrs. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg as the best adapted for this country, has been purchased by Cramer and Co., and is universally admitted to be the finest Pianoforte ever imported into England. Cramer and Co. have also a great variety of second-hand Pianofortes in stock, by all the most popular manufacturers. The tone has great volume, superior with great sweetness, and the touch is perfection.

CRAMER'S CHECK-ACTION COTTAGE. Price 42 guineas.—This beautiful instrument is of the smallest size, with the full compass of seven octaves, and has the check action, trichord treble, and metallic plate. The tone is full and rich, combined with an elegance of design, quality of wood, and general appearance, which renders it a most desirable Pianoforte for a drawing-room. Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe) is the best place to select from.

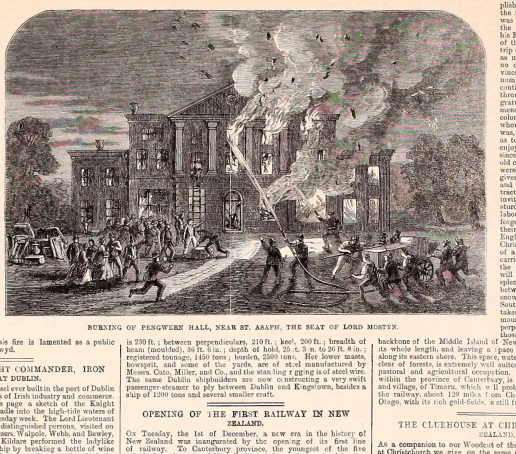
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PENGWERN HALL, ST. ASAPH, THE SEAT OF LORD MOSTYN.

A SKETCH of Pengwern Hall, in Flintshire, which was destroyed by fire a week or two since, is herewith engraved. This mansion, one of the noblest in the Vale of Clwyd, was the residence of the late Lord Mostyn, but has, since his death, been occupied by his brother, the Hon. T. P. Lloyd. It was built, in 1787, by the first Sir Edward Lloyd, uncle to the late Lord Mostyn, and great-uncle to the present Lord. Its situation is very beautiful, in a thickly wooded park. The house was partly of Corinthian architecture, but with a certain originality in the design of its front. It contained not only a great deal of costly furniture, plate, and jewels, but many choice paintings—Dutch, Italian, and English—besides the rare and valuable library of Welsh records and MSS. known as the Mostyn Collection. Fortunately, these treasures are for the most part saved. The fire having broken out at four or five o'clock in the afternoon, hundreds of people soon hastened to help in putting it out, or in getting out whatever they could, and a lady of the family, Miss Lloyd, of Cefn, who resides not far from Pengwern, is said to have shown extraordinary courage, by entering the burning house over and over again to fetch some cherished heirlooms of the house of Lloyd. The Hon. Mr. Lloyd and Miss Lloyd are much esteemed in the neighbourhood for their benevolence, and this fire is lamented as a public calamity throughout the Vale of Clwyd.



BURNING OF PENGWERN HALL, NEAR ST. ASAPH, THE SEAT OF LORD MOSTYN.

LAUNCH OF THE KNIGHT COMMANDER, IRON STEAM-SHIP, AT DUBLIN.

THE launch of the first large iron vessel ever built in the port of Dublin is a noteworthy event in the progress of Irish industry and commerce. We have therefore engraved on this page a sketch of the Knight Commander, as she glided off her cradle into the high-tide waters of the Liffey, on the morning of Wednesday week. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with a large company of distinguished persons, visited on this occasion the building-yard of Messrs. Walpole, Webb, and Bewley, North Wall. The Marchioness of Kildare performed the ladylike office of "christening" the young ship by breaking a bottle of wine upon the bows. Next moment the "dog-shores," or props by which the vessel was upheld, were knocked away, and she gracefully descended into the river, saluted by the guns of H.M.S. Ajax and by the cheers of 20,000 spectators. The Knight Commander belongs to Messrs. Carlyle and Geddes, of Liverpool, and is intended for the Calcutta trade. Her keel was laid down in January, 1863; but it was necessary to go to work several months before that time, in order to form the ground upon which her building was to take place, for which purpose, by driving in piles for an embankment, a space was reclaimed from the swampy bottom formerly covered by every tide. Sheds and workshops were erected on the artificial shore, where about three hundred Irish workmen have been busy for the last twelvemonth, under skilled English and Scotch shipwrights or engineers, in building this fine iron steam-vessel. Her length over all is 230 ft.; between perpendiculars, 210 ft.; keel, 200 ft.; breadth of beam (moulded), 30 ft. 6 in.; depth of hold, 20 ft. 3 in. to 20 ft. 8 in.; registered tonnage, 1450 tons; burden, 2500 tons. Her lower masts, bowsprit, and some of the yards, are of steel manufactured by Messrs. Cato, Miller, and Co., and the standing rigging is of steel wire. The same Dublin shipbuilders are now constructing a very swift passenger-steamer to ply between Dublin and Kingstown, besides a ship of 1200 tons and several smaller craft.

OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN NEW ZEALAND.

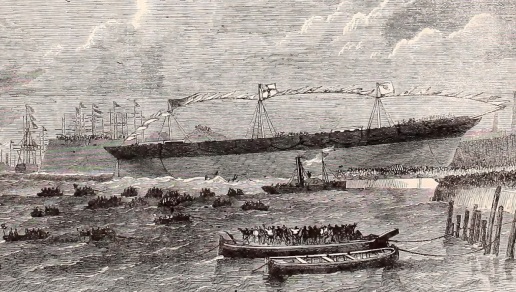
ON Tuesday, the 1st of December, a new era in the history of New Zealand was inaugurated by the opening of its first line of railway. To Canterbury province, the youngest of the five principal settlements of New Zealand, belongs the merit of having been the first of them to introduce the railway locomotive and the electric telegraph. The sketch by Mr. R. Kelly engraved on page 241 was taken on the occasion of the opening of the first portion of a line which is eventually to connect the seaport town of Lyttelton with the town or "city" of Christchurch, the capital of the province, distant only six or seven miles from the port, at the head of the great Canterbury Plains. The line, when complete, will include a tunnel 2880 yards long, under a range of hills 1200 ft. in height, by which the harbour of Lyttelton is almost surrounded, so as to be shut out from the town of Christchurch and from the interior. This tunnel was commenced two years and a half ago, and, under the able and indefatigable superintendence of the resident engineer of the line, Mr. E. Dobson, about half the length has been successfully accomplished. The ceremony of opening the first portion of the railroad was performed by his Honour the Superintendent, who, with his Executive and other members of the Government, made the first trip down the line. The event, as may be supposed, was one of no ordinary interest to the province, and drew together a large number of the inhabitants. Trains continued to run up and down throughout the day, and afforded gratuitous rides, as well as immense amusement, to crowds of colony-bred young people, to whom a ride in a railway-train was, perhaps, a novelty; as well as to many others, who had not enjoyed that mode of conveyance since they emigrated from the old country. The day's festivities were crowned with a dejeuner given by Messrs. George Holmes and Co., the enterprising contractors, to which more than 500 invited guests sat down. The sturdy Maoris, too, who had laboured as "navvies," were not forgotten, but were regaled by their employers in good old English style. The Lyttelton and Christchurch line is the beginning of a system of railways, to be carried to the north and south of the Canterbury province, which will open up millions of acres of splendid alluvial plain that lie between the coast line and the snow-capped ranges of the Southern Alps. Our Engraving takes in a distant view of those mountains, which, covered with perpetual snow, and as high as those of Switzerland, form the backbone of the Middle Island of New Zealand, traversing almost its whole length, and leaving a space of some fifty miles in width along its eastern shore. This space, watered by many rivers and quite clear of forests, is extremely well suited, at least in Canterbury, for pastoral and agricultural occupation. At its southern extremity, within the province of Canterbury, is the rising port, or roadstead and village, of Timaru, which will probably become the terminus of the railway, about 120 miles from Christchurch. The province of Otago, with its rich gold-fields, is still further to the south.

THE CLUBHOUSE AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

As a companion to our Woodcut of the opening of the new railway at Christchurch we give, on the same page, an Engraving (from a photograph by Mr. John Elsdon, photographer, of Christchurch) representing the Christchurch Clubhouse, which was built in 1861, from the designs of Mr. Mountfort, a colonial architect, and which is the best edifice of its kind in New Zealand.

THE GRAVE OF COMMODORE BURNETT.

THE wreck of H.M.S. Orpheus, which foundered upon the bar of Manukau Harbour, in the northern island of New Zealand, about a twelvemonth ago, a commemorated by the tomb of Commodore Burnett, C.B., erected in the cemetery of Auckland, at the expense of the surviving officers of that ship, and others who have served under him. We have received from one of our correspondents in



LAUNCH OF THE KNIGHT COMMANDER, IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIP, BUILT AT DUBLIN.

New Zealand a photograph of this monument, which is shown in our Engraving on page 241. The cemetery of Auckland is situated but a quarter of a mile out of the town, and has a southern aspect. In the background of our View is Mount Eden, an extinct volcano, from the summit of which there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the green and fertile country around, with the eastern and western shores of the narrow isthmus, between Auckland and Manukau, to which the island is here contracted. The inscription on the upper part of Commodore Burnett's tomb is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Mary Burnett, who departed this life on the 19th December, with 22 officers and 167 men, in the total loss of H.N.S. Orpheus, on the Manukau Bar, New Zealand, on the 7th February, 1863." On the tombs are inscribed these words, "Erected by the officers of her Majesty's ship Orpheus to the memory of their late commander." And on this side of Commodore Burnett's tomb is our Engraving, is the grave of Captain Hay and the Gilbert Islanders gallant young officer who was killed in a fight with the Maoris at Pukekohe, on the Waikato River, on the 15th of September last.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

We could not, if we would, conceal the fact that the exhibition of the Female Artists' Society in the Egyptian Hall of Piccadilly is a failure, retrograded rather than advanced. The retrogression is, in truth, an inevitable and reverse reply of the progression which preceded it so low, that we are compelled to ask the question, Is this society, after the fair trial it has had, likely to be benefited in the class it was originally designed to encourage. If we are to answer this question with perfect frankness and honesty, and with a sincere desire to befriend these lady artists in their best interests, we must reluctantly say that we believe it is not calculated, as at present conducted, to be of any real service.

In the first place, there are so few works worthy of being regarded as models for imitation, that one may almost say that the society solicites to artists contributing to them—the advantage of affording comparisons between the efforts for excellence of artists of both sexes—is necessarily lost. In the next place, a very large proportion of the contributions are of that class which, in the amateur performances of amateur ladies whose position in society places them far above the necessity of studying art sternly as a means of gain or as a taking professional rank. Of course, if this were confessedly an amateur exhibition no objection could be taken to the character of the pictures. But it is to be apprehended that many works by females, who are not of necessity amateurs, and by no means of the same rank, do not receive fair consideration, either from the lack of space, or from the lack of the necessary qualifications in the amateur hangers. Certain it is that a large number of professional ladies, and even those who are not of the amateurs, have successively ceased to contribute to this exhibition, and that the list of the present year contains the names of but ordinary exhibitors. Many even of the so-called members and honorary members of the society are not represented on the walls. And it we dare only slightly upon our mercury, we find no longer represented the names of several of the original founders, as Miss Mutrie, Miss Rosa Bonheur, Mrs. Thornycroft, Miss S. Durant, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. E. Bury (now more widely known as Miss Eliza Fox, in Water Colours), the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, Lady Eastlake, Mdme. Melchior, Mrs. S. Bartholomew, Miss Fanny Corbaux, Miss Florence Claxton, Miss Florence Fox, Mrs. Anna Mary Howitt, Miss Frederica Bremer, Miss Lance, Mrs. Nattali, Mrs. Higford Burr, Mrs Newton, Miss Mary Moseley, Mrs. Anderson Critchett, Miss Cole, the Misses Pattrick, and others equally noteworthy. Surely there must be some powerful reason for all this. It is not that the eminent female artists, and those who look to their professional position for a maintenance, are unwilling to aid the society by their close exhibitions, the loss may be ruinous to the society, for it will have found its proper place in the estimation of the public, and we believe it will be no permanent injury to those who say that it be supported by its sufferers. We have already said that if the work of any female artist has sufficient merit to offer the first exhibition and sale it will be received and considered, nay, indubitably, hang on the walls of any exhibition of the society.

Having, as the first duty of our position, given a word of plain, though we trust not uncourteous, warning to the management of this exhibition, we must now beg the reader to believe that, though the average merit of the pictures exhibited is not of a high order, the exceptions sufficient in number and interest to repay a short visit.

Foremost among these is a picture, No. 25, by Mdme. Schewanig Goll 'buying her Wedding Dress,' exhibited in the British Institution, which we reviewed last year. This picture is to be noticed would form an apt companion or pendant to that just named for it epitomises a whole story. The scene is laid in some Dutch court and from the same seafaring population, "buying their Merchant." The poor widow is weeping bitterly, and the young women hasten to assist and serve her with their sympathy. Technically, this picture has rather foreign than English characteristics and its chief merits are good composition, freedom of execution, and great loudsomeness. The management of the light throughout claims, indeed, very high praise. The arrangement of the local colours and colour and the incorrect foreshortening of the head of the widow. A portrait by the same artist (418) has great truthfulness of drawing and colour. Nevertheless, Miss Kate Swift already takes a high place among our female artists, and her works on the present exhibition is open to her. By a sister of this lady, Miss G. Swift, there is a characteristic picture (No. 27) of a Dutch interior, 'Minding Nets.' Miss Birgette Neumann sends a little picture of "A Dame's School" (No. 178), which, though a little heavy and unattractive at first, improves greatly upon acquaintance. The old woman's head is good in expression, is indicative of nice sentiment of execution, and is finished, but not overfinished, with a due possession of the homely figures and interior—not forgetting a quaint, cupboard-like window. Another small picture (No. 179), 'Sunday' (1793), by Mdme. Peyrol, exemplifies the excellent qualities which this lady (Mrs. Bonheur) possesses with the peculiarities which her style also belongs. An effective little work is Miss Emma Brownlow's picture of a 'Gentleman's Cabinet,' with a small child at the door of it *afraid* to slip into the "*trouc des pauvres*," and entitled "On Thoughts of Country Interest" (No. 180). Miss Mutrie's picture of a female figure promising "Desolation" (181), though somewhat unpleasant and sensational in its exaction, is indicative of nice sentiment and elevation of style. Other of the pictures we must pass over at a more sorne with red deer (169) by Miss Lefroy; two Eastern views (187 and 188) by Mdme. Peyrol; painful and high Art, by Miss Rosa Maine; landscapes showing the influence of the Williams' school, by Miss C. M. Graham, Miss A. Jones, J. W. Jones, and Miss Emma Brownlow, rendered with much truth of effect by Miss A. Dundas; and a view, by Miss Louisa Corbaux, of the large cemetery of Père la Chaise, near at knowle (269), with its ancient casements and carved wainscoting, pointers, and old furniture. This work has improved greatly during some years, and its low tone may induce the visitor to pass it by without due justice to its truthful drawing and faithful colouring. This same painter is a large contributor of water-colour drawings, all of which, from 'Lost Chord' (the illustrations suggested) was of body colour to give stone textures, their extreme effectiveness of light and shade, and general facility, are among the most artistic works in the room. A large "View of Rome" (No. 1), taken from a lofty subject, the reader will exclaim), with the massive towers of St. Mary Maggiore, and the heights of the Sabine hills in the declining shade, is remarkable for its grasp of broad gradations and masses of shadow. The same may be said of another work by Miss Lichfield Cathedral" (77), the artist-haunted "Terrace at Haddon" (111), the "Mouth of a Welsh Bay, Caernarvon" (112), and "Ullswater" are rendered with equal spirit and facility.

From among the drawings of figure-subjects we should select as the work of most merit and promise the study of a head, entitled "Evangeline" (167), by Miss Eliza Martin. Some rare though not the most obvious qualities are traceable here. The refined and appropriate expression of this face is that of a susceptible which is almost pathetic in intensity. The drawing, the modelling, and the manner of execution are all to be highly commended. Miss Adelaide Burgess is also admirable in expression, as witness her "Beggars" (44), and "The Broken Lily" (78), although, to account for the intense grief of the girl at her broken flower, one must perforce imagine that some other associations have pointed her grief, young as she is. The sweetness of this artist's colouring is seen to advantage in the drawing of a girl seated on an old-fashioned settee, entitled "Sweetmeats of a Berlin wool" (100); unfortunately, however, this special charm is qualified by the great extreme of colour in the "stippling" of the flesh. Mrs. Backhouse has, as usual, much vigour and purity in her coloured studies of children, of which we may mention one that bears the title of "Sweetmeats" (No. 6) and another entitled "Gipsy" (91).

In the department of still-life there is always enough and to spare in this exhibition to fix the attention of the most indifferent visitor's attention. A group formed by a silver pastile-burner against a purple curtain, a vase of flowers, and a few miscellaneous artistic objects of gold and bijouterie in a drawing (128) exhibited by Miss L. L. Dodd, is one of the best. The flowers are, indeed, very beautiful colour. There is good feeling for colour, too, in the fruit pieces, "Fruit" (No. 29), by Miss Duprez; "Fruit" (No. 30), by the same primary requisite, in this kind of work, is to be found also (together with much delicacy of execution) in the flower pieces by Miss Fitzjames. There is a study, by Miss Sophia Beale, of a red herring, in a willow-pattern dish, standing on a knotted deal table (56), which, in the rhetorical effect of its subject, is perhaps not the least remarkable thing in the room. The wedgy, watery sky in "Rocks near Hastings" (125), by Miss Mary Gow, is by no means her to be possessed of some imaginativeness as well as courage and delicacy. Miss Mary Ann Mutrie's picture (No. 126), 'Group of flowers; the magnolia, peony (called "the Red Admiral" from the butterfly alighting on it), and other flowers,' is, like her sister's, very powerfully executed, but which strike us as not quite so free and pure as some former studies from Nature by this lady. We have marked for more or less favourable notice—though our space admits of no further particulars—the following pictures:—Miss Howitt's 'Wayside Greeting,' and the Misses E. Partridge, A. H. Laird, M. Gastineau; Bouvier, Seymour, and Miss Cloverdell. We must, however, spare a final word of special commendation for the excellent drawings by Miss Fraser, illustrative of six of Hans Anderson's "Fairy Tales" (229).

Messrs. Howell and James, of Regent-street, are about to publish a host of fabulous birds, which, we presume, are intended to be sensed under the sanction of the London and Stratford-on-Avon Tercentenary Committees, will, doubtless, be "Shakspearian." The drawings, executed by Mr. Felix Miller (who executed the model for the bust of the Princess of Wales), are clever, and the birds, which are Game Fowls, and copies in different sizes will be obtainable in ceramic statuary, French and Italian terra-cotta, Parian, &c. Judging by Mr. Felix Miller's "portraits of Shakespeare," very properly come to the conclusion that no single representation of any great poet is to be accepted as entirely satisfactory. The author's "portrait" is, perhaps, the least so; we should have some latitude for idealising a genius so exalted. The designer of the bust of Shakspeare for the Stratford-upon-Avon Committee has given us a large head, with a massive forehead, but it is the most satisfactory effigy for popular distribution which has hitherto appeared.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society invite sculptors to contribute works of art to the International Exhibition at South Kensington. Purchasers will again be made by the society to the value of £50.

A movement is on foot to replace the Drumclog monument to the Scottish Covenanters by a more suitable and permanent memorial.

Mr. R. J. Wyatt, who recently returned from Rome, has great pictures of London and Paris at the Collesseum, and who re-painted the pictures of Rome, Venice, Florence, and Naples, in Baker-st., has been engaged for some months at the Crystal Palace on an exact reproduction of the ancient Egyptian temple of Rameses the Great, Abou-Aron, to be placed on a large stage in the centre transept of the palace, and about which the performances of the Royal Italian Opera will take place. It is also intended to make within the house, an exact full-size representation of the tomb of the same king, and that of the room below, and to place there as many Shakspearean relics as can be collected.

The exhibition of Mulready's pictures and drawings at the South Kensington Museum will open on Saturday next.

There will be no picture exhibited by any associates at the Royal Academy until the proposed modifications in the constitution of that body shall have been effected.

Mr. Morton Edwards has executed a bust of the Prince of Wales, which is to be carved in marble for the city of Toronto.

The friends and admirers of the late William Behnes, the eminent sculptor, are anxious to erect a suitable tablet to his memory over his grave at Kensal-green Cemetery, and to procure a bust of the deceased for presentation to the National Portrait Gallery or other institution. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Coutts and Co.

The monument to the late Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., the secretary of the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis is, we understand, to be from a design by Mr. John Gibbs, architect, of Oxford.

MUSIC.

We have nothing to add to what we have already said respecting the performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society in Covent Garden, both of which, as English opera-houses, are on the eve of closing, to be followed, immediately, by the season of the Lyceum. Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison retire definitively from Covent Garden, their places being filled by Mdme. Lemmens Sherrington and Signor Gardoni. The latter artist has, we believe, in contemplation the prosecution of their theatrical enterprise no information has yet been given to the effect that they have announced a concert tour in the provinces, beginning at Leamington on the 28th inst., and terminating in Dublin on the 26th of April. Their company is to consist of Mdme. Lemmens, Mr. Harrison, Signor and Mdme. Marchesi; M. Lotto, the violinist; and Mr. George Perren, the pianist and composer.

The Philharmonic Society has begun its fifty-second season. The first concert took place on the 15th ult., instead of on the usual night, on Monday last, Feb. 29. That being the birthday of Rossini, who has completed his seventy-second year, a performance of his music was only once in four years—it was determined to mark the occasion by making the greater part of the concert consist of a selection from the works of the composer. The programme, accordingly, principally included two of his finest overtures—"Semiramide" and "The Siege of Corinth"; and all the vocal pieces were from his pen. They were the grand aria, "Ricsh al soglio," from "Zelmira," sung by Mdme. Rudersdorff; the duet, "Ah! Matilde," from "Guillaume Tell," by the same lady; the tenor air, "Cujus animam gementem," from the Stabat Mater, sung by Signor Gardoni; the bass air, "Deh! calma," "Rosecrona, O cara," from "Guglielmo Tell," sung by Mdme. Parepa and Mr. Lawler; the duet, "Ah! quanto paventai," from "Semiramide"; a MS. symphony by Cherubini, composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society, and performed for the first time; the pianoforte concerto in D minor, performed by Mdme. Arabella Goddard; and a trio in C minor, by Mozart, for the same lady, and two pieces, admirable in themselves, were as admirably performed, and the audience expressed their satisfaction with extraordinary warmth. Cherubini's symphony, a composition of merit, if it was written about forty years ago, when the author was in this country. It was never published; and the score, in the concerto (one of the most charming of his works) was received with the enthusiasm which the appearance of this unrivalled pianist never fail to excite. She was applauded to the echo, and when she had repeated the brilliant finale, received the most unequivocal marks of favour. Mr. Cooper's oboe solo was executed in a masterly manner and deservedly applauded; but it was too long, and the oboe, though an excellent orchestral instrument, lacks variety in a solo performance. The singers were eminently successful in Rossini's vocal pieces. Mdme. Parepa sang with a power and brilliancy which no prima donna of the day has ever surpassed; and Mr. Lawler, Mr. Cooper maintained his reputation as a sound and excellent artist. Altogether, this was one of the best and most successful concerts ever given by the Philharmonic Society, a concert which gives auspicious augury of the season now begun.

At the Monday Popular Concert, the same evening, Arabella Goddard, who had been playing the Philharmonic audiences at the Hanover-square Rooms, again delighted the audience at St. James's Hall by her exquisite performance of Mendelssohn's pianoforte sketches, entitled "The Lake, the Millstream, and the Fountain." These beautiful little descriptive pieces, so full of graceful fancy, were applauded to the echo. In other respects, the concert, also, was highly agreeable, including, as it did, a quintet of Mendelssohn, a trio of Beethoven, and a quartet of Schubert, Beethoven, Haydn, and Mendelssohn, sung by Mdme. Rudersdorff and Miss Banks.

The first trial by the Sacred Society of Musicians this season of new orchestral compositions by members of the society took place on Wednesday evening, the 24th of February, at the concert-room Rooms. This, we think, is one of the most important objects accomplished by this society. A great obstacle to the progress of young composers in the present day in this country is the extreme difficulty they experience in obtaining a hearing for their essays in composition, especially when they are of any length or importance; and this great help the society affords them. Of new compositions submitted to the council by the members, a certain number, consisting of those which appear to possess the largest amount of merit, are selected exclusively for trial, and are performed with the utmost care by a magnificents orchestra. Thus they receive every justice, and those which show real merit and excellence are afterwards given at the public concerts of the society. At the trial last week the pieces performed were an Andante, by Adolph Gollmick, a concerto for the flute, composed by Mr. C. G. Macfarren, and played by Mr. Pratten, and a symphony in E "Sedymion," by Miss Alice Mary Smith, a lady associate; overture in A, "The Bridal Wreath," by E. Aguilar; overture to a comedy, by E. Howell; and a symphony in A, by C. A. Barnett. In every one of these pieces we can truly say that its merit entitled it to the honour of being given at the concerts of the society. Mr. Gollmick's symphony gave ample proof of his knowledge of the works of the great masters, and especially Haydn and Mozart, from the last he has taken for his models in form and style. Miss Alice Smith's overture to "Sedymion" is a composition by a lady of talent, and one of the musical art seldom cultivated by composers of her sex. It is fresh, elegant, and graceful. Mr. Macfarren's flute concerto, as a composition, we need not speak. He has long since "won his spur;" but Mr. Radcliffe, who played it, gave promise of being a performer of the highest order. Mr. Aguilar's overture in B flat minor is a comic opera not yet brought on the stage, but possessed of merits which can scarcely fail to secure success. Mr. Howell's overture is work—as overture to a comedy—is light, sparkling, melodious, and full of spirit. Mr. Barnett's symphony, consisting of members of the society and invited visitors; and the performance of these trial compositions, by the same orchestra which plays at the Rev. Frank Mori. was a pleasant and interesting evening's entertainment.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—On Saturday Shakspeare's eccentric "Comedy of Errors" was revived at this house, under the "the Keeleys." It was an opportunity of astonishing the London public, as they had already astonished many provincial audiences, with the perversion of the two Dromios. Our readers are aware that this early and primitive play is an adaptation of the "Menæchmi" of Plautus, and abounds with the mistakes which arise from the resemblance of two pairs of twins. Shakspeare presents us with the plot with more than his usual improbability, and nowhere makes an effort to reduce its pressure. But, instead of this, the poet supplies a psychological reference by way of explanation, the subtlety of which is characteristic of Shakspeare's mind. In the events of the story he supposes an inner relation to the character of the twin brothers, and the two sets are born, also, distinguished by strange contrasts—domestic love and a roving spirit; and out of these contrasts arise the wife and their misfortunes—their troubles and their quarrels—their congenial sympathies and their personal attractions. Shakspeare, in these circumstances, makes explicatics, notwithstanding their outward similarity. Their love of wandering is exhibited in their adventures, and their misfortunes in adventures accordingly. To these contrasts Shakspeare has added a personal attendant to each brother—one of them a fool, and the other a tender, devoted woman. With these preliminaries we may better understand the scheme. The drama is not complete. To bring the details of the piece more closely together many reductions have been made, and the whole is presented in one act, no doubt to the advantage of the piece. At the end of the curtain. The similarity of the two Dromios is so decided, in consequence of the costume, that Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Henry Webb, that the audience failed manifestly to distinguish one from the other, and thus the supposed together at the conclusion of the play. From the want of that close resemblance between Mr. Keeley and Mr. Webb, the Antipholus of Syracuse could not be in like degree identified with the Antipholus of Ephesus, and the same may be said of Mrs. Keeley and their husbands. The doubt injured by abridgment in its higher qualities, and made to partake more of the character of a burlesque than it did of old. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley were regards it as a farce; but his dictum is rightly disputed by Gervinus, who properly points out that the comic parts of the piece are not to be separated from the thoroughly poetical, which, however, so far from interfering with the extravagant scenes in the two pieces, serve to render them the more extravagant. Nevertheless, as he insists, it appears monarchy with sufficient importance to introduce the two Antipholuses and the Dromios of a mere farce, of which, to adopt his words, "the kernel as well as the shell consists of the most external and loose similar twins." Further observes that "the hostilities between Syracuse and Ephesus form the farthest possible background, and that, as the picture begins to be drawn, the comic parts of which can scarcely be considered more fanciful and exciting than the rest of the piece." That the esthetic significance has been so far disturbed may be admitted; and we much regret that in this year of Shakspearean celebration the poet's works should be presented as a mere farce, and nothing more. But, on the other hand, an acceptable adaptation has been produced, illustrated with some beautiful scenery, and rendered with a strong impression of humour. One of the two Dromios, so marvellously identified in the persons of the brothers Webb, is, we are happy to say, above that "farcical" The performance was unequivocally successful and was received with irrepressible laughter. The "Comedy of Errors" will in effect very be improved if Mr. David Fisher were placed in the part of Antipholus of Ephesus in place of Mr. Charles Mathews. Mr. Nelson, both in appearance and manner, than Mr. Vining; and the closer resemblance would be of considerable advantage.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern, owing to an accident, has been for a short time disabled; but on his return to the stage was desirous of signalising the event by appearing in a new character. This he has done in connection with a new piece, written by Mr. H. T. Craven, and entitled "Home for Good." The piece is composed with the manner of an entertainment rather than a drama, and consists entirely of one visible part. The scene is laid in a room in a house in Manchester, in the action being "voices, and nothing more." Buncum Muller is a wealthy Manchester man, who has a propensity for imitating the manner of the immortal dramatist, and has written divers pieces with titles similar to those of his productions, which, of course, the managers will not accept. His shrewish wife has locked him in his chamber without his dinner, and to beguile the time he apostrophises a bust of Shakspeare and tells the tale of his grievances. Opposite his own window resides a certain Julia, whom he had loved and ought to have married, but that in a desperate mood he wedded in spite the virago who now made him the most wretched of men. A pistol which he handles considerably, and the contents of which he sometimes enter the opposite window, from which he fancies that Julia is observing his motions. The idea that he may have

wounded her is beginning, we believe, to be relieved by information given to him by a policeman that the shot has only perforated a mahogany chest. Further relief also comes, for Mrs. Bunkum's first husband is discovered to be living and anxious for reunion, the lady being likely to come into some property. He is now free to confirm his attachment to Julia, who, in a postscript to a carelessly read letter, has accepted him, and is further made more happy by his tragedy having been accepted by Mr. Beckstone. The curtain then falls to rise again and show Muller in the act of repeating one of the speeches in his accepted play to the host of Shakespeare's characters, with the tempt the a cloak so as to resemble a resplendent figure. The situation, with the fanciful language of the speech, provoked much laughter from the audience, and brought down the curtain finally with applause.

THE FARM.

We are gradually drifting into spring at last, and therefore we may hope ere long to see more signs of activity on the farm. Live mowings and the disgust of the speakers at the Malt for Cattle Bill. But for that and little else at St. Albans. The Duke of Richmond did not have got over such a trying, ungenial winter. The Aldermen must have made no small impression on the London Corporation, for the letters from the correspondents of the local papers seem to have quarrelled about him and his "huge bargain" with scarcely any contradiction. Even the local orators have pounded him into a jelly active ever since, and the after-dinner hour of next.

and subsisted on him in their after-dinner hour of next.

The Agricultural Gazette records the success of the Steam Plough Company at Wakefield, and it is well that, at a time when so many large concerns of a similar kind are coming to grief, they should have such a prosperous beacon before them:—"A capital of £2200 has been raised in £1 shares, and during the first year 1865 the profits amounted to the past year, and £113 11s. 5d. in oil, repairs, and management charges, there remains a balance on hand of £1,000 11s. 5d. This is available for a dividend. A dividend of 7½ per cent has accordingly been declared, leaving £150 7s. 5d. in hand. The profits for the year 1865 will be given in the first instalment towards the formation of a reserve fund to provide for the replacement of the plant when it is worn out. Another instalment will be carried to the reserve fund, which will no doubt be needed during the next half-dozen years."

The Steam Plough would seem to have made a controversial bit at last when they leave themselves ready to prove that the contending engineers of the Royal Agricultural Society's meetings, and are professionally engaged by more than one of the exhibiting firms. This is essentially unfair, and proper, and we have no doubt that public curiosity to see how the council will deal with it.

The Shrewsbury meeting next season will open with one of the most remarkable weeks on record, as between Tuesday, March 13, and Tuesday, March 20, no less than fifty-five (a round 50 is the number in the first editions of the catalogues) will be brought inside the noses and stakes for encounters open to all comers. Of very high repute and stakes for encounters open to all comers. Of very high repute are Tregonwell Frampton and Washburn. Mr. Wetherell gets the first battles of Farringdon and Mr. Henry Smith's, of Eton, the second battle, with nearly fifty bead, at Henley Smith's, of Eton, the second battle, with nearly fifty bead, at Henley Smith's, of Eton, the second battle, with nearly fifty bead, at Henley



HINDOO BATHERS IN THE RIVER JUMNA SURPRISED BY A SNAKE.

HINDOO BATHERS SURPRISED BY A SNAKE.

LARGE water-snakes abound in the canals and nullahs flowing into the Jumna about Delhi. The scene here represented is not uncommon in that part of India. A peculiar fearlessness or recklessness of danger is characteristic of the natives; it is the same quality which has often prompted them to attack a leopard or, in some rare instances, even a tiger, single-handed, and with only a *lathee* or long stick for a weapon; or to mount a savage, bare-backed horse, the rider himself without any covering but the small *dotee* or waist-cloth. In the instance here depicted the native will swim after the snake several hundred yards in midstream, with a strong current. Paddling hand-over hand, as a dog swims, which is the common method of swimming used by the natives in India, he at length comes up to his chase, when a fierce battle ensues. In the scene sketched by our Artist the man was wading in a shallow part of the river. The scene is very animating and exciting for the snake, when hard pressed, will turn and show fight; but he is usually killed without inflicting more injury upon the man than temporary loss of breath and exhaustion. These snakes are often 6 ft. long, and their bite is very severe, though it is not venomous.

CATTLE-LOOTING IN SCINDE.

THE practice of cattle-stealing still flourishes in the hill districts of northern India. Our Illustration shows a party of these predatory mountaineers, who have made a descent upon the villages in the plains belonging to another tribe and are driving off all the cattle they can lay their hands upon, to the utter ruin, in most cases, of the poor owners thus violently despoiled. It is but a few weeks since the mountaineers of the Murree Hills, on the frontiers of Scinde and Beloochistan, near the Bolan Pass, made an extensive raid into Cutch and the district of Gundava, where they were very successful in their cattle-lifting operations, having carried off 500 head of cattle and 800 camels. This exploit seems to have emboldened them; for Major Green, the acting political superintendent on the frontier, reports, in a letter to the Commissioner of Scinde, that a strong body of the marauders, some mounted and some on foot, had since attacked the village of Foolgeee, and were driving off all the cattle in the place; but some 300 men of the Mungbals and Khybereen had been sent in pursuit, and would, it was hoped, recover a portion of what had been taken and give the cattle-stealers a wholesome lesson for the future.



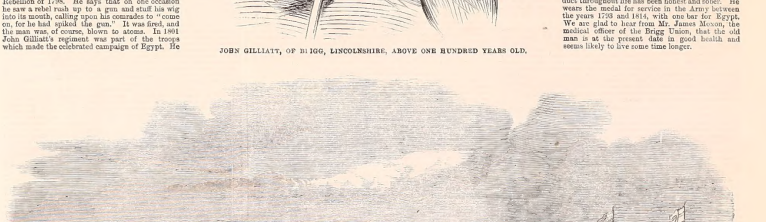
CATTLE-LOOTING ON THE FRONTIER OF SCINDE.

THE CENTENARIAN, JOHN GILLIATT.

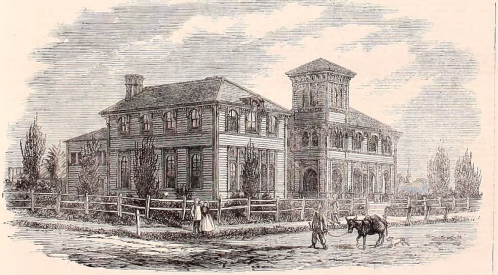
THE remarkable veteran whose portrait is herewith engraved, from a photograph taken the other day by Mr. Empringham, master of the Brigg Union Workhouse, in Lincolnshire, was born either at Waltham, near Grimsby, or at Caistor, in the county of Lincoln, according to his own belief, on Plough Monday, in the year 1761. If he be right in this date he has attained the age of 103; but, from some inquiries which have lately been made, it appears that he was baptised in the parish church of Waltham, on the 1st of February, 1767. In his early manhood he was pressed into the Navy, and served on board the Dictator, 74; the Trusty, and another ship which he calls the Invincibles. He does not seem to have remained long at sea, for about 1791 he enlisted into the 7th Dragoons. This regiment being sent into Holland, he there went through the campaign of 1793, under the Duke of York. On one occasion, in a personal conflict with a French cavalry soldier, he lost the middle finger of his left hand, as shown in the portrait. The old man has often told anecdotes of this campaign; and particularly how the soldiers of his regiment converted their buttons into a coin which they called "the Duke of York's currency," and so passed them off to the country people as genuine money. When this fraud was discovered, and the regiment was paraded before the Duke, there was scarcely a soldier who had a complete set of buttons on his coat. He says the Duke rode down the line and, when he had finished his inspection, shook his fist at them and, in a half-laughing way, said, "You rascals! I can call you anything but cowards; but don't do it again!" Having been discharged from the Dragoons in consequence of the injury to his bridle-hand, Gilliatt returned to Lincolnshire, and lived at Caistor with his parents. But a pressgang visited the house in pursuit of him, so that he had to leap out of a window and run away. To escape a forced service in the Navy, he enlisted into the Army once more. As a recruiting party of the 3rd Regiment of Guards was fortunately in the town, he ran to their quarters and was accepted. He soon joined his regiment in London. Being sometimes on guard about the palace, he was more than once familiarly addressed by King George III. and Queen Charlotte. His regiment was ordered to Ireland, where it remained five years, engaged in suppressing the Rebellion of 1798. He says that on one occasion he saw a rebel rush up to a gun and stuff his wig into its mouth, calling upon his comrades to "come on, for he had spiked the gun." It was fired, and the man was, of course, blown to atoms. In 1801 John Gilliatt's regiment was part of the troops which made the celebrated campaign of Egypt. He well remembers their landing from their boats, in front of the sand-hills, on the shores of Aboukir Bay, the rapid formation into line, and the charge which defeated the French. He went through the whole campaign, receiving only two wounds. Once he was struck on the head by a musket ball, which ploughed up his scalp and knocked him down; but, says the old man, "I jumped up and fired twenty-five rounds after that;" and once he was struck on the hip by a fragment of shell or stone. He was near Sir Ralph Abercromby when that General received his wound, and he remembers seeing the white-haired veteran commander bleeding, yet still on horseback, some time afterwards. He has frequently related, with tears in his eyes, how Sir Ralph then said to his soldiers, "Stand firm, my lads, and I can die happy." After the regiment had come home John was invalided and pensioned on account of his partial blindness, caused by the heat and sand of Egypt. In his discharge, dated 1804, John Gilliatt was stated to be forty years of age when he left the Army. He suffered but little from his wounds, and his eyesight became, in a great measure, restored. He returned to his old trade, that of a bellhanger, and entered the service of a Mr. Harrison, of Sleaford, with whom he remained forty-two years. He married, and had two children, who died, however, in childhood. When too old for work he became chargeable to Scawby, in the Brigg Union, and was sent into the Brigg Workhouse about eighteen years ago. There he remained eleven years, until the late Earl of Yarborough kindly made him an allowance, which has been continued by the present Earl. Our Portrait of old John gives a good idea of his appearance. The sight of one eye has been lost, and that of the other is very defective; but his hearing is nearly as acute as ever; he has teeth enough to masticate his food, and his appetite and digestion are good. He lives upon the ordinary diet of men of his class, and is fond of a glass of ale and a moderate quantity of spirituous liquor. He has been a smoker since early manhood, and will now consume from three to four ounces of tobacco a week. When in his prime he stood 5 ft. 8 in., but he does not now measure more than 5 ft. 2 in. He has been a remarkably strong, well made, and good-looking man; with a large, round chest, well-knit frame, and powerful limbs; and has scarcely ever known what it was to be out of health. His conduct throughout life has been honest and sober. He wears the medal for service in the Army between the years 1793 and 1814, with one bar for Egypt. We are glad to hear from Mr. James Moore, the medical officer of the Brigg Union, that the old man is at the present date in good health and seems likely to live some time longer.



JOHN GILLIATT, OF BRIGG, LINCOLNSHIRE, ABOVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.



OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN NEW ZEALAND, AT CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY PROVINCE.—SEE PAGE 237.



THE CHRISTCHURCH CLUBHOUSE, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 237.



THE GRAVE OF THE LATE COMMODORE BURNETT, LOST IN H.M.S. ORPHEUS, AT MANUKAU, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 237.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

3rd Dragoons: General C. S. Wather; to be Lieutenant-General.
4th Dragoons: Major E. W. Hunnybun; to be Colonel.
1st Lancers: Brevet Major R. T. Dunlop; to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
7th Hussars: Cornet A. T. Hutchinson; to be Lieutenant.
8th Hussars: Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. Cocks; to be Second Captain.
Rifle Brigade: Cornet J. Wells, Esq., to be Lieutenant.
Grenadier Guards: Ensigns and Lieuts. A. J. B. Henry, Esqrs., Fellows of Adeln, to be Lieutenants and Captains, vice Lord Arthur Hay, promoted.
Coldstream Guards: Ensigns R. Chetwynd and Hon. Hugh Lowther, to be Lieutenants and Captains, vice Hon. C. Bagot, promoted. Ensigns and Lieuts. Hon. Hugh Lowther and Hon. Hugh Dawnay, to be Lieutenants and Captains, vice Hon. C. Bagot, promoted. Ensigns and Lieuts. Hon. Hugh Dawnay, Hon. Hugh Lowther,

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY CHARLOTTE BANKES.

Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Bankes, whose premature and lamented death occurred suddenly, on the 22nd ult., at her husband's rectory, Corfe Castle, Dorset, after she had given birth to a girl four days previously, was the eldest daughter of John, second Earl of Eldon, by his wife, Louisa, daughter of Charles, first Lord Farnborough; and was great-granddaughter of the Lord Chancellor Lord Eldon, first Earl of Eldon, and sister of the present Earl. Her Ladyship was married, on the 9th of October, 1856, to her cousin, the Rev. Edward Bliss Sutton Bankes, third son of Henry Bankes, of Kingston, and son of the Rev. Edward Bankes (of the family of Bankes, of Corfe Castle), Prebendary of Gloucester and Rector of Bere Regis, by Eric Lady Huntingtower, now Jane Scott, younger daughter of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Eldon. Lady Charlotte Bankes was in her twenty-ninth year. Her Ladyship leaves an infant family.

SIR CHARLES WAKE, BART.

Sir Charles Wake, tenth Baronet of Courteenhall, in the county of Northampton, was the eldest son and heir of the late Sir William Wake, by his first wife, Mary, only daughter of Peregrine Edward Cust, first Lord Brownlow, and sister of the present Earl of Derby of Sir William Wake, Bart., M.P. for Northamptonshire. He was born on the 21st of November, 1791, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Cambridge. He succeeded his father, as tenth Baronet, on the 15th of January, 1841. He married twice; first, on the 21st of August, 1815, his cousin, Mary Alice, daughter of the Edward Bliss[1], but by her (who died on the 3rd of September, 1816) he had no issue. Sir Charles married, secondly, on the 1st of June, 1822, Charlotte, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., and by her (who survives him) he leaves six sons and a daughter. His fourth son, the Hon. and Rev. Courtenay Wake, Rec., in holy orders, is distinguished as having, while magistrate of Arundel, held the office of Mayor of the College of the Purbeck house against the Sopor nuisance in 1857. Sir Charles Wake died on the 31st ult., at his residence in Portman Square. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Baronet, who was born in 1949, and married, in 1851, Margaret, eldest daughter of Edward Stilwell, Esq., of Southampton, and has a youthful family of sons and daughters. Although the name of this family occurs in the Roll of Battle Abbey, it claims a known descent from Hereward Wake, the Saxon hero of the Isle of Ely, who married, in 1070, with Hereward's rule, placed in the institution by Duke William in the same year. The Wakes of the ancient house (Hereward's Lake) successfully opposed and made terms with the Conqueror. A later and immediate ancestor was Sir Baldwin de Wake, Knight, who fought gallantly under the Black Prince at the battle of Najera. Among his descendants were Archbishop Wake, in 1716, Archbishop of Canterbury; and his representative in the beginning of the seventeenth century, Sir Baldwin Wake, was created a Baronet in 1621. His son Sir John Wake, the second Baronet, was devoted Cavalier: the latter mortgaged his estate to help Charles I. He was the ancestor of the Baronet just deceased.

SIR WILLIAM WINDHAM DALLING, BART.

Sir William Windham Dalling, second Baronet of Burwood Park, Surrey, was the eldest son (by his second wife, Louisa, daughter of Sir Thomas Sutton, Bart.) of Sir John Dalling, Bart., Chief Justice of Bengal, and afterwards Governor and Chief in the Carnatic, created a Baronet on the 11th of May, 1838. He was born in the year 1800, and entered the Army, where he became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2nd Foot Guards. He succeeded to the Baronetcy, on the death of his father, in January, 1758, and has this and the dignity for more than a century and a quarter. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1839. He never married. He died at his seat, Lansdown House, Bath, on the 16th ult. Sir William's two younger brothers are both in holy orders. The eldest, the Rev. Sir John Dalling, succeeds to the title; the second, Sir Edward Dalling, is Rector of Bishop's Cannings, and has a numerous family. He married, in 1851, Sir William's only sister, Louisa Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Mrs. Robert Meade, are also both deceased. As Sir William leaves no male heir, the Baronetcy of Dalling becomes extinct, and the old surname of the Dalling family (formerly of Pitfield, Co. Bucks, and of Great and Little Grand Surrey) Dalling, in the county of Norfolk, passes away. The Dallings had occupied the estate of Pitfield, in Buckinghamshire, with a hundred years ago, of John Dalling, Esq., of Bungay, grandfather of the Baronet just deceased, with whom, however, he seems to have had no connection. Burnham House.

BISHOP GILLIS.

The Right Rev. James Gillis, D.D., Bishop of Limyra, Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland, died suddenly, through not titularly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limyra, was a native of the Highlands, and his mother, Mr. Gillis. His father was a native of the Scottish Highlands, and his mother was a French Canadian, a connection of the late much respected Bishop Carruthers, and since that excellent Prelate's death he has been himself Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern district of Scotland. Dr. Gillis, the deceased great general accomplishments and highly polished manners. His best friends admitted that he was somewhat impulsive, but his errors of judgment and shortcomings were always forgiven him in opinion. He was eminent as an orator and preacher, not only in English but perhaps more in French. So highly was the eloquence of his French sermons appreciated that he was lately selected by the French Bishops to deliver before the Emperor Napoleon III. the discourse on the occasion commemorating the Fête de Sainte Geneviève. Prelate died on the 24th ult. By his demise the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland is deprived of a prelate of singularly great and extensive influence, and the general Edinburgh public loses a very amiable and worthy citizen.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SUTTON, C.B.

Major-General William Charles Sutton, C.B., commanding Bengal and Dower, who died recently, after a long illness, aged fifty-six, entered the British Army in 1825, as Ensign and Lieutenant in the 16th Foot, and served in the Burmese war of 1824-26. At the commencement of the latter war he defended the village of Kemmendine, on the Irrawaddy, with a party of sepoys, against an attack from the Burmese, who, numbered 6000 strong, advanced, holding the rank of Brigadier-General, throughout the operations in the north of China, in 1842, and was present at the capture of the Bogue forts, the Chinese advance on Tien-Tsin and Pekin, and the battles of Sept 18, and 21. He had received the war medal for the Kaffir War of 1846-47, with clasp for Seven Fountains, and was made a C.B. for his conduct in China. He rose through the various grades, and became a Major-General Dec. 11, 1862.

MISS LUCY AIKIN.

Miss Lucy Aikin, a lady of considerable note in the literary world, died at Hampstead, on the 29th ult., in the seventy-fifth year of her age. She was the niece of Dr. Aikin, the well-known physician, and sister of Dr. John Aikin, who was also a medical writer, and a friend of Dr. Priestley. Miss Aikin's first production was a volume of poems, published in 1810, and she subsequently published a number of works, chiefly historical, including the rank of Brigadier-General, throughout the operations in the north of China, in 1842, and was present at the capture of the Bogue forts, the Chinese advance on Tien-Tsin and Pekin, and the battles of Sept 18, and 21. He had received the war medal for the Kaffir War of 1846-47, with clasp for Seven Fountains, and was made a C.B. for his conduct in China. He rose through the various grades, and became a Major-General Dec. 11, 1862.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. H. R.—The fault of a King being left without any of his men does not exempt him from the penalty of checkmate.

J.—Your position is not sufficiently intelligible. Send a diagram of the position.

Inverness.—We regret to say that we cannot find room for the solution of Mr. Kemp's Problem, No. 1044.

W. H. Gossip.—With regards as to style that the name of the chief prize-winner at the Liverpool Tournament is Mr. Mackenzie, and not Mackenzie, as printed in No. 1042, page 207, column 2, line 3 from bottom.

Constant Reader.—With the best play on both sides, the result would probably be a drawn game.

T. W. of Hull.—Upon carefully examining Mr. Lowenthal's problem, No. 1039, we believe it to be sound, though the solution is somewhat complicated. Mr. Lowenthal's K. B. P. is thought that the daughter of

F. G. Morton.—Bristol.—Messrs. Hemsoe published by Kent and Co., Paternoster row.

A. Z.—The best book for beginners is Staunton's.

F. G. Morton.—Bristol.—Messrs. Hemsoe published by Kent and Co., Paternoster row

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1249.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES BILL.

NOTHING so easily and effectually puts the optimist believer in the English character into a passion as an insinuation that the people of this country are not absolutely capable of self-government. If a too-watchful Minister hits an administrative blot in any matter not under the immediate supervision of the State, he is as nearly as possible denounced as a traitor to one of the great principles of British liberty, and he is accused of endeavouring to bring about a system of centralisation, and to be a secret but active agent on behalf of something like despotism. The latest offender in this sense is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, having brought in a bill of very modest dimensions which enables the Government to hold out to the purely industrial classes the means of obtaining annuities and the advantages of life insurance on the most moderate scale, for which the State gives security, has suddenly found himself in the very centre of a horde of supporters of certain alleged vested interests. The minor insurance offices and the friendly societies are up in arms against an attempt on the part of the Government to do well and securely for the working classes that which they have attempted to do for themselves, and in too many instances lamentably failed to effect, if nothing worse. An organised opposition—a suggestive phrase, and well understood by a certain class of agents of the most general capabilities—has been pitted against the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, finding himself at bay, has turned and literally ripped up the system with which he proposes to compete.

On Monday last Mr. Gladstone stated his case, and in a speech which was cognate to that famous intellectual effort last year in which he laid bare the weaknesses and the iniquities which have intruded themselves into the system of endowed charities, left to the most assured of his opponents but one argument, and that almost *ad misericordiam*—namely, that in a matter of such importance time and opportunity for the most ample consideration of his measure should be given. The object of the bill is to afford to the purchaser of a small annuity, or to the provident working man who seeks the benefit



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: HIGH-STREET, HADERSLEBEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

of life insurance, a security which is now attainable only by the comparatively wealthy. Even at the present time, when societies for life insurance are included practically, if not avowedly, in the speculative schemes of the day, it is in the power of a man of comparative wealth to select from a goodly number which are in existence an association for the insurance of his life, which has been for many years so managed that it counts its accumulations by sums which stand for hundreds of thousands, and even of millions, and therefore holds out as good a security to its policy-holders as is possible in institutions established on commercial principles. With ordinary discretion, no man of any but the highest or the middle class need incur any risk in the matter of life assurance. It is, unhappily, far otherwise with those whom, for want of a better phrase, we call the poorer classes. They, as a body, are far from insensible to the benefits derivable from associations which enable thrift and providence to reap their ultimate reward. Accordingly, friendly societies and benefit clubs, applicable to age, sickness, and death, abound throughout the country, and, on the face of them, seem to supply a demand which is highly creditable to those who make it. A class of smaller insurance offices, which spread like a network over the whole country, agencies, comes in to afford facilities for such provision as prudent men of industrial pursuits are able to secure for their families: and it would also appear on the surface that all that is needed is in actual operation; and that it is only the coercive, the unthoughtful, and the spendthrift, in every rank of life, who do not acknowledge in practice the philanthropic efforts of a number of more or less disinterested persons who have set their mind and hope for the future to every homestead in the country. What the real state of the case as regards the humbler classes is let the speech of Mr. Gladstone tell.

Into the painful details of that most valuable exposition it is not necessary to enter. Suffice it to say that it was shown to demonstration that the majority of the associations which hold out inducements for the investment of the savings of the humbler classes are based on fallacious principles and are mismanaged in many instances; and the fact is patent that every year some—in truth, a great many—of them collapse, with results to the confiding members that are only too obvious. No one ventures to deny this; not even those half-interested persons have a grate loudly about interference with the right and the capability of the working classes to manage their own affairs in reference to a matter in which self-government is positively absurd. For all these associations to be managed by a few officials—can deny that a state of things exists which demands a remedy. It may be that the measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone is not the best remedy; but, whether it come into operation or not, the public mind will have taken a vast deal of good. The comparatively feeble opposition to the bill in its discussion on Monday night was based on the ground that its immediate operation—nay, the effect of its discussion—would be the destruction of a number of the existing societies and insurance associations. It seems to us that this is an admission of the whole case against those institutions. Their existence on sufferance and fallibility are therefore not gainsaid. It cannot be said that such of them as will topple over before the blast of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech are not practically fraudulent receivers of the poor man's hard earned savings. Some of them, more or less short, will disappear amidst the crash of associations to which they are committed. Is it not, then, an absolute mercy to make quick work of such unstable concerns, and to prevent their going on a little longer on the "tick" towards ultimate dissolution. At least there would be gained this advantage, that the loss of the contributors would stop where it is: and those who have the heart and the courage to retain their prudent habits under the assurance of pecuniary loss and discouragement as most inevitably come upon them would have an opportunity of beginning again in a new institution which not only holds out but positively affords the blessing of security.

As we have already intimated, it is possible to argue that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone is not perfect as a cure for an acknowledged evil of no common magnitude. It may be open to the charge of being a violation of the principle of political economy, non-interference by the State in personal transactions; but the question is, whether the interference of Government is not as justifiable in this instance as in the case of the Factory Act, for example, where the necessity of helping those who were unable to help themselves has induced Parliament to interpose and to set aside a principle which is justly dear to all Englishmen? It is clear that a great social and moral evil exists which can only be met by legislation; and, certainly, the legislation which is proposed in the bill of Mr. Gladstone is of the gentlest and least aggressive character. To use his own language, the measure prohibits no man from doing anything, but only furnishes facilities for that "self-help" which so eminently characterises our industrial classes, and which at present is to too many instances a mere empty sound, and that in a refuge to which the provident man amongst the humbler classes can resort when he becomes conscious that he has been the victim of a fallacious and delusive system of investment.

With the round, safe, and long-established assurance societies the Government measure cannot possibly interfere. It cannot affect or influence legitimate transactions in the least degree: but it can do much to diminish the confessed evils connected with institutions spread over the country, which are ignorantly, carelessly, and even fraudulently conducted, which absorb the contributions of the members in agency and expenses of management, or a few practically irresponsible managers of which, as has been shown in several instances, squander them on their feastings and pleasures. We believe the time which has been granted for consideration and inquiry, and, as it has been said with a certain grim humour, to produce an answer to the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will give opportunity for proof of the monstrous evil which is spread over the whole country; and that in the result the main objection to the measure of the Government will be, not its sweeping character, but its actual inadequacy to the necessity of the case.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

THE HIGH STREET OF HADERSLEBEN.

On our first page this week is engraved a sketch, by our Special Artist, of the principal street of Hadersleben, when the Prussian and the allied Prussian and Austrian armies. This town, which is situated on the north coast of the Baltic Sea, on the eastern coast of Schleswig, has a population of about six thousand souls. It is nearly built on a small island, connected by bridges with the other portion of the town. Hence it was anciently called the Venice of Denmark, and the Danish poets have displayed among the heraldic insignia of the town. Its municipal privileges formerly included the right of coinage, and in the chaotic period in 1270, the Duke of Schleswig allowed this community to be governed by its own laws. Its commerce, which, on an ample share of those vicissitudes which have befallen the whole province, was unduly under the supervision of Denmark. Since 1830, when great improvements were made in the harbour, the maritime trade of Hadersleben has much increased; and it is likely to profit by the extended communication of the country from Flensburg northward, pursuing through Hadersleben into the province of Jutland.

ROAD LEADING BEYOND MARSHAL WRANGEL'S HOUSE.

Our Artist has sketched another scene in the streets of Hadersleben, which is engraved on page 249. The Prussian Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Wrangel, on Wednesday week, issued the following (see next week), lodges at the hotel of Jürgen Ruhen, where he is nightly serenaded by a male quartet club. The house immediately opposite, on Gabilen, also resides in this house. The band shown in our Engraving is playing in front of Marshal Wrangel's house.

CHAPEL AT GRAVENSTEIN, USED AS A BARRACK.

In our Journal of Feb. 27 was an Engraving of the outside of the Castle of Gravenstein, on the Island of Alsen, at the Flensburg Fiord, where Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia has established his head-quarters, while preparing to attack the Danish fortifications at Duppel. We now give, on page 249, a Sketch of the interior of the chapel, by our Artist, of the interior of the chapel, which in these days has been converted into a guard-room for the Prussian soldiers. A group of them seated at the altar seem to be writing letters to their friends.

DISTRIBUTING MEDALS TO THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT HOSTRUP.

The Sketch, also by our Special Artist, at page 249, is from the Chapel at Gravenstein, was taken at Hostrup, a village five miles from Hadersleben, upon the occasion of presenting the medals to the Austrian Brigade Gondrecourt, for their good conduct during the battle of Oversee, when the Austrians drove the Danes in the act of fastening the medal to the coat of one of the Austrian soldiers. An Austrian orderly officer, Count Caboga, stands at his left hand, or a little behind, exactly in the centre of the picture. At the left hand corner, beside the table, are several of the Austrian Staff.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte, his wife, arrived in Paris on Saturday last, and went on to the Tuileries, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress. According to the *Moniteur*, the Archduke's acceptance of the Presidency of the Mexican crown is certain, and the final reply to the deputation only is now forthcoming.

The Pacha of Egypt having expressed his desire that the serious differences existing between him and the Viceroy of Egypt's Consulary should be referred to the Emperor, on the understanding that both parties should be bound by his decision, the Emperor has consented to examine minutely all the points at issue and submit the results to him. The names of the commissioners are M. Thouvenel (chairman), Mallet and Suin, senators; M. Gouin, Minister Plenipotentiary Ivirne Corps; and M. Duvergier, Conseiller of State.

The regimental manœuvres of the Imperial Corps L'Guidatif took place on Tuesday. M. Stevenard, the Opposition candidate, obtained a majority.

Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, is to command the camp of Châlons this year. He has been in command for the preceding years, of two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, with the requisite artillery and engineers. He will be assisted by part of the Staff and the Army Works Corps. The Generals appointed to command divisions are Bourbaki, Lebrun, Ladmirault, and Bourbaki for the infantry, and the Prince de la Moskowa, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, for the cavalry. General Fapol is to command one of the brigades.

The flock of alpacas presented by the Government of the Equator to the Emperor are now at the Zoological Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne, and, having recovered their appetite, enjoy excellent health.

The Senate has been prorogued, and on the 15th the Corps Législatif will close its session. M. Stevenard, the Opposition candidate, obtained a majority.

The sum realised for Eugène Delacroix's works and sketches exceeded anything ever known before.

France has just lost another artist in M. Alaux, of Bordeaux, a member of the Institute, and a distinguished painter of historical subjects.

The racing season of the present year in France commenced on Sunday, at the Champ de Mars, Bordeaux.

M. Champanhet, of Shanghai, has been appointed Postmaster-General of China.

SPAIN.

Senor Mon, the new Prime Minister, has made a statement to the Congress in which he declared that the Queen had given the constitutional question satisfactorily, with the co-operation of the Cortes. The Duke of Tetuan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Council brought in a bill abolishing the Constitutional Reform Act of 1858, which was carried by a majority of 100 votes against 50. The bill in the first is for the suppression of electoral offences, the second regulates the Parliamentary disabilities of public functionaries, and the third proposes the appointment of Mayors of towns by the Crown.

News received from St. Domingo reports that the insurgents are everywhere discomfited. They have not the means of proceeding their movement any longer.

ITALY.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent a reply to an address of the National Italian Society, forwarded to his Majesty on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, congratulating him as follows:—"Such attempts cannot change my sentiments towards your country. I shall always take the honour to which you refer to its just evidence."

Letters from Rome of the 2nd inst. state that a fight took place in the Forum on the previous evening between Pontifical and French soldiers. Several were wounded on both sides. General de Montebello has given orders to surround the neighbouring Pontifical barracks. The French and Roman authorities have respectively organised patrols and taken measures for keeping order. One account says that both parties were pelted by the Roman populace.

The trial of Cipriano La Gala, and the other brigands arrested on board the French vessel in Genoa, is now proceeding before the Court of Assize of Naples. The evidence discloses some shocking revelations with regard to the cruelties practised by the band to which these miscreants belonged. Witnesses mutilated in a ghastly manner have appeared to bear testimony against the prisoners.

The Turin papers relieve statements of the concentration by Austria of large bodies of troops in Venetia.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The elections to the Folkething, the Representative Chamber of the Rigsraad, are going on in Denmark, and the Copenhagen candidates returned are all thorough-going Liberals and Nationalists, favourable to the most energetic prosecution of the war. In the parts of Schleswig not occupied by the Austro-Prussian troops the elections to the Rigsraad are also stated to be going forward.

The President of the Council of State, in addressing his constituents, has again declared that he would never consent to a dismemberment of the union between Schleswig and the monarchy.

The newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief, General Gerlach, has issued the following proclamation to the Danish army:—

Soldiers!—His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to intrust me with the command of the army assembled here. We are opposed to powerful enemies; but I, who have lived many years in Russia, know the Russian character—have no fear of the Prussians. They were defeated in the war of 1848 to 1850 not a single man under my command was taken prisoner. In the war of to-day. As your commander, I shall never unjustly place you in danger. As faithful and valiant Danish men, you will show yourselves worthy of the confidence placed in you by the King and the country. It shall be my task to care for your welfare to the best of my power. For that purpose I demand great intelligent exertion. Soldiers! Let us do our duty. God save the King! God for King and country.

According to a Copenhagen telegram, the Austrian troops have been concentrated in front of Düppel, and it is expected that the fallen will participate in the impending position.

Some fighting has taken place in Jutland. A Prussian division of the guards, consisting of the Cuirassier Regiment and Jäger von Wrangel, advanced on Tuesday, and, meeting with some Danish troops at Sundeved, drove them back upon Frederica. So, at least, says the Prussian account, which tells nothing of any other engagement on either side, and only reports that the Prussians captured a large number of cattle, which were sent back to themselves.

The Austrians advanced at the same time towards Veile. They encountered the Danish outposts in front of that place, and drove them back. Three Danish infantry regiments, three batteries, and two cavalry regiments took up a strong position under the Veile river. An action ensued, which ended in the Danes being dislodged, with considerable loss, and the retreat of their troops. Veile is now the Austrian story as it comes from Kolding, but it is partly confirmed by a telegram from Copenhagen. The Danish loss was 200 killed and four other officers were wounded. Veile stands on the east coast, at the head of an inlet of the Little Belt, somewhat to the north of Fredericia.

None of the Royal Danish Foot Guards have made a descent to reconnoitre upon the eastern coast of Holstein, as was at first received by the inhabitants.

An Imperial ordinance, dated the 3rd inst., was promulgated at Vienna on Saturday last, containing regulations for the capture and disposal of prizes in the present war with Denmark by Austria. The ordinance purports to be issued on account of the hostile measures adopted by Denmark against Austrian ships.

Confidential negotiation in Stockholm asserts that Sweden is accelerating her military preparations, and is concentrating troops. Resolutions summoning the Government to aid Denmark were adopted in a large popular meeting in Stockholm on Sunday. Count Bjoerstjerna, who was formerly Minister at Constantinople, is to be appointed Swedish Ambassador at Copenhagen.

AUSTRIA.

Count Bindorff, President of the Council of the Empire, died on Tuesday week.

The Emperor Alexander has issued decrees completing the emancipation of the Polish peasants, and organising "communal administration and tribunals." The appointment in Poland, which all connection between the nobility and the peasantry is entirely severed." The former decree was formally proclaimed on Sunday in the principal squares of Warsaw.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that, according to several reports to the Russian Government respecting the Caucasian tribes who have made their submission, 400,000 families offered the alternative—death themselves in the Kuban or to emigrate to Turkey, this having been found necessary to the maintenance of tranquillity. About the half of these people are stated to have chosen to proceed to Asia Minor, and the rest of their removal will be borne by the Russian Government.

GREECE.

A Ministerial crisis has taken place at Athens. M. Tringhetta has been appointed Minister of Justice, and M. Petrinos Minister of Justice, and M. Roseikis Minister of Marine.

From Corfu we learn that Fort Vido is half demolished. The citadel is still untouched, and may probably remain so. The Ionian Islands and Fort Abram are partly dismantled. Turkey is constructing fortifications opposite Corfu, on the Albanian coast. It is said the administration of the Ionian Islands will be intrusted to a military governor.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to Feb. 24. It consists mainly of conflicting rumours. First, we are informed that Sherman had reached Vicksburg with 20,000 men, and Ohio Bulletins with 30,000 estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000 men; that he had defeated Polk, had captured seventeen guns, and was pursuing; and that Admiral Farragut was preparing to attack the Confederate forts at Mobile Point. A different statement, however, is made in the Richmond papers. These papers state that Polk's troops have been received with great loss at Grant's Pass, and that the Federal force at Quitman consisted of about 1000 men only, and that the main body of the retreating force had, however, shot the alleged defeat of Polk. General Lee Street was announced to have arrived at Meridian with reinforcements. Polk was also retreated beyond the French Road River. General Gilmore had returned from Florida to Hilton Head, and reported that operations had been successful. The Confederates have been twice repulsed in an attack upon the Federal position at Newbern, North Carolina. General Meade will retain the command of the army of the Potomac during the next campaign.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported back the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, with a recommendation that it be not passed, and that no further action be taken.

The National Executive Committee had nominated Mr. Chase for the presidency, while the Maryland State Union Convention had named Mr. Lincoln.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have news from India to the 14th ult. Sir John Lawrence had fairly got to work, and was summoning to his councils those who had co-operated with him in the Punjaub. A sanitary commission has been appointed to promote the health of the troops, and a hospital is to be established at Madras. A splendid palace has been destroyed by fire at Nagpore.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

China is tranquil. The Japanese question is unsatisfactory. The Princes were endeavouring to exclude foreign trade at Yokohama. A telegram from New York states that advices had reached that city from Japan conveying the information that on Christmas Day the houses of the British Legation were on fire and burnt down, and that on Jan. 1 a large portion of the town was also destroyed by fire.

NEW ZEALAND.

There is no important news from New Zealand, the war there being, we are assured, virtually at an end.

The King of Bavaria died at Munich, on Thursday morning, in his fifty-third year. The last act of his Majesty previous to his decease was to sign the instructions to his representative at the Federal Diet to urge forward the vote on the execution question in the duchies.

As Algiers has become a great winter resort for English people, the Chaplain of the English Church, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, has just published a pamphlet in English tracts in connection with his church. The library refers to all English residents.

The Canadian mail-steamer Bohemian was wrecked on the 22nd ult., near Portland, on her outward voyage from Liverpool. The crew were saved, as well as the mail-steamer passengers, some thirty in number; but the steerage passengers, of whom there were about ninety, several are reported missing.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

SPAIN.—THE PASSIVE DEBT.—Madrid, March 9 (Evening).—In to-days sitting of the Congress Senor Bulmaceda moved that the sinking fund for the passive debt should be increased. The Minister of Finance replied favourably to the proposition, which was then referred to the committee.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Cleet two-year-old finishes have given a nice tone, so far, to the meetings of Vol. The Lincoln trio—Vivian, Ian Mcdonald, and Blackbird—were again the first three, with the same jockeys up, at Nottingham, but, instead of a length, there was only half a neck between them, and a thick head between the two latter. Vivian was a nice a gear as ever wore plates—carried 9 lb. extra, and won again; and a good race all round the two others were revealed. Utah Creek by Lexington and East Lynn by Lambton ran a dead heat for the Tyro Stakes on the first day at Lincoln, and Vivian was troubled with fog, rain, mew, and small fields. At Derby, Real Jam bid fair, after much hesitation, to realise her name at the Spring meeting, but it may be noted that Nottingham proved anything but "real jam" to the bookmakers, as it is calculated that they have shared £15,000 to "the upper ten." Lord Coventry has become quite as much of an Absalom with bad mothers-in-law as Mr. Merry, and the pair of Emblem, Emblematic, and Umpire may fairly rank with Weatherbeaten, Saucebox, and Defiance. Last year Emblem (10 st. 6 lb.), who had only scored seven races out of twenty-six on the flat, won the Liverpool Steeplechase by twenty lengths; and this year her own sister, Emblematic by Teddington, beat Miss Darby by Dry Hobbs, repeats the feat. Arbory carried 11 st. 12 lb., or 10 lb. more than he did in '63, and got home second. Mr. Merry must indeed be come to grief with Mr. Edwards before they get to Beeher's Brook, were the only representatives of the latter's stable engaged in the race. Mr. Merry's friends had such a severe fall at Derby six days before that concussion of the brain was dreaded, and Rainbow was of course not to be found in the Steeplechase. Happily, he came round with quiet; and, albeit he had a broken finger, he handled the weapon with such effect that Umpire won easy enough, and is said to have landed £10,000 for his Lordship. Real Jam was the first over the Derby course, which was crossed the month before "Harry," Chester, Thomastown, and Ocean Witch finished next in order behind Arbory and Umpire. Of course, the first favourite and the pet of many prophets and tipsters, was not in the first four, and five. Emblem did not start. Through the clue, the weights, were heavy; but no accident occurred to the jockeys, and the Visitation of the Grand National. Emblematic (who will have 11 st. 6lb. on her at Aintree) repeated the performance of Emblem, and won easily; but only won a Selling Stakes at Leicester as a two-year-old, and was knocked about in the Liverpool Spring Cup, as stated in our last issue.

The *Sporting Gazette* states that it is Mr. Naylor's intention to have an annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings, like those of Messrs. Tattersall's there. The dams of Kettledrum, Dundee, Diophantus, Pirbright, Eastnor, Ben Nevis, Gunpowder, Cracker, Gamecock, Lady Elizabeth, Camerina and Fez de Jose, along with Governess and Somnesmeide, were all in his paddocks last autumn, and, therefore, there is there again. The first blood colt by Kettledrum arrived on this day with the Boot Stud Lot, and the shape of a bay colt from Ellermire. The three foals by him, so far, have been sold for 1,000 guineas. Mr. Naylor bought Little Agnes by The Cure, the dam of Prince Arthur, for the future Shotover Stud, and has since sold her and her foal again at a considerable fifty.

The athletic games between the two Universities, which have just been inaugurated on the new Christ Church cricket-ground, bid fair to be quite as popular in the one as they have been in the other. Putting 8ft. 5in. (Mr. E. H. Gooch), the long jump, 18ft. (tilttc), the hundred yards race, 10½ sec. (Mr. J. Derbyshire), and the mile race, 5min. 10sec. (Mr. Nutkott or Nelly Hill), and the quarter of a mile race, 56 sec. (little), Oxford was not far behind. The high jump, 5ft. 6in. (Mr. Lloyd), hurdle-race of twelve flights, 17½ sec. (Mr. E. W. Finch), the 250-yard walking race, 2min. 30sec. (little), and the third only beaten by 2 ft. from the winner), the one-and-a-half-mile steeple-chase, 7min. 45 sec. (Hamilton), and the one-and-a-half-mile steeplechase, 9 min. 46 sec. (Mr. R. C. Gerard), were all scored by Oxford. The Cambridge men will live events out of the eight the Cambridge men ran second, so that the balance of success fairly resulted in favour of the men of the two from Trinity) represented Cambridge, and "the house stable" brought out an equal number. It will be Oxford against the field in the return train next year.

Fetlock has had divided a stake in Herefordshire with Rompings Girl and another, between his defeat for the Waterloo and his appearance at Aintree, moved away to be the Craven Cup colt; his owner laid £40 to £5 on him over night for his course with Zuccita. A few days later, all he could do with Hotspur Hopeful in the run up, an although he had all the best of the speed, he was beaten a head and has been in low level when the hare was killed. The Dunlop division—viz. Marshal Forward, Rosicrucian, and Fetlock, were again out of luck; but Mr. Borrow's Bit of Fashion by Black Flag run up for the Aintree Selling Stakes, and Mr. Hibbert's Gamester Traveller, and led him very decisively from the slips. Belle of the Village was run down on the first round of the Veteran Stakes before Fiery Dream, who ultimately won it, and Mr. Warwick was reappointed judge for the ensuing season.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 40 sovs.—Lord Dunglas, 1, Poland, 2, Sara, 3.

Steeplechase of 10 sovs. each, with 100 added, for Maidens.—Mr. Nesbitt, 2, Riverdale, 3. Tyro Stakes.—Dead heat between Utah Creek, by Lexington, and Miss Thompson, 3. Liverpool Spring Cup.—Mr. Lawrence's Revolution, 2, Veterinarian, 3.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Sefton Cass, 1, Chester, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sefton Handicap.—Veterinarian, 1, Rose, 2, East Lancashire, 3.

All-aged Selling Stakes.—Mr. Nesbitt walked over.

Grand National Hunters' Steeplechase.—Alcibiade, 1, Arbory, 2, Chester, 3.

Grand National Hunters' Handicap.—Lamlash, 1, Arbory, 2, Chester, 3.

Welter Stakes.—Gamester, 1, Jack Ashton, 2.

Aintree Plate.—Mr. Borrow's Jack Ashton, 1.

Hunters' Steeplechase.—Bright Hope, 1, Brandisgoth, 2, Jordan, 3.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—TUESDAY.

Corndy Members' Plate.—Jack Ketch, 1, Rose of Denmark, 2, Allesbury, 3.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Mr. Bulkeley's Bellerophon, 1.

Forward Handicap.—Annihilator, 1, Arbory, 2, Chester, 3.

Severn Handicap.—Rose of Surrey, 1, Lord Cloud, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Mr. Jackson's Jumbo, 1, Mr. Nesbitt, 2.

Hop Handicap Race.—Vivadiere, 1, Wortham, 2.

THE EASTER-MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We are authorised to state that the Secretary of State for War has sanctioned a review of volunteers being held in Blackheath, on Easter-Monday, the 28th inst. Applications from corps desirous of attending this review are to be made upon the prescribed form and transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant of the proper counties not later than the 23rd inst.

The annual competition of the Oxford University Rifles by Colonel Maude, C.B., took place on Thursday week. The corps mustered in Queen's College, in good numbers, and, after a short parade, marched off to their yard-ground. After marching past in grand divisions, several battalion movements were then gone through with precision. The firing was then skirmished—three companies extended—and, after keeping up a steady fire for some time, the companies were called in, and the skirmishers were thrown out on the left flank. These were then strengthened, and ultimately drove the retreating enemy from the ground, after which the companies were re-formed, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the state of efficiency.

The annual distribution prizes of No. 5 (Penn) company of the 3rd Manchester (40th Lancashire) Rifle Volunteers took place last Saturday evening at the Adelphi Tavern. The prizes in the first period third class were won respectively by Sergeant Canavan, Corporal Anderson, and Private Hamilton; second class, Sergeant Brooks, and Private Brownlow. The prizes were won, second class, Sergeant Martinez, Sergeant Burne, Private Dixon, and Sergeant Canavan. The first class prizes were won respectively by Sergeant Burne, Sergeant Anderson, Sergeant Martinez, and Private Dixon. The winners of prizes in the second and third periods were, first class, Private Bell, Private Higby, Lance Corporal Hamilton, Private Swallwood, and Private Wright. In the third period second class Private Bell, Private Rucker and Morley, and Sergeant Hunt also carried off prizes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Winter Exhibition of Pictures at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, closed on Saturday last.

The Queen has approved of Don Edoardo Badia y Ortiz de Zoniga as Vice-Consul in London for the Queen of Spain.

There are several Japanese studying engineering in the establishment of a large engineer near London.

Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales have granted their patronage to a bazaar, to be held in May next, in aid of the building-fund of the Female School of Art.

The Prince of Wales has intimated to the council of University College his acceptance of the office of vice-patron of the hospital, an office he has worn since the death of the Duke of Sussex.

The Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies by Members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, at the Gallery of the Society in Pall-mall East, closed on Saturday last.

In the southern district of St. Giles's there were, on the night of the census, 2,000 persons who had no other shelter than a shed, and less than ten families sleeping in it, without counting single men and women so old. The Rookery, which was pulled down, was a thirty-by-forty house, and paved the night.

The opening was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, to pass resolutions in favour of the equalisation of the sugar duties. Mr. Crawford, M.P., presided. A resolution in accordance with the object of the meeting was proposed by Mr. Gregory, M.P. An amendment was, however, moved in favour of the present system of duties, and carried by a large majority.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, before the Act Session, are about to make a selection of the most important objects in the national collection at the South Kensington Museum, and to distribute them in the provinces, subject to the right of re-purchase with a view of furnishing the local schools of art with the means of studying all the finest specimens of art.

The success of the South London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition, in Camberwell, continues, and the 100th day established. Crowds have visited the place, the doors often having to be shut from the overcrowding. Saturday was a great day, the receipts amounting to £200. Last Saturday evening more than 4000 paid for admission. Not an article has been removed from the place, and no accident has occurred.

The Soane medallion and £50 were awarded on Monday at the Royal Institute of British Architects to Mr. Edward Lamb Lamson, for his design for an hospital to accommodate twenty-five pensioners. The structure is to be erected in Dulwich, from the bequest of Alleyn, the actor, tailor, &c. Mr. Watson, who is abroad, received the travelling studentship of £100 for his design for a church to be built in Rome, &c.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening last, the following papers were read:—1, "Notes on the Physical Geography of the Nile Valley," by Mr. Samuel Baker, communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S.; 2, "The Upper Waters of the Fraser and Peace Rivers, with Remarks on the Physical Geography of the Rocky Mountains," by Dr. Rae.

A Committee of the Court of Common Council, to whom the Bridge-house Estates Committee referred the question of the purchase of a series of extensive improvements to and about the neighbourhood of Guildhall, including the new thoroughfare between Gresham-street and Cheapside, and the offices of the Corporation, so as to adapt them the better to the general transaction purposes of the Corporation, and to the increase of which the large expenditure on every public occasion for special entertainments or otherwise.

The Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and Mr. Metropolitan Board of Works, on the bills for railway and other schemes now before Parliament, which will affect the Metropolis, and recommended upwards of 90 bills pages, and given an elaborate account of 81 railway schemes which have been promoted during the present session. The report deals with the schemes with the various streets and sewers to a serious extent. To se schemes involve the taking down and rebuilding of 1,000 houses, the making of 8 branches, of 47½ miles in length, with 31 bridges over the Thames and two tunnels under the river. The estimated cost of the whole of these works is stated to exceed about £70,000,000. Accounts of these schemes have appeared.

A meeting of the Court of Governors of Bedlam was held on Saturday week at the London Tavern to take measures for preventing the City from being deprived of the Bethlehem Hospital when the leases of the latter were threatened. Mr. Crawford, M.P., was in the chair. It was the general opinion of the meeting that the site of the present hospital was unsuitable, inconvenient, and unadapted for its present use, it was too limited in the scope of its inquiries to be all that was required. The governors were unanimous in the opinion that the present Bethlehem Hospital should remain in the city of London, as railway could be so constructed that was not absolutely necessary to the interior of the city, and that would be a great convenience to the public.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have made the following arrangements for the opening of the Thames Embankment:—That part of Scotch-town-road from the Bull and Gate public-house to the Embankment may be used by carriages and foot passengers. That the Embankment, including thoroughfares are to be so called and the names of subsidiary places assigned to them, as follows:—Victoria-embankment, Victoria-street, Buckingham-street, in Scotch-walk the name of Swan-street has been abolished and incorporated with Page's-walk. That the Embankment, including the Temple Gardens, is to be called and the names of the several terraces abolished. In Shoreditch the names of Gloucester-walk, Buckingham-walk, Queen's-walk, Victoria-walk, and the whole line of thoroughfare has been called Peabody-street.

The members of the Royal Academy of Arts and others mustered in great force last Saturday evening in Westminster Hall, and for two hours were crushed in close proximity to the statues of the Duke of Wellington and of their Assistant, Captain Pape. The movements were performed in a steady and soldier-like manner, and the Captain was frequently applauded for his setting-up and preliminary drills. The committee of this regiment formed in the Academy-rooms, and the members have since been assembling there. It was resolved, however, with much success that a commodious shed has been secured for drilling purposes in Burlington-gardens, and the regiment intends to assemble there in future. The Captain, assisted by the Sergeant-Major, Lord Truro has also granted to this corps the use of the Lincoln's-inn-fields Gallopings, and the regiment will assemble there on Saturday.

On Monday the annual general meeting and forty-second election to vacancies in the Printers' Pension Society took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Alderman Lawrence in the chair. The business of the general meeting was of a formal character. The secretary read the report of the committee of management for the year 1863, which stated that the annual subscriptions received during the year 1863 amounted to £1,100, under the presidency of Viscount Enfield, M.P., and had realised £300 to the funds; while the committee had to announce the addition to the next anniversary festival, which will take place on the 6th of the next month, will be presided over by Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P. The total funded capital thus had increased to £3,6. The funded property of the institution consisted of £11,000, three per cent consols, and £25,000 in the Three per cents long-dated, and £6,000 in the Three per cents reduced, and £6,000 in the Three per cents. The permanent fund amounts to £29,350, producing a dividend of £718. The stock of the Printers' Pension Society consisted of £600 three per Cent Reduced, producing an annual dividend of £441. The Newton estate, Whitechapel-road, was let on lease for twenty-one years, at £70 per annum. The total receipts during the year, including £653 subscriptions and donations at the festival, amounted to £1,753. The total disbursements were £1,753. The chairman announced that the Prince of Wales had consented to preside at the annual dinner on the 6th of May next.

LAW AND POLICE.—Mr. Justice Mellor granted an application, on Saturday, for a writ of habeas corpus to release the Poles at Millbank, as other witnesses as Calo relative to the steam-cane which have been seized at Birkenhead.

The action in the Court of Admiralty at the suit of Captain Paton, as owner of the Lady Jocelyn, against the Mersey Steam Company.

A case came before the Thames Police Court last Saturday which illustrates the wretched rates of remuneration to which the unfortunate poor are subject in London. A boy, named Thomas Hall, was charged with stealing two pairs of shoes, on a dispute of 8d. He protested that the work the shoes were made for he was entitled to receive 1s. 6d., but refused to pay me when I asked him for the alteration. It came out in the course of the examination that the sempstress had been working down to the rate of twopence halfpenny per pair of trousers, and the nine articles when mounted and made up were retained as the price for 1s. 6d. A penny. The Judge ordered the defendant to pay the sempstress the disputed 8d.

The Soane medallion was made at the Guildhall last Saturday, a solicitor of the Building agency in London, the appreciation of Mr. W. Sharp, solicitor of the Building agency in London, the appreciation of Mr. W. Sharp, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Lamson, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Stevens, the latter of whom obtained possession of a large number of Governors' votes, and the latter of whom found their way to the Court of Governors at Bridge. No prize was transmitted them to his agent in London, who went to Mr. Sharp to have them negotiated, and, getting the Guildhall Dean, and Mr. Lamson, who was that day formal part of the securities carried off by the Dales when they broke into the Court of Governors. The Court of Governors of the Royal Free Government ascertained the number of the books, and these numbers were then compared with the number of votes. The magistrate said he was a warrant against Mr. Sharp, but issued a summons against the Lord Chancellor's agent and another person, and he was to be at once to the opportunity of accounting for their possession of "stolen property."

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM.

The handsome piece of plate which was given two or three weeks since by the inhabitants of the town council of Nottingham to their esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. Richard Enfield, the late Mayor, is engraved on the next page. The speeches made on that occasion and the numerous letters of regret which were read on the memorable occasion with which men of all parties and classes joined in doing honour to a most meritorious public servant, have already made the public of the Metropolitan Mayor, has by his own energy and ingenuity, become one of the first of Nottingham's manufacturing merchants, and of its citizens. He has had much to do with those great improvements in the lace manufacture which have distinguished of late years Nottingham, contributed immensely to increase the prosperity of that place. His knowledge of the trade has enabled him to represent the interests of its staple trade on several critical occasions. In the year 1860 one of the joints, Mr. Enfield, the late-chairman of the jurors, of the International Exhibition. He has been a member of the Town Council, and has—filled the office of Mayor of Nottingham. As a member of the corporation, he has been conspicuous for the energy and zeal with which his conduct has been impartial, judicious, and attentive; while the local charities of Nottingham and its institutions have found a liberal patron. There are his public merits, as testified by Mr. W. Parsons, the present Mayor of Nottingham, in the letter to Mr. Enfield, upon the gratuitous plan in a very graceful and good-humoured speech. In a only objection which was made by a member to the proceedings at the meeting was that the Britkin testimonial ought to have been left open to a general subscription, so that the whole of the inhabitants should have been invited to take part in it.

The gift which we may be seen in our Engraving, consists of a six-branch candelabrum, or epergne, which was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Son, of Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand. It contains about 400 ounces of silver. The main feature of the design is an oak-tree, the spreading branches and foliage of which support the figures of Liberty, Justice, and Prosperity. The bare consists of a tripod pedestal rising from ledges of rock, and resting on three lions' heads with fore feet. Upon the highest surface of the pedestal are the arms of the town of Nottingham, with the legend "Vi et Animis," the name of the Mayor, Richard Enfield, the legend of which is "Face et bella parata;" and the presentation inscription, which is as follows:—"Presented to Richard Birkin, Esq., J.P., by the Magistrates and Council of the town of Nottingham, as a token of their high appreciation of the valuable and important services rendered during his respective mayoralties in 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862." On the plateau of the pedestal, above the inscription, the figure of Liberty is represented seated in a space; to the right of this figure is that of Justice in classic costume, the right hand resting on a sword, and the left holding a pair of scales and scales. The third figure, Prosperity, is shown with cornucopiæ. The oak represents the staple manufacture of the town, and, naturally, forming a canopy of silver foliage. There are six branches, at the ends of which either glasses or tapers can be fixed at pleasure.

MONUMENT TO THE 53RD (SHROPSHIRE) REGIMENT.

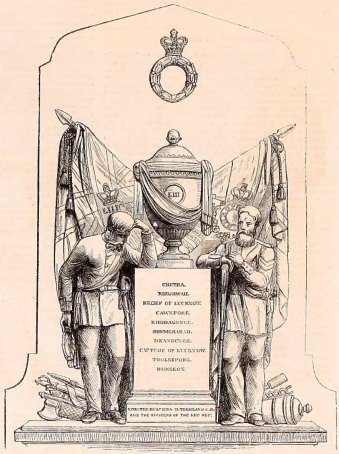
A MONUMENT has just been erected in the vestibule of St. Chad's Church, in Shrewsbury, at the expense of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, C.B., and other officers of the 53rd Regiment, in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment who fell in action or died from the effects of their wounds and exposure in the campaigns in China and India during the Indian mutiny in 1857, 1858, and 1859. The funeral urn stands on a pedestal with military trophies thrown over it, with the regimental badge above, and the Queen's crown and motto at the top. On the front of the urn the right stands an officer leaning, in a mournful attitude, upon one arm, which rests on the tablet containing the names of the dead. On the left hand a Colour-Sergeant leaning on his rifle reversed. Various weapons of war are scattered at the feet of the figures. The Manning, of York-terrace, Regent's Park. The work is executed in the Caen Carrara marble, with a background of black marble. The base, of Sicilian marble, not shown in our Engraving, bears the names of 2 Colonels, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, and 3 private soldiers. The same church already contained a monument to those of the Shropshire regiment who fell in the War of the Sutlej nineteen years ago.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

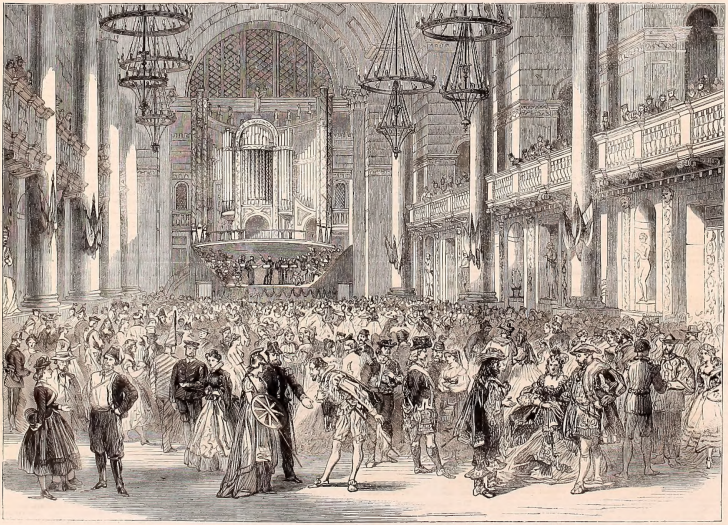
AT Engraving on the preceding page, from a sketch by Mr. Woods, of Grand Fancy-Dress Ball in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, which took place on Tuesday week, in St. George's Hall, in aid of the funds of the Blue-coat Hospital, one of the most ancient and permanent decorations of St. George's Hall must be well known to our readers from the Engravings we have published on some former occasions. The scene here depicted is full of animation, and the varieties of costume afford great scope for a learned fancy. In the middle of the foreground we see a British Admiral, arm-in-arm with Britannia herself, to whom Sir Walter Raleigh is just making his bow. A West India planter, with right coat and broad-brimmed straw hat, is Chinese, a mandarin of the first class. A Turk, a Highlander, an Indian chief, and other national or historical characters, in grotesque combination, may be discovered in this motley crowd. The gentleman in Egyptian costume, to the left hand, is a laborer of our artist himself.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. R. BIRKIN, EX-MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



MONUMENT IN ST. CHAD'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY, TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 53RD (SHROPSHIRE) REGIMENT, WHO FELL DURING THE INDIAN MUTINY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



FANCY-DRESS BALL IN AID OF ST. ANN'S DISPENSARY, AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE CRICKET-MATCH BETWEEN MADRAS AND CALCUTTA: THE MADRAS ELEVEN.

WE give above, engraved from a photograph taken by Mr. B. Smith, of Madras, the portraits of eleven members of the Madras Cricket Club who lately went to Calcutta to play against the Calcutta Cricket Club. Attempts had been made in previous years to bring the two elevens together, but were discountenanced by the absurd notion—still prevalent with some old Indians—that a good seat in the saddle or a good hit to square leg is evidence of an idle disposition in the members of the civil service. It required some courage to make the announcement that eleven men wanted permission to leave their Presidency for such a frivolous pursuit as a game of cricket. Fortunately, an old Etonian—Sir William Denison—was at the head of affairs during this last cold season, and his experience had not led



THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG: BAND PLAYING BEFORE MARSHAL WRANGEL'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT HADERSLEBEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 216.

him to the septuit conclusion of the *Friend of India*—"the letter recicker, we wowe pobble servant." He kindly threw his influence into the scale, and it was mainly owing to him that the match came off. The Madras Eleven reached Calcutta on New-Year's Day; and, the match having been fixed for the 6th and 7th of January, ample time was allowed them to familiarise themselves with the Calcutta ground. It is admitted that both clubs might have been more strongly represented; but, on the whole, they were well matched, and the issue for a long time hung in the balance. Madras won the toss, and took the first innings. Mr. Mullaly played his customary game, scoring in less than sixty-seven runs, which comprised a five, seven fours, four threes, and six twos. Mr. Sandwith followed him with a fine display of hard and Oxford reputation. The whole innings of the Madras Eleven brought them 165. After four inclusive, at 3 p.m., the Calcutta men went in. They scored just 100, of which 43 were made by Captain Grant, including three threes and eight fours. Of the latter the Hon. A. Stewart made one four and two threes. Next morning the Madras side took their second innings and gained 141, thirty-five of which were by the invincible batting of Captain G. Hills against them. One bit of Captain Beckley's, a fiver to square leg through the palings, deserves particular mention. The Calcutta men, as usual, had their last innings, in which the two Messrs. Hills got together, and scored, one to the other 21! till they were both caught out. The match was finished on the morning of the third day, the second innings of the Calcutta men being completed for 191 runs. The total score for Madras in both innings together was 305; and for Calcutta, 291. Madras, therefore, remained the winner by no less a majority than 61. The Madras Eleven consisted of Mr. H. Linton, Mr. F. Hutchins, Captain Jago, Mr. F. W. Prince, Mr. F. Brandt, Captain Beckley, Mr. R. Melville, Captain Lindley, Captain Hope, Mr. G. Lenox, and Captain Hills. In our last engraving Mr. Linton is the gentleman with a handkerchief about his head, and with his bare arms crossed, who stands in the middle, being the fourth of the standing figures; Captain Beckley stands at the end of the line. The Calcutta players were Captain G. Hills, Mr. R. T. Partridge, Mr. J. W. Rutherford, Captain H. Ross, Mr. C. Hills, Mr. A. H. Leeming, Captain Grant, Mr. H. W. Aitken, the Hon. A. Stewart, Mr. J. Lloyd and Mr. B. Drummond.

THE SHAKSPEARIAN TERCENTENARY.

At the meeting of the council of the National Shakspeare Committee on Monday the following report was received from the sub-committee to which, at the previous meeting, had been referred the question of the best means of celebrating the tercentenary of the birth of Shakspeare:—"By the kind permission of the Royal Agricultural Hall, in which Mr. Bosisto, Mr. Rimi Bosisto, Messrs. Cunningham Brothers, and other Australian and Canadian artistes, and a choir of 2000 voices, will take part, Mr. G. A. Macfarren has undertaken to write a cantata and overture, which shall be the 23rd there will be a concert at St. James's Hall, and a grand Shakspearean masque of a novel kind and on a scale worthy of the Royal Agricultural Hall. On the third there will be Shakspearean readings, a number of special performances, and the usual banquet, in the theatre, of the large hospitals. A number of minor ones in the evening. On the Monday there will be another master Shakspearean performance, and on the following days, should the general committee do not have been formed in the City, and a separate subscription is to be opened there. The working committee recommend the following scheme:

On Wednesday evening a public meeting of delegates from the various trade societies in the metropolis will be held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to be addressed by the persons of the working masses whereby the respective trades may be induced to join in the Shakspeare Tercentenary Commemoration, on the 23rd of April next. Mr. Richard Mansell, having been voted to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting. The National Shakspeare Committee, it was well known, were desirous of making this tercentenary a general and universal expression of the English people; and they felt that such an universal expression would be declined unless the every classes of the working classes was heard in it. They had, therefore, taken steps for obtaining that object, and had appointed a committee to carry out their views; and it was for the present meeting to come to such arrangements as might be required for carrying out that object. To the right hon. gentleman who had said that the classes would feel a pride in helping on, and he was sure they would really mean to help on, the tercentenary, he (Mr. Mansell) had to say that he was followed by Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Cox, Mr. Cowden Clarke (a deputation from the National Shakspeare Committee), who explained the manner in which their co-operation was to be solicited, and (2) that the working classes were expected to take in the celebration. Mr. Howell (Secretary) afterwards moved a resolution to the effect that the arrangements communicated by the National Shakspeare Committee are entitled to the warm sympathy of the working classes, and that the Council of the Crystal Palace be hereby conferred by the great poet, desire to duly celebrate the approaching three-hundredth anniversary of his natal day. Mr. Cox, in a few appropriate words, moved a resolution to the effect that a committee, with power to add to their number, be appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and report for the future. Mr. Shirley Brooks, in a few appropriate words, moved a resolution to celebrate the anniversary, and to take such steps as might demonstrate the desire of the working classes to participate in the memory of Shakspeare. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a numerous committee was appointed.

At the festival of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakspeare Club, held on the Mayor (Mr. R. F. Flower) in the chair—the name of Henry Spicer, Esq., was added to the list of vice-presidents. Amongst the many suggestions for a monumental memorial was received, in which, after discussing the merits of the various plans proposed, it was urged that the Shakspeare site approved to them to unite all the conditions required, being eminently central (situated at the intersection of four of the principal streets), and the most open and accessible point in Stratford. A memorial placed there would be appreciated by the whole of the visitors to the town, and would be seen to advantage by the wives from both east and west, and to be kept in good repair. Mr. Hall, the Market House, which would tend to be substituted for the present one. Amongst the gentlemen who contributed £50,000 each to the fund, the chief grounds, the sub-committee unanimously decided on the site of the present Market House as the most appropriate for the erection of the statue. Mr. Hall, by Mr. Brown, of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in commemoration of the Stratford Tercentenary Celebration Festival, was presented for the committee's reaction and approved.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Noble Henry Vane, Duke of Cleveland, K.G., of Raby Castle, Durham, has been proved under the 200 in the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 1st inst., and the personalty sworn under £40,000. The executors are the Right Hon. and Most Reverend Robert Thomas, Lord Archbishop, and G. L. Parkin, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Lady Augusta Vane, all the household furniture, plate, &c., at Raby Castle, and £1,000 per annum during her widowhood, and £2,000 per annum for the maintenance of his daughters to his sisters, and has bequeathed amongst them the jewels of the late Duchess. To his son, Harry Vane, Earl of Darlington, he gives the sum of £10,000 for his own use. To his sister-in-law, Lady Augusta Fenton, £10,000, besides interest on £20,000 now standing to her credit. To his son, Lord Barnard, he gives £10,000, free of legacy duty. To Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Meyrick, £10,000. To Lieutenant-Colonel Fenton, £10,000, besides interest on £20,000 now standing to his

Grey and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel, left Marlborough House at a quarter to five o'clock, and proceeded to Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the Great Western Railway. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses returned to Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. The Prince drove to the Victoria Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at half-past two o'clock, to meet Prince John of Glücksburg, upon his arrival from his Continent on a visit to their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Princess, attended by Countess De Grey, drove out. Prince John of Glücksburg visited the Duke of Cambridge, also the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg, attended by Countess De Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Baron Gablenz, honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Princess took a drive. The Duke of Cambridge visited Prince John of Glücksburg at Marlborough House.

BAPTISM OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

The baptism of his Royal Highness the infant Prince, grandson of her Majesty the Queen and of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, son of their Royal Highnesses Albert Edward Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, took place on Thursday, at one o'clock, in the chapel within Buckingham Palace.

Due arrangements were made in the chapel for the performance of the sacred rite. Two rows of chairs, one on each side of the centre, were appointed to the use of the Queen, the sponsors, and the Royal personages invited to be present.

The principal appointments, or parts, of which there are four (two on each side of the chapel), were assigned to the representatives of foreign Powers connected with the Royal family, to the Cabinet Ministers, and to the other official dignitaries who were present without taking an active part in the ceremony.

The altar was lined with crimson velvet, panelled with gold lace, and on the communion-table were placed the golden vessels used in the sacrament.

The font was placed in advance of the *haut pas*, immediately at the head of the two rows of chairs appropriated to the Queen, the sponsors, and the members of the Royal family who were represented upon the occasion.

The head and foot were placed in the gallery, and consisted of the choir of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, and the choir of the Queen's Private Chapels, together with her Majesty's private band, assisted and strengthened by a powerful combination of vocal and instrumental performers.

The following Royal personages and others were present at the ceremony :—

The Queen (sponsor).

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, K.G. (sponsor).

His Royal Highness Prince Oscar Frederick William Oscar-Gustavus-Glücksburg, representing his Majesty the King of Denmark (sponsor).

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, representing the Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland (sponsor).

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, K.G. (sponsor).

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, representing her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (sponsor).

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, representing her Serene Highness the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (sponsor).

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., representing his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse (sponsor).

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge.

His Serene Highness Prince Frederick William of Solms-Braunfels.

His Serene Highness Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Her Serene Highness Princess Clotilde of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

His Serene Highness Prince Gustavus of Wasa.

The clergy officiating were :—The Archbishop of Canterbury ; the Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal ; the Bishop of London ; the Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Oxford ; the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Chester ; the Rector of Sandringham ; Lower-spinage, the Rev. Henry Howarth ; the Dean of Windsor and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; and the Rev. A. P. Stanley, D.D.

The Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and others invited to the solemnity assembled in the lower dining-room at Buckingham Palace at half-past twelve o'clock, and were conducted to their several seats conducted to the seats provided for them in the chapel.

The Royal personages having been conducted to their seats, and the great officers of state and attendants having taken their places on each side of the chapel, the service commenced with the performance by the band of the hymn, "Praise the Lord, O my soul;" the Lord's Prayer, and the hymn, "I will give thanks to Thee, O God."

When the band ceased the Lord Chamberlain accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, conducted the infant Prince into the chapel, his Royal Highness being carried by the Lord Steward, Mrs. Charles Spencer Cowper, Mistress of Maclesfield, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

The Royal Infant was attired in a robe of Honiton lace—the same which was worn by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at his christening—with a cap of Honiton lace ; a cloak of crimson velvet lined with ermine, and a mantle of white satin edged with Honiton lace.

When the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the prayer, "Almighty everlasting God," the Archbishop received from the Infant Prince to the Queen, who handed his Royal Highness to the Archbishop.

On reaching the portion of the service for the naming of the child, the Archbishop demanded of the sponsors how it should be named. They answered,

"ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD ;"

and his Grace of Canterbury baptized the child.

After having received the sacred symbol, his Royal Highness the Infant Prince was returned to the arms of the Queen.

The Countess of Macclesfield afterwards took the Prince, who was re-conducted into the chapel in the same way as on entering.

The exhortation and blessing having been given by the Archbishop, the ceremonial concluded with the performance of Handel's grand chorus from the Coronation, "The Lord Jehovah reigneth, He is clothed of God."

As soon as the ceremony was concluded the Queen, attended as on entering the chapel, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the White Drawing-room, where the Royal personages invited to the baptism after retiring from the chapel in the same order as on proceeding to it.

The Royal personages, with the exception of the Queen and members of the Royal procession, also retired from the chapel and proceeded to the state apartments.

During the ceremony the Duchess of Wellington, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain stood near her Majesty, and the ladies in attendance and the officers of the Royal household formed a line behind the members of the Royal family on both sides of the chapel.

The ceremonial having concluded, the visitors proceeded to the Green Drawing-room and Picture Gallery, and shortly after partook of a collation with the Royal family in the supper-room.

The supper-room had been handsomely fitted for the occasion, much of the most curious and most costly of the plate belonging to the palace was displayed upon the tables and upon the buffet, and conspicuous among the viands was a superb christening cake.

During the collation the Lord Steward gave the following toasts :—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales," after which the band played "Rule, Britannia ;" "His Majesty the King of the Belgians," after which the band played a Belgian air ; "His Majesty the King of Denmark," after which the band played a Danish air ; "The Queen," after which the band played "God save the Queen ;" "The Prince and Princess of Wales," after which the band played "The Prince of Wales Quick Step."

In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a banquet at Marlborough House.

The Prince will hold a Levée, on behalf of the Queen, to-day (Saturday).

Sir Charles Wood has received and presented to the Prince and Princess an address of congratulation from the Mohammedan community of Calcutta, upon the Royal Highnesses' marriage.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived in London on Wednesday night from Edinburgh, in order to be present at the ceremony of christening the infant Prince.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have arrived in town from Badminton.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have arrived at their residence in Curzon-street from Raby Castle.

Marquis and Marchioness D'Andigne returned to the French Embassy on Monday from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Macclesfield returned to Eaton-hall on Monday morning from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Mount Charles arrived in town on Tuesday from Bridge-place, Canterbury.

The Earl and Countess of Portarlington have arrived in town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim House, Oxon.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland left town on Monday for Aske Hall, Yorkshire.

Countess Craven and the Ladies Craven have arrived at Combe Abbey, Coventry, from a visit to the Countess of Selkirk.

The Earl of Sefton left Ashdown Park, Berks, on Monday, for Croxteth Park, Liverpool.

Viscount and Viscountess Ingestre have arrived in town from Heaton Hall, Manchester.

Viscount Hamilton returned to Chesterfield House on Tuesday from Beaudesert, Staffordshire.

The mother of Lady Eleanor Hare, sister of the Earl of Listowel, with Mr. Edward Heneage, late of the 1st Life Guards, is fixed to take place on the 17th.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained at dinner on Saturday evening last, in Belgrave-square, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Lord Palmerston, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and a select circle of the aristocracy.

Countess Granville gave a dinner party on Saturday evening at her residence in Carlton-gardens.

Lord Ashburton has had a soirée on Saturday evening last at Ashridge-park, Hertfordshire, which was attended by all the elite of the political and fashionable world. Previously to the assembly the noble Viscount and Viscountess entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner at Ashridge. Viscountess Palmerston will give a ball at Cambridge House on Wednesday next.

Countess Russell had an assembly yesterday afternoon at the house of the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, in Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, to visitors, including the leading members of the diplomatic circle, together with many of the nobility in town, amongst her Ladyship's wide circle of friends.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of York will not hold his primary visitation this year.

An association is being formed in the diocese of York, with the Archbishop as President, to promote the instruction of the parochial choirs throughout the diocese in Gregorian music.

Stained glass memorial windows were last week erected by Mr. Pethwick Pethwick in Bath Abbey Church, in memory of the late Rear-Admiral ; and St. Alban's Church, Worcester.

The Rev. Canon Jones, of Liverpool, contains orders by her Majesty approving and ratifying various schemes and representations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Rev. William Lee, D.D., Archbishop King's Lecturer of Divinity, and formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Dublin, author of "Lectures on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture," and an essay on Miracles, and other works, has been appointed Archdeacon of Dublin.

The clergy of the diocese of Peterborough, assembled on Thursday week, after having undergone renovation, at a cost of about £1000. The bell of the tower has been restored by Mr. Taylor, of Oxford.

A movement is on foot amongst the nobility, gentry, clergy, and others of Hereford, to erect a statue to the memory of Bishop Coplestone, late Bishop of Llandaff, who during the last twenty-one years has been unremittingly in his episcopal capacity at Hereford. It is proposed that the memorial shall take the form of the restoration of Rotherhall Church, in which parish the Episcopal Palace is situated, and wherein the late Bishop officiated for a time just ere he obtained the greatest possible interest.

A general ordination will be held by the Archbishop of York on Sunday, the 21st of July next. The Bishop of London will hold a general ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, on the 24th inst. Ordinations will be held by the Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough ; by the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln ; by the Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury ; by the Bishop of Hereford, at Hereford ; by the Bishop of Chester, at Chester ; by the Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon ; by the Bishop of Durham, at Auckland ; by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, at Wells ; by the Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester ; by the Bishop of Oxford, at Cuddesdon ; by the Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham. The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve and ratify the royal consent and recommendation to the Bishop of Rochester to exhibit his next general ordination on the 3rd of July ; and the Bishop of Chichester will hold his next general ordination on the 10th of July.

The Rev. Henry Woollam, M.A., Curate to the Ven. Archdeacon Jones, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Waterloo, near Liverpool, has lately been presented by the parishioners with a handsome purse of gold and a valuable piece of plate.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The well-known case of the Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford has excited much public interest, and, as a consequence, it was recently received by the University Council, without opposition, and by the body of resident members of Convocation, by a majority of seventy-seven to fifty-six, that the Professor's statutory obligation to reside should be dispensed with. The Vice-Chancellor of the University pronounces no judgment on the Professor's theological writings. The particulars of the case will be found in the "Notes and Queries."

"The Christian Year," and was accepted by Dr. Parry and his immediate successors, and by Dr. Jeune, the present Master, previously to his elevation to the Bench. Twenty-one years ago Keble was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford. On Tuesday he delivered the opening lecture of his second term of office. The theatre was crowded to excess, and notice is given that certain persons not bodies corporate would be admitted to the approaching commemoration by her Majesty.—The Rev. Evan Evans, Senior Fellow, Tutor and Vice-Rector of Lincoln College, has been elected Rector of Exeter College.

At Cambridge the Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies has been awarded to Mr. Frederick Pollock, B.A., Scholar of Trinity ; and the Chancellor's Medal for Classical Scholarship to Mr. Richard Shilleto, Scholar of Trinity ; and the Bristowe Scholarship to Mr. H. Sedgwick, Scholar of Trinity. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, has been appointed Examiner.

The *Bangalore Journal* states that a letter has been received from Rut Ramaji expressing his regret that the presence of business at the Foreign Office will probably prevent his visiting Aberdeen for his installation as Lord Rector of the University until autumn.

The Rev. R. G. Watson, M.A., First Senior Optime, 1858, formerly Head Master of the Halstead Grammar School, has been appointed to the head mastership of the Dorset County School, Dorchester.

The Rev. Dr. Cartmell, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has been elected First Ecclesiastical Master of King Edward VI. School, Norwich.

A testimonial, consisting of a splendid gold watch and chain and a beautifully illuminated address, has been presented to the Rev. Percival Bowen, late Head Master of the Aberdare Intermediate School, by the country people, in recognition of his services during a period of upwards of thirty years.

COUNTRY NEWS.

There have been heavy floods in the counties of Leicester, Derby, and Notts. The valley of the Trent was flooded for miles.

The value of the tobacco at present in the Queen's Warehouse, at Liverpool, is estimated at £6,000,000.

About 1½ ton weight of vualluk was caught in the River Wye, in the Isle of Wight, one day last week.

Captain Falcon, late commander of the steam-ship Great Eastern, has been appointed manager of Watkin's Railway.

Mr. Joseph Wright, solicitor, has been elected Coroner for the Doncaster district, in the West Riding, in the room of Mr. W. Marriott, resigned.

A committee was appointed, at a meeting held at the Townhall, Manchester, on Wednesday, to raise a subscription for the sick and wounded Danes, and for the relief of the families of the killed.

The 4th West York Regiment of Militia will assemble for twenty-one days' training, at Leeds, on the 18th of April next, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cairnes. The recruits will assemble on the 4th of April for preliminary drill, under the adjutant.

The protracted pleadings as to the relevancy of the information filed in the Court of Session in the case of the suspected murderer mixed in the Clyde were brought to a close at Edinburgh yesterday week. The Judges took time to consider their decision.

Mr. William Coulson, well known in medical circles in London, was entertained at a dinner at Penzance, Cornwall, yesterday week, as a mark of public satisfaction at the manner in which he had discharged the duties of High Sheriff during the year.

John Eden, Esq., of Beamish Park, Durham, has built and endowed seven almshouses, at a cost of £12,000, which are well occupied by old worshipful, who have been for a long number of years employed on the Beamish estate, and who, by their long and faithful conduct, and constant attendance, bedroom, kitchen, and every convenience for the comfort of the inmates.

The Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, has communicated with the commanding officers of the several volunteer corps in that county, requesting them to assemble the following day at the volunteer review on Easter Monday. The rise selected is on the Downs, near the race stand at Lewes.

At the Shrewsbury Shirehall, on Tuesday, a meeting, numerously attended by the magistrates, gentry, and tenant-farmers of the county, was held to deliberate on the means to be taken to obtain a total repeal of the malt tax. The High Sheriff presided. Several resolutions were passed in favour of total repeal, and it was resolved to petition Parliament in that sense.

The Duke of Northumberland has given £150 towards the erection of a new bridge at Alnmouth, Northumberland ; and the Duchess and owners of the property in the neighbourhood have come forward in the same manner to defray the expense of erecting a stone bridge in the place of the premises wooden structure.

At a meeting held at Wolverhampton, on Thursday week, the colliery proprietors in "the thin coal district" determined to resist all demands for an advance of wages. The men's delegates, after the meeting, also decided that no strike should take place, but that a week's notice should be given for a strike, the whole of the trade would give their men notice to cease work.

Upwards of 1000 persons met at the Ashton Townhall on Monday night, when resolutions were passed in favour of Mr. Thomas Bartlolo, recently town clerk of the borough. The testimonials consist of two pieces of plate, and a purse containing 1000 sovereigns. The presentation was made to Mr. Bartlolo by the mayor, managers, and subscribers of Ashton and the neighbourhood ; and a second address from the young women in the service of Mrs. Bartlolo. The latter address, followed by a purse, was presented to Henry Bartlolo, Esq., by a number of the foreigners of Ashton-under-Lyne, in recognition of the kindness and valued services of Mr. Bartlolo during a period of seventeen years, and in acknowledgment of his successful exertions in obtaining from the Government the liberation of Mazzini from prison, at the memorable operatives of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne. March 7, 1844."

A REMARKABLE CASE.—On Thursday week, at the Home Circuit came into a strange conflict with the Judge, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, in the Court of Exchequer. The case was one of a charge of theft of mixed corn, well knowing it to have been stolen. The main evidence against the prisoner was that of the prisoner's wife, and that chief, who, due to wild was clear corn. The Judge stopped the case and told the jury they could not receive a verdict of "Guilty." The Judge said that he had not anticipated that the jury would find the prisoner guilty, and that he had left the case to them in order that they might have the responsibility resting on them again that they could not convict on the evidence. They persisted, however, in returning a verdict of "Guilty," and the Judge then directed a verdict of acquittal. A discussion ensued, the jury continuing to adhere to their verdict of "Guilty." The Lord Chief Baron then left the matter, and the Judge, after the jury had retired from the Court, acquitted the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Shee arrived at Northampton on Monday, and opened the commission for Norfolk. The calendar of prisoners is unusually heavy. There are 60 prisoners for trial, 20 of whom are females. Twenty-one of the twenty-seven cases for the county, and

The Grand Jury for the county of Essex was opened at Chelmsford on Monday by Baron Bramwell. The calendar contained 100 prisoners. The Baron

Bernard Cargay was found "Guilty" at the Carron Assizes, yesterday week, of the murder of Peter Reilly, of Coatlaeeta, twelve or thirteen years ago.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lord John Hay, who was recently in command of the Odin, on the China station, has been selected as the Captain of the Achilles.

The lieutenant-governorship of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst will, it is understood, be filled up by the promotion of Colonel Lockhart first to be Major-General.

A committee has been appointed to sit at Burlington House, with General Sabine as its chairman, to inquire into the merits of gun-cotton. General Sabine is also a member of the committee on the Armstrong gun.

Lieutenant-General Robert Swinburne died at his residence, Grosvenor-square, on Monday, after a short illness. He entered the service in the Army June 24, 1813.

The examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place on June 16 ; that for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on July 4 ; and that for the Staff College on July 11.

Public notice will be given as soon as the date of the next examination for direct commissions has been fixed, and the necessary communications will be made to the several candidates concerned.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains a list, dated India Office, March 1, 1864, of the officers appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps to date from the 15th of February, 1861, and specifies the rank they are to have in her Majesty's Army from the date of their appointment to their regiments.

The standard for recruits for the infantry has been lowered by an inch—namely, to 5 ft. 3 in. The standard for the Royal Artillery for the Marines remains as at present, at 5 ft. 4½ in. for lads from eighteen to twenty, and at 5 ft. 5 in. for those above twenty years of age.

Her Majesty's armour-plated ship the Zealous was successfully launched on Saturday morning last, from Pembroke Dockyard. She is a wooden screw steamer of 3715 tons burden and 800-horse power. She carries twenty guns, but can be fitted for thirty-two. She is built, and her armour backing is 9 in.

A copy of the proceedings of the late court-martial for the relief of Colonel Crowley was published last Saturday, in the form of a Parliamentary paper. The court-martial was held on the 19th of February, and appended is a new plans and notations of Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters in the cantonment of Hong Kong. The total of the expenses occasioned by this court-martial, to be defrayed from the imperial revenue, is £18,318 17s. 6d.

The Royal Engineers have successfully floated out of her dock at Portsmouth on Tuesday, in the presence of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Seymour, Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey, Commodore Key, C.B., Captain Hewlett and her Captains Cowper, Coles, Caldwell, Seccombe, Key, Colonel Somerset, and a large number of naval and military officers. The Royal Sovereign was a wooden decker, but has been cut down and converted into a cupola-ship, with three turrets, on Captain Coles's principle. She is 3240 tons burden, and draws 24 feet when valuable for coast defence. She floats much lighter than was expected, and draws 18 feet 6 inches aft and 17 feet 6 inches forward. She is a great success in conversion goes.

To the end of last month 19,760 applications have been received and 17,158 volunteers enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve.—The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains an order by her Majesty in Council, the duties relating to personal accounts of officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, duties relating to personal accounts of officers of the Royal Naval Reserve. The regulations state which are to be substituted in the service described by that court-martial, to be that the number of officers on the active list shall not exceed 700, and that they shall be of the following classes—Lieutenants, un-Lieutenants, engineers, and first-class assistant engineers ; they further state that, in addition to the officers of the Reserve on the active list, there shall be a class of honorary officers of not more than 1000 lieutenants, and 100 in number, and they give various rules applicable to the mode of appointment, qualifications, promotions, retirements, resignations, removals, discipline, service afloat, and pay, allowance, and pensions to widows.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.



CHAPEL AT GRAVENSTEIN USED AS A PRUSSIAN BARRACK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



DISTRIBUTING MEDALS TO AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT HOPTRUP.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 305.



OFFICERS OF THE 1ST SURREY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—SEE PAGE 256.

THE 1ST SURREY RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Engraving which occupies the preceding page represents the officers of the 1st Surrey Rifle Corps in full uniform. This is one of the oldest of the metropolitan corps, having been formed in 1859. The county of Middlesex, indeed, has the precedence in the volunteer annals, the Honourable Artillery Company being the oldest in existence. Next comes the county of Devon, whose volunteer force was established about the year 1650; and Lancashire holds the third place, the first corps there having sprung into existence a short time before the 1st Surrey. The establishment, and the 1st Surrey consists of eight companies, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Macdonald, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, but distinguished Indian veteran General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., K.S.I. The Adjutant of the corps is Captain Freeman, formerly Captain in the 13th Regiment. The officers there have all served in that gallant body the 60th Rifles. With these advantages, the 1st Surrey has gained a reputation which is very well-drilled as well as a good-shooting regiment. Its marksmen have lately taken part in competitions at Wimbledon, Metropolitan Artillery Company, and of the London Rifle Brigade, besides having on several occasions met with other corps. Hitherto the 1st Surrey has not yet succeeded in carrying off the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, one of its sergeants, Sergeant Adams, was in the shot at Wimbledon, 1863. The number of marksmen is steadily on the increase, year by year, and would this year have been much larger, but for the difficulty in getting a first-class range.

The band of this corps, comprising twenty-four performers, claims to be the best of the volunteer bands, and, under its able leader, Mr. Callcott, formerly of the Coldstreams, performs every Thursday evening, at the head-quarters of the corps, in Exeter Hall, Strand. The value of the prizes distributed this year at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, 5th, divided into seven classes, ranged in the amount from £3 3s. to £15 15s., in addition to challenge cups of greater value. Several of the officers of the corps will be seen grouped in our Engraving. Colonel Macdonald is seated at one end of the table, with Mr. Harrison Weir, the Assistant-Commandant, on his over a map or drawing, at the other hand. Captain Freeman, the Adjutant, stands behind the silver cups, in the centre of the background.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE art, or, indeed, the science, of Parliamentary "whipping-in" was, if not an invention of the Tories, at least brought to perfection by a prominent chief party. As a rule, the Whigs have always been very sensitive "whippers-in," the great, the most notable, exception being Sir William Molesworth, who has always, we think, been never surpassed, in skill and tact in that peculiar vocation. At the present time a close fight for the possession of office is not expected, and has the best teamsters, who are better able than those of the Ministry to put pressure on their followers, been chosen by them to do their business to steer into the division lobbies. Twice within a few days the Government has been compelled to resort to put the most charitable construction upon the queer position in which they found themselves; for we are disinclined to suppose that they were so base to proclaim, that they have been within an ace of being beaten on account of inherent weakness. There is something in the way in which defeat comes upon a Government which aggravates the painful fact itself, and certainly when the casualty is led by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, it is not likely to be, in a country gentleman, being a partner in a mercantile firm—though he should say, decidedly a cheaper article than sugar—to be a School of pecuniary cavalry—the mortification must be more than ordinarily severe. Happily for the Government, Mr. Horsman was both in and out of Parliament, being saved by a majority of "one" from being overturned by Colonel Edwards' motion, and the country will understand and appreciate this at once; but it will be difficult to bring the cause of the case pure and simple to the comprehension of the uninitiated. But we will ask them to imagine a legislator who, when he addresses the House on a Government question is so struggling with an idea that somehow the Constitution of the country depends on the keeping up of the learning of its present party is coextensive with the preservation of the breed of horses, and who probably in his recent estimation places the game laws before the Habeas Corpus Act, and imagines that it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government on the question whether there should be the usual training this year of the force in a manner somewhat new to the front and most soldier (and cavalry soldier)-looking corps which we have ever supposed to exist.

On a later occasion Ministers were placed in a still more mortifying position, even in former times, when a Government measure was upon the point of honour in reference to their Parliamentary strength, could have had but one result. The question involved related to some changes in the administration of the Navy, which, as proposed by Mr. Adderley and a considerable number of co-thinkers, chose to attribute to the Admiralty most injurious effects, owing to the fact that the vice-president of the department which regulates these things. There is a luxuriance, an exuberance, in some minds as to the ease in which the House sets about to criticise this right hon. gentleman. Even the country has to be in constant communication therewith, and can whip with scorpions where others can only flagellate with a penny cane, does not prevent the sitting Member for Manchester, for which has a strong family likeness to a personal feeling. Well, on this occasion a new "rugy whipper-in" for the Government vice-president, and some of the smartest ente came from behind—smartest, because of their purity onlookness; and the debate ran so completely one way of it, that an honourable and learned member actually moved the adjournment, on the ground that nothing had been said on the part of the Government. However, the House was determined that the discussion arrived which signifies that Opposition arguments are exhausted and an official reply is called for. Then, as usual, curious to relate, was absolutely bland, courteous, and—in an awkward, unpractised sense—conciliating. Mr. Somerset Beaumont, the motion that he should oppose the motion, and argued against it with his usual rhetorical skill, which, backed as it is by great knowledge and from a purely intellectual point of view, is hugely to be admired. But the circumstances of the case were unfavourable to the speaker that Mr. Disraeli, having given notice of an interpolation to the Government on the subject of the Fenian papers, and the same notice for the same evening having been given by Lord Derby in the Lords, it was expected that a great party demonstration was intended, and that a manifestation was to be made on the part of the Government in both Houses. This brought together a large assemblage of Opposition members in the House of Lords, but the Tories lately never interesting anything particular, or, as was insinuated, prevented from active movement by the fear of the Income-tax Inust, his first publicly acknowledged one—did nothing particular. Advantage was, no doubt, taken of the presence of many Conservatives to ask their support of Mr. Adderley against the Government; and it turned out that, in fact, the Tories were there, culminating to a triumph against the motion, the chief "whipper-in" with bated breath and whispering humility, and consequently hidden by the stereotyped smile which it is part of his business to wear, assisted to the House, and was observed to be a swinging majority in favour of the motion. This was telegraphed from behind by Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Horsman rose to say a few words, and, above all, not changing in the least his line of argument, wound up what sounded more like a recommendation to the motion by saying, in the most pick-tooth way, that he would agree to it. Astonishment, for a moment, prevented the shout of ironical laughter which greeted such a humiliating concession; and men who have known parties and Parliaments in days gone by, and who witnessed this scene, pondered over the mutability of human affairs, and wondered what next would come to put to shame those who profess to govern men and guide the State.

Amongst the recognised officers of the House of Common proper, formal posts were at no period fewer, but there has been always some particular member who may have been supposed to have appointed himself to perform the function which belonged to the regular mimic. At the present moment, however, there is no one in the House who consciously performs this task, although there are one or two who unconsciously develop the necessary qualities. Since the return of Mr. Fermand to Parliament he seems to have been accepted as one who can and will dissipate at times the organised dulness of the present Parliament. Not that he intends to be comic, for, if ever a man and a member was impressed with the belief of the seriousness and intense gravity of the grievances of himself and the electors of Stockport, it is Mr. Fermand. Hence, the "roar" of laughter which when fell for him the House would have dissolved from inanition, he has taken to be in earnest, and has entered into the arena of debate by dockyard officials on him in his contests for the borough, which he has at last won. Mr. Fermand, as he is most pathetic, and when his tale is supposed by him to be at its most horrible point, the House roars with mirth. But, in his happy selfconfidence, he has found out that the House is not to be moved, or therefore a passionate mode of expressing sympathy and uttering consolation, by the happy quality of laughter, and he blessing us for them to those who possess this! Oddly enough, the only man in the House who can be relied upon to laugh at the right time is Mr. Fermand was gentle, long-suffering, apologetic, sympathetic, Lord Clarence Paget. The Government have made a wonderful, and a sudden change in the spirit and demeanour of the hitherto meek and candid Secretary to the Admiralty. Before we can recover from the first blood in him, for he broke out into language against Mr. Fermand which was no unparliamentary, although it was a measure was made which is supposed to involve all sorts of terrors—namely, that the words to be taken down. A very scanty, half unintelligible House, suffered from probable fear of the parliamentary Speaker: and an incident which ought to have been appalling, in a Parliament which was not Parliamentary, was passed over, and place was at once re-established. It is believed that Mr. Fermand will appear in the House to-night (Wednesday) to call Sergeant Vicinus" one a forthright during the present Session.

With unfeigned pleasure we turn from the matter to dwell for a while on the circumstance of the introduction of the Army Estimates by Sir Hartington, on Monday last. The new Secretary for War is not Lord Palmerston's facilities as an administrator was that essential one of knowing when to stop, and when to go on with a speech. When, therefore, Lord Hartington was appointed to the very responsible duty of the War Office, we thought that the House was to have not his capability at once upon trust; and in a short time their confidence was justified by the performance by the new Secretary of his duties with admirable tact, skill, and, with adequate knowledge, a grasp of what he was talking about. But the House of Commons has a way of its own, and it is not to be wondered at that the new Minister from all its members who wish to stand well with it—and it is not to be supposed that there is a single exception—should have felt it a catch that peculiar tone when he first became a prominent personage in the house. The Secretary for War has fully succeeded in acquiring it. Nothing can be more deferential—in the proper and highest sense of the term—than his demeanour towards the House; and while nobody holds his own as a Government official more steadily and to greater effect. In moving the Army Estimates—in an address which occupied a long time—Lord Hartington never made a check, and exhibited rare, arrangement, and acquaintance in his statement, which, indeed, is the very perfection of the art of speaking. Many of the economies which old and experienced members and statesmen passed upon Lord Hartington's proposals were, in fact, economies not very easy, when a War Minister has to develop principles as well as to state facts and figures.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The following abstract the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 4th, the day appointed for the Session, published fully

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, March 4.

No business of public importance was transacted by their Lordships, who only sat about half an hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, March 4.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Bankers' Clearing House Bill

The Marine Bill was brought in and read a first time.

The Earl of DERBY, in moving the second reading of PALMERSTON, in reply to Sir W. Stirling, said that Captain Speke had, no doubt, by his discoveries, added much to our knowledge of Africa, but he (Mr. Layard) thought that the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone were of much greater importance. He confessed he could hardly see what benefit would be conferred on the mass of mankind by the discovery of the sources of the Nile, except that of personal gratification. Dr. Livingstone had encountered great dangers, and discovered things of equal importance to Captain Speke's discoveries, and, besides, was given every attention to the case of Captain Speke, and other cases of a similar character. He (Mr. Layard) would be glad to take any steps in his way of their special recognition.—Sir W. MILES gave notice of his intention to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Nile.

SIR MORTON MONTGOMERY'S SERVICES AT MOROCCO.—Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. Bentinck, said that the services rendered by Sir Morton Montgomery at the time of the late disturbances at Morocco were of the most valuable kind. (Mr. Layard) could not believe that the Sultan gave any sanction to the atrocities which had been committed. Sir Morton Montgomery had certainly succeeded in obtaining a mitigation of those severities and in putting some of the perpetrators to death. Sir Morton Montgomery had a high tribute to the hon. Baronet for having at his advanced age undertaken the duty of proceeding to Morocco, and rendering such important service to his country. The Sultan had consented to yield equal religious rights to the Jews and Christians. Mr. LAYARD said he had no intention to oppose the pensions; nor did he think his heretofore are to those of his own creed, but he thought the House ought to be informed of the facts.

THE LATE MR. MACAULAY'S PENSION.—Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. Treasury whether there was any truth in the following statement, extracted from the *Glasgow Herald*:—"The Secretary to the Treasury has formally applied to the Post Office authorities for permission to discontinue the mail to the town of Cromarty, which has existed for 200 years. It is understood their intention of entering upon negotiations with another company for the use of steamers sailing between Leith and Inverness, in which the new company will not be in readiness to sail even then. The directors are reported to be of opinion that the mail service is not sufficiently remunerative at present to their possession, and will, in all probability, endeavour to effect a change in the arrangements." Mr. LAYARD said that the statement was correct, and that the Post Office authorities had given notice to the Cromarty Company that they would not be held entitled to the mail service after the 31st of March next. The Post Office, he believed, was not bound to continue the service.

CHINA.—Colonel SYKES called attention to the resolutions of County reports touching European settlements in China, and to the Memorial which had been entered at some length into a history of the proceedings of the English in China, contending that the Government had been guilty of a flagrant violation of the natives generally.—Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the plan of the Memorial was good, and contained much valuable information. He thought the House should accept the Opening Address of the Governing British Settlements offered to them at this service, had proved a failure, and both the orders in Council had been issued with the object of forcing the trade with the Chinese had two—namely, cruelty and perfidy. He was informed that steps had been taken to establish a Consular Court at the Bay of Yeddo.

PENAL SERVITUDE.—On the second reading of the Penal Servitude Acts Amendment Bill, Mr. HENLEY moved that the House should go into Committee that day six months. In which the arguments for and against the measure which had been made by the introduction of the bill were repeated by Mr. Beach, Mr. Hardy, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Mowe. The amendment was ultimately withdrawn, and the bill read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Sir John Lawrence's Annuity Bill was read a second time.

Lord Cornwallis inquired why, in the distribution of the Parliamentary grants for the payment of the Kertch and Yenikale Railway, the officers who were not present at the operations were included in the list of those entitled to the prize money.—The Duke of Somerset said that the distribution had been made in accordance with a proclamation of March, 1854, and the existing regulations in such matters.

Lord Granville called the attention of the House to the report of the Select Committee on railway schemes within the limits of the metropolis; and moved that the report be referred to the consideration of the Committee on the Victoria-station and Pimlico-pier, Victoria-station, Railway, Oxford-street and City Railway, London Main Trunk Underground Railway, and Victoria-station and Railway, Chelsea Extension Railway, Battersea Park and Hampstead Junction Railway (Extension to Charing-cross), London Underground Railway, and Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway. On behalf of the Bills he incurred in respect of the said bills is remitted; and that the said report be referred to all the Committees on the said railway bills when the Lords Committee of the metropolis may be referred in the present Session. The motion was ultimately agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Mutiny Bill was brought in and read a first time.

The House went into Committee pro forma on the Warehousing of British Spirits Bill, and the Chairman was instructed to report the bill with no alterations.

The Local Taxation (Provisional Orders) Bill was passed through Committee, with the addition of a clause authorising the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to make use of the sum of £1,000 for that purpose.

The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee.

Mr. O'Hagan obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act (Ireland), 1853, and the Acts amending the same, and to make other provisions in relation thereto.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said the accounts which the Government had received of the invasion of Jutland by the Austrians were to believed the German news wanted to get possession of Fredericia. One reason given for the occupation of Jutland was that the Danish army could not defend Schleswig. The Government thought that the whole military operations hitherto had not been of a character to throw upon the Danish Government the German Governments knew the opinion of her Majesty's Government on the matter, and there was no reason why we should not speak with them openly.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

On going into Committee on the Government Annuities Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the last report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies showed such an unsatisfactory state of those institutions that public attention was directed to the matter, and it appeared to him that it was the duty of the Government to interfere and to amend the law on the subject, by making it operate on a point on which it was now inoperative. The object of the bill was to afford to the working classes of sensible, or assurance for the people, it was abstractedly the duty of the Government to afford them the facilities which had been granted for the use of the Post Office Savings Banks Act, which Parliament had passed. It was not proposed to undertake assurance business to any greater extent than those on which ordinary insurance offices acted. He admitted that Government assurance offices could not be called into existence and business was only to be justified on the ground of preventing evil. The proposed bill had grown out of the necessity of dealing with friendly societies, and, therefore, the Government had thought that they could do the most helpful class of the community. By exempting friendly societies from several duties and taxation, they would practically make their responsible for them; and the form of intervention or remedy now chosen was a simple one, and it was thought that it would answer the end in view. There were friendly Banks—but of giving the poor man a certain security for his investments. If the Government undertook the duty, it would be necessary for them to view to prevent the failure of the institutions. The object of the bill was, in fact, to that object, the Government had peculiar sources for intending parties and rendering the bill easy of application. In the course of his explanation toward assurance societies, he contended that the principal companies were either useless or mischievous in their operations, as they did more by small business roughly by the present bill, and were, in fact, independent even of Government control. Mr. HUBBARD, while he approved the principle of Government assurance societies, he contended that the good associations need not fear the rivalry which the bill would create in country districts. The great security of the advantages of which the people ought not to be deprived if they desired it. Lord STANLEY of Alderley thought that the bill would be of great advantage for obtaining annuities at a moderate rate. He was glad to find that the Government offered were perfect security, greater facilities for preserving policies which were frequently lost through carelessness, and facilities to the migratory habits of the industrial population. In short, there would be no fear of Government interference with the trade to any serious or previous prevailed. The right hon. gentleman then gave several vivid illustrations of the influence of annuities in the case of a certain class of assurance societies, involving, as he contended, insecurity and even fraud. Taking up friendly societies, he contended that the bill would be of the first importance to the people, and in another 20,600. While deprecating the notion that he was opposed to the principle of the measure, he thought it would cost the Government management, and insecurity of the great bulk of the existing societies. He concluded by moving that the bill be committed that day six months. After a long and able debate the measure was proposed.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER explained himself opposed to the measure, considering that it was an invasion of the province of the legitimate business of life insurance.

Lord STANLEY of Alderley said that he was not to be justified in voting against the bill, which, as it was framed, was not to be justified in voting against the bill, which, as it was framed, was not to be justified in voting against the bill, which, as it was framed,

towards the Baltic, and take our sentence from the Government that, in the event of the Austrian navy entering that sea, a British squadron would go to assist them.

The Earl of ELLESMERE could not answer to some more decisive declaration of the intentions of the Government upon this important question before the Easter recess.

Earl GREY confirmed the conduct of the Government in the GERMAN-DANISH question, as shown by the published despatches.

The Earl of HARDWICKE was anxious that Parliament should have the opportunity of reviewing such an opinion upon the question as would strengthen the hands of the Executive.

The Earl of CLARENDON said that the Government had negotiated, they had had to negotiate in a delicate way to use every means in their power not to make matters worse than they were, if it became necessary, to vindicate the honour and interest of this country. He could not consent to lay before the House the course of the diplomatic conduct of the Government by a vote of want of confidence; or, if he thought they should be justified in communicating it into a war, to take the sense of the House upon a resolution expressing that view. The Government could not make war when it was possible that the integrity and independence of Denmark could be secured by other means; neither would they engage in anything by which their own just independence could be maintained. With regard to the movements of the British fleet, the Channel fleet would not have been ordered to sea but for the necessity of its readiness to receive any orders which should be deemed necessary, and it would not be necessary to call out the reserves unless it were certain to be consider the equipment of the Queen's ships.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord Palmerston announced that it was his intention to propose that the House do go into committee on Friday, the 18th inst., should nothing occur to hinder it, until the following Monday fortnight.

Mr. George Cave moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of abolishing turnpike trusts. After a short discussion this proposition was also agreed to.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Bicknell, said that negotiations for a conference were in progress, and when they were concluded the papers would be laid before the House.

The business bill, and the Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill, were also read a third time and passed.

The Lord Advocate moved that the report of the united Committee on metropolitan railways should not be received, but that the matter should again be considered by a Select Committee.

The Land Drainage (Provisional Orders) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Watching of Towns (Ireland) Bill was, after some discussion, withdrawn by Sir Hervey Bruce, M.P., for the present session, in order to be well consider the suggestions which were thrown out by the Irish members, with the view of making the establishment of watches more suitable for the purpose aimed at by the measure.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. W. HARVEY moved the second reading of the Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill, the promoters, perceiving that the time had not arrived, into this country of the metric system, which had, he said, been universally approved in the Continental countries, had been content with a Committee (on whose report the measure was founded), and was framed by the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Ewart, M.P. The Committee had, he said, taken the most liberal and professional evidence that could be procured, and the result was to demonstrate that, after a few years' experience of it, the measure would be converted from a mere system into a supersystem.

Mr. LUSH, in seconding the motion, dwelt on the defects of the present system of weights and measures, and the difficulties it put in the way of scientific classes. He thought that if this bill were adopted a decimal system of coinage would soon follow.

Mr. M. GIBSON deprecated such a radical change as the measure now proposed, and, after having sneered at the decimal system of coinage, moved that the House, by declaring its unfavourable recognition of the evidence that exist between English and foreign weights, measures, and coins, and the great advantage derived by using our own standards, and those connected with our own coins, which would fulfil the requirements of foreign trade. He should not oppose the second reading, but hoped his hon. friend would be content with some more moderate bill than that proposed.

Mr. HERBERT pointed out some of the disadvantages which would arise from having two systems in use, and expressed his opinion that the subject was one which could only be dealt with by the Executive Government.

Mr. ARDERSLEY thought the Government ought to facilitate the introduction of the metric system, and he should support the second reading of the bill, though it was somewhat crude in its present condition.

Mr. T. BAZLEY considered that Government should bring in a compulsory measure, but at present a permissive bill would be the most practicable course.

Mr. WALTER objected to the bill, on the ground that the use of weights and measures of a particular kind ought not to be made a matter of compulsory. He therefore moved that the bill be read that day six months.

Mr. J. B. SMITH supported the measure, and Colonel SYKES, on the ground that it was a recognition of a principle which he hoped to see adopted.

After a few words from Mr. BOUVERIE, and Colonel DUNNE and Mr. Sir Fairfax in favour of the measure, the House divided—For the second reading, 39; against it, 74.

The bill was then read second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Chief Secretary (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Local Mortgage Bank of India Bill and the Indian Roads Bill were read a second time.

Sir John Lawrence's Salary Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.—Mr. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE made a question as to the two charges which had been brought against him by the Chancellor on account of his connection with the insurance company in which he was a director.—The CHANCELLOR said he would again refer to the documents from which he had made his statement, and he would not withdraw from the position he had taken on that subject, and, if he were in error, whether he was in the form or in substance.

THE STATE OF OUR NAVY.

Mr. LAIRD called the attention to what he considered the defective state of our Navy. The British Navy was the largest and most powerful in any of the world, and was, relatively speaking, as large as ever it had been, for none of those we were behind other nations, especially America, which was devoted to peaceful pursuits, though lighter than they ought to be.

Lord C. PAGET differed in opinion with the hon. gentleman, believing the British Navy to be in a most satisfactory condition. He was sure that the American guns were very useful in their "smashing effects," for which the American people had a taste; but the principle of rifling was more interesting and steady velocity our guns were infinitely superior to them. He confessed the Admiralty had been slow in introducing iron-plated ships, but that was to be accounted for in the circumstance mentioned, that we had to board our ships and other ships of the Egyptian affair, and whilst it was necessary to assimilate to the others of our vessels, he was strongly condemned by those of another.

SUPPLY.

The House having afterwards gone into Committee of Supply, £175,000, the half of the money for the purchase redemption of the Danish Sound dues, calculated upon twenty years' purchase, taking the average of the last ten years, was voted.

Several supplementary Army votes for the crews in some of the Military Exchanges of last year were also agreed to.

Mr. Edward Murray, acting manager of the Royal English Opera, has been engaged by Mr. Willert Beale for the management of a concert tour, commencing on the 28th instant.

Mdlle. Carlotta Patti (in conjunction with Herr Jaell, Herr Lasch, and Signor Marchesi), is giving, under the direction of Mr. B. Ullman, a series of concerts in the principal towns of Italy. The first concert took place at Verona on October after the completion of a short professional engagement in Germany.

The weekly returns of the Poor-law Board show that, at the end of January, the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England was 19 per cent less than at the end of January, 1863. The decrease was slight in the Northern districts, but in the Midland counties it was 20 per cent, and in the Western district, but the ratio was raised to 9 per cent by the decrease of 21 per cent on the south-western division, consisting of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Mr. C. Forster has laid before the House of Commons a bill notable for its brevity. The formal preliminary clause is inserted by Act, a certain of the following thirty-four words:—"From and after the passing of this Act no person or corporation shall cause a bonfire to be made or any person or corporation shall cause a bonfire to be made or any squib or other firework to be thrown or fired in any public street or thoroughfare."

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The monthly meeting of the Central Relief Fund was held in the Manchester Townhall on Monday.—the Mayor (Mr. J. E. Bennett) in the chair. The report of the executive committee, which was unanimously adopted, stated that, during the month of the preceding month, there were in the last week of January 34,864 factory operatives working short time, and 34,764 entirely out of work; whereas in January, 1863, the numbers were 9,000 and 4,000 respectively. The committee had been compelled to close the operations of the executive committee to meet once a fortnight instead of once a week for the present. Mr. Bennett, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the general meeting should now meet once in two months instead of monthly as before. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Alderman Heywood, in reply to Dr. Watts, stated that in Ashtyridge there were in the week ending 5th inst. 2,000 persons out of work, 1,000 on short time, 1,000 full work, and fifty-four men on piecework, averaging 10s. 6d. per week.

The Rev. Canon Stowell, in moving a vote of thanks, said he was also told that Mr. Alderman Heywood had stated that the Manchester committee expected that £200 had been received during the week, and that there was a balance at the bankers of £1,600. He was sorry to say that there was not that sum. Mr. Farnall presented his weekly report, which stated that in twenty towns unions there had been relieved 21,227 persons receiving out-door relief in the week ending Feb. 27, as compared with the previous week. The draught of the monthly report to the Poor-law Board showed that on the 27th ult. 19,000 Lancashire reported as the progress of operations in the cotton-manufacturing districts under the Relief Act, 1863. The Mansion House Committee of the Relief Fund met yesterday week.—the Mayor in the chair. The total amount received up to Thursday was £623,950, of which £474,653 had been received from the cotton districts in Lancashire. £310 had been received during the last fortnight.

The widow of Consul Hanson has been granted £100, "as of her Majesty's Civil Service," by the Treasury, on the recommendation of Viscount Palmerston. Mr. Hanson perished, in 1861, in attempting to swim to the Royal Alfred Aid-de-Camp, which was lying off, at the mouth of the Bistreno river, West Africa.

Mr. Thomas Hood, the son of the poet, and *Punch* contributor, is the following copy of a letter recently written by a solicitor to the Mayor of a village not 100 miles from Leicester on a point which is not stated:—"Sir, I beg leave to inform you that I am a candidate for the office of Mayor for my father's death. It is a little accident that I am not a member of the Town Council, but I hope to remedy that defect with which I have the honour to salute you."

The Board of Trade returns of exports for January, 1864, show that during the month 2974 vessels, with a tonnage of 725,275 tons, entered with cargo, and 2,115, with 1,000,000 tons, cleared with cargo. The tonnage in the corresponding month of 1863 was, inward, 619,881; and outward, 956,251. The value of the exports in January, 1864, was £7,195,109; cotton yarn, 1,748,854 lb., value £630,211; cotton manufactures to the value of £2,305,254. The exports of cotton piece goods were 91,639 cwt.; tea, 7,694,310 lb.; sugar (unrefined), 633,145 cwt.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Very confluences of business is followed by proportionate ease in money feeling in the market for Exchequer Securities. The purchases of stock have been on a very moderate scale, and the prices of the leading descriptions have undergone no material alteration. Consols, for account, have ranged between 90¼ and 90¾, and the present quotation is 90¾. The applications for accommodation at the Bank of England have on no occasion been numerous, and the total amount of the week's advances, £1,000,000, is the smallest on record. The interest allowed by the Bank on deposits is as follows:—

Thirty days' bills ..... 2½ per cent. | Four months' bills ..... 3½ per cent.
Two months' bills ..... 3 " | Six months' bills ..... 4 "
Three months' bills ..... 3½ "

The amount in the Bank Exchequer for short periods is about 1 per cent.

On the Continent no change of importance has taken place in the quotations for money. The following are the present rates:—

Paris	3 per cent.	Amsterdam	3 "
Hamburg	4 "	Brussels	3 "
Vienna	6 "	Rotterdam	3 "
Berlin	4 "	Frankfort	3 "
Frankfort	4 "	Madrid	6 "

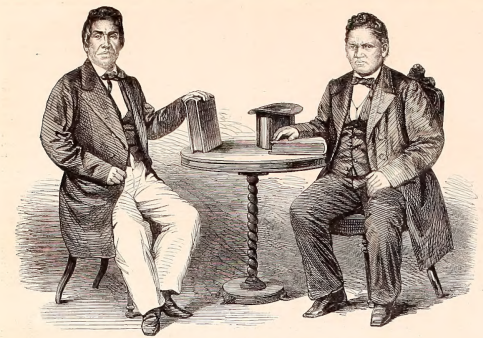
Most of the Continental as well as the American exchanges continue in favour of this country.

The imports of produce and metals have been on a moderate scale, but several quarters of the week have been marked by a fair demand. The following are the imports into the port of London during the week ending Feb. 27:—

The sources of the Board of Trade for January are very favourable. They show an increase of £1,000,000 in the value of the exports, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and of £2,000,000 in the imports.

The stock of bullion in the New York banks still continues to decline; but we notice that the Bank of England has received considerable supplies of gold from the interior of the United States.

On Monday Canada, for Money, were done at 91 to 91½; Bills, for Account, 91½ to 91¾; Ditto, for Money, 91¾ to 92; Ditto, for Account, 92 to 92¼. On Tuesday Bills, for Account, 91½ to 91¾; Ditto, for Money, 91¾ to 92; Ditto, for Account, 92 to 92¼. On Wednesday Bills, for Account, 91½ to 91¾; Ditto, for Money, 91¾ to 92; Ditto, for Account, 92 to 92¼. On Thursday Bills, for Account, 91½ to 91¾; Ditto, for Money, 91¾ to 92; Ditto, for Account, 92 to 92¼. On Friday Bills, for Account, 91½ to 91¾; Ditto, for Money, 91¾ to 92; Ditto, for Account, 92 to 92¼. New Three per Cents, 1865, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 73; Red Six Per Cents, 1868, 101; Ditto, 1870, 101; Ditto, 1871, 101; Ditto, 1872, 101; Ditto, 1873, 101; Ditto, 1874, 101; Ditto, 1875, 101; Ditto, 1876, 101; Ditto, 1877, 101; Ditto, 1878, 101; Ditto, 1879, 101; Ditto, 1880, 101; Ditto, 1881, 101; Ditto, 1882, 101; Ditto,

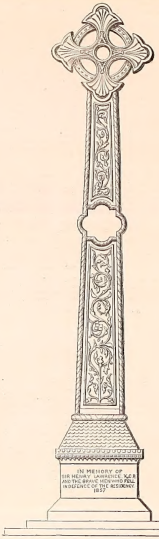


THE AMBASSADORS FROM MADAGASCAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

swords and revolvers. The following is an index to the different styles of uniform represented in our Engraving, which are arranged from left to right:—1. Full dress, with helmet. 2. Uniform worn on board ship. 3. Summer uniform (mid-day). 4. Mounted winter uniform (without cloak). 5. Full dress, with forage-cap. 6. Patrol uniform (morning and evening). 7. Winter uniform (dismounted).

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE LUCKNOW MEMORIAL.

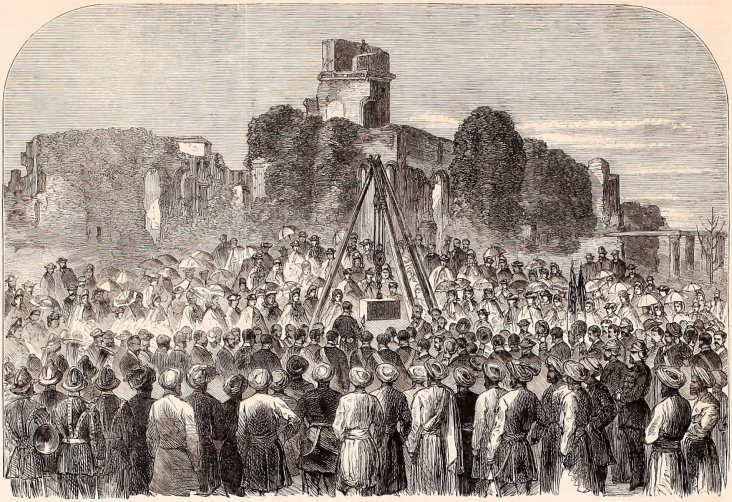
On the opposite page will be found two Engravings, from photographs taken at Lucknow and sent us by the last Indian mail. One of them is a View of the Burial-ground in the Baley Guard; the other represents the scene which took place there on Saturday, the 2nd of January, when the first stone of a monument was laid to commemorate the sufferings and death of those English men, women, and children, who perished during the siege of the Residency, from the 30th of June, 1857, to its first relief by Outram and Havelock on the 22nd of November in that year. The two great names, however, of Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Henry Havelock, with those of many another good and gallant soldier, are fairly to be included in this list. The subscription to defray the cost of this monument was first started in 1860, but has not been very rapidly pushed forward: it has been chiefly raised among the English residents in that province, though some few contributions were received from members of the civil and military services in other parts of India. No subscriptions were asked in England, and none were even accepted from the natives of India. The Maharajah of Jeypoor, for instance, had generously subscribed, but was induced to transfer his donation to the Lawrence Asylum. The Freemasons' lodges in the province made some grants of money, and undertook the arrangements for laying the foundation-stone. This ceremony was performed by Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., Judicial Commissioner of Oude; Mr. Wingfield, the chief of the provincial administration, being absent; Sir George was assisted by the Worshipful Master of the Freemasons' Lodge, with certain brothers of the craft, who bore the mystic symbols of their commission—the square, the column, the standard, the corn, wine, and oil, the book of constitutions, and volume of the sacred law. The clergy, represented by the Rev. M. R. Burge and five others, Captain Fenwerton and the members of the memorial committee, the civil and military officers of Government, and other residents at Lucknow, or visitors, held their due places in the procession; and among the ladies, on a platform erected for their use, were fifteen or sixteen who had themselves been shut up in the siege of Lucknow, in 1857, and had shared the trials and dangers of those who died before the day of relief. Sir George and Lady Couper were indeed of this number, as well as Colonel and Mrs. Barwell, Major and Mrs. Aitken, and others present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. General M'Duff, C.B., commanding the garrison at Lucknow, with



DESIGN FOR THE LUCKNOW MEMORIAL.



FOREIGN GUARD OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKIN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE LUCKNOW MEMORIAL.

his Staff, and Colonel Patton, commanding a guard of about five hundred of the 107th, 5th Lancers and Artillery, represented the Army on this occasion. A special religious service was read by the Rev. Mr. Burge; the stone was laid and lowered with due masonic formalities; and Sir George Couper delivered a feeling and impressive speech. The proceedings closed with prayer. The intended monument is a column forty feet high, ornamented with scroll sculpture, and surmounted by an Iconic cross. The design, originally intended for Cawnpore, is by Mr. Gilbert Scott. Its cost is estimated at about £1200. It was selected by Mr. Thornhill, Commissioner of Allahabad. We engrave it on the preceding page from a lithograph supplement to the *Oudh Gazette* of Jan. 5.



THE BURIAL-GROUND AT LUCKNOW.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Jan. 30, at Buenos Ayres, South America, the wife of Edward Hammond Gregory, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Church Lawford Rectory, near Rugby, the wife of the Rev. Charles Bree, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Famham, Surrey, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick L. C. Fagan, late Scots Fusilier Guards, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at 45, Pentonville-road, N., the wife of Walter Smith, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at 11, Millbank-street, the wife of Mr. R. W. Page, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at No. 7, Eaton-place South, the wife of Henry Pownall, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at 48, Bryanston-square, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at 27, Cumberland-square, Hyde-park, Mrs. George Hooper, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at 4, Belgrave-square, the Lady Boston, of a daughter.

On the 8th ult., at Bellary, India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Loftus Steele, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

On the 9th ult., at New Park, in the county of Kilkenny, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Bell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th ult., at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, Canada West, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. H. Grasett, Edward Gurney Howell, Esq., Clarkston Rural Dean, second son of Colonel John Howell, of the Royal Mills, Ipsley, Leicestershire, to Isabella Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of the late Major Vincent Eyre, Royal Regiment, of Hodnet, in the county of Salop.

On the 8th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Charles Wodehouse, Rector of Hardwick, Norfolk, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Duff, Bart., Coldstream Guards, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B.

On Dec. 28, 1863, at Tynabad, Oude, by the Rev. E. Tandy, Robert Thomas Boyce, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Regiment, to Georgiana Ellen Hunter, second daughter of the late Major-General H. Carnegy, C.B., of Lucknow.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Canterbury, after a few hours' illness, Francis Keller, eldest daughter of Edward Rawson, Esq., Advocate-General, Natal Bridge.

On the 4th ult. at Bellary, India, Martha, wife of Lieutenant-General J. Lindsay Steele, Madras Army, and eldest surviving daughter of Captain R. Litchfield, R.A., of Cheltenham.

On the 4th inst., at her residence, the Manor House, Great Bedwyn-road, Bath, Lavinia Margaret, the beloved wife of the late Archd. Campbell, Esq., of Lochnell, Argyleshire, and of Upper Harley-street, London.

On the 5th inst., at her residence, 12, Gay-street, Bath, Mrs. Admiral Farrington.

On the 6th inst., at 45, Upper Gloucester-street, James Mause, Esq., aged 73.

On the 6th inst., suddenly, the Hon. Thomas Hutton George Farmer, aged 51.

On the 7th inst., at Knightsbridge, Mr. Daniel Thos. Lowndes, in the 76th year of his age.

On the 8th inst., at Leverton, Blackheath, Margaret, widow of William Bridges, Esq., aged 73.

On the 8th inst., at Bromsberrow, universally beloved and lamented, Ann Spencer, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hughes, and daughter of the late Lord Sondes.

On the 9th ult., Thomas Arthur Cotton, Esq., M.D., youngest son of the Rev. Nathaniel Cotton, formerly Rector of Sandringham, Norfolk, aged 29 years.

On the 8th inst., at No. 3, Halkin-street West, Belgravesquare, the Right Hon. Frederick Temple Hamilton, in the county of Wexford, aged 75.

On the 9th inst., at No. 20, Montagu-square, W., London, Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S., aged 79.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Last Nights of Balfe at 8 o'clock. Every Royal English Opera at Seven-quarters of Nine LOUISA PYNE and HARRY CORBETT. Every Evening at 7 o'clock, the Grand Ballet, in Two Acts, entitled LA FILLE DE MARBRE, by Mdlle. DIAMOND, and Grand Act of THE PUNJAUB'S DAUGHTER. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, the Grand Allegorical Spectacle Opera of THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Balfe by Special Command. Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, the Grand Opera of BALFE'S Irish melodies, with Tyrolese, Swedish, Hungarian, and Polish Airs, by Operatic Artists. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Operatic of ZANETTO (Balfe). Last Nights.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Mr. Sheridan Mann, HENRY HASLEHURST, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Patron of Lord Rivers's Choral Society of 300 Voices.—Every Evening at Seven-quarters past Seven, the Grand Opera of THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. SUNDAY, and during the Week, the Performances will commence with a Drama of importance, in which Miss FOUR MONTGOMERY will appear. The Rose Story is still unsung. To be followed by Lord Byron's Choral Drama of CAIN, with Mr. Charles Dillon, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Ashmore, Mr. Wright, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hall, Mr. Aynsley, Mr. Ashcroft, Mr. Ackmore, Murray, H. Leclercq, Healy, and Mrs. E. Falconer. To conclude with the Farce of ALADDIN. Mr. Charles Dillon, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Stuart, Mr. G. Bel

NEW MUSIC.

HENRY FARMER'S JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN. CHOIR. The celebrated Hymn, for the Choir. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars; and 123, Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S DANISH NATIONAL HYMN. Price 3s. "One of the most effective and best sounding pieces of the sacred composer." London: J. WILLIAMS, 11 Holborn-bars; and Cheapside.

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HENRY FARMER'S NEW VIOLIN SOLOS, with Accompaniments for Pianoforte. Price 2s. each. No. 1. Love's Journey. No. 2. La Jeune Fille. No. 3. Rosalia, the Prairie Flower. No. 4. Myrtle Leaf, waltz for the piano. No. 5. Bring me a thistling tale. "If choice to be a daisy." Price 2s. 6d. London: J. WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars; and Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Price 3s. each. "The Rosebud Polka," the most useful and best performing piece the Publishers have seen. London: J. WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars; and Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S GEORGIANA VALSE. Illustrated by J. BRANDARD. Price 2s. Side and Duet. Solo, Duet, and Orchestra. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars; and 123, Cheapside.

HENRY FARMER'S CHRISTMAS QUADRILLE. Price, Solo, 2s.; Duet, 3s.; Septet, 3s.; Orchestra, 4s. (Postage). This beautiful Quadrille Sounds as unrivalled popularity.—London: WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars.

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W. KUHE'S BOLD MARCO. Sung by M. Faulkner in "Del Pericolo." Transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 4s. London: JEWELL WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars; and 123, Cheapside.

W. KUHE'S YE BANKS AND BRAES. Price 4s. This is a most brilliant arrangement for the Pianoforte, and far from being difficult of execution. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars, and 123, Cheapside.

"WAITAWHILE," and "THE LISP OF LOVE." Spanish paradise song. "Very low, honeyed and go to." Price 2s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars; and 123, Cheapside.

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THE GREAT ROSSE TELESCOPE.—Dr. Lee, the Vice-President of the Royal Institution, has a very satisfactory statement of his opinion with reference to the Great Telescope, which will be found in the Athenæum of this week. The Committee of the Royal Institution, at a meeting on WEDNESDAY, have the kindness to forward one of their by-laws to strangers at their earliest convenience, and the Secretary will be happy to forward a ticket to the Lectures, to Members and Inventors of the £5 Entrance, to Members-elect, and Subscribers.

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CHAPPELL and CO.'S SMALL MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To announce pianoforte the most perfect instrument of its class. The Cottage Pianoforte in the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at the price, ever manufactured. The touch is elastic, the tone full and sympathetic, and the case elegant. Pianofortes exported to any country where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the English nobility and gentry who have left England for a time, on account of the economy in the first instance, and the facility with which they can be disposed of. Price 35 guineas, in handsome rosewood case.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE is constructed in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possesses a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 30 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 41 guineas in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 41 guineas.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 50 guineas.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 60 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 60 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 70 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 70 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 80 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 80 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 90 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 90 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 100 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 100 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 110 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 110 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 120 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 120 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 130 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 130 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 140 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 140 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 150 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 150 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 160 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 160 guineas.
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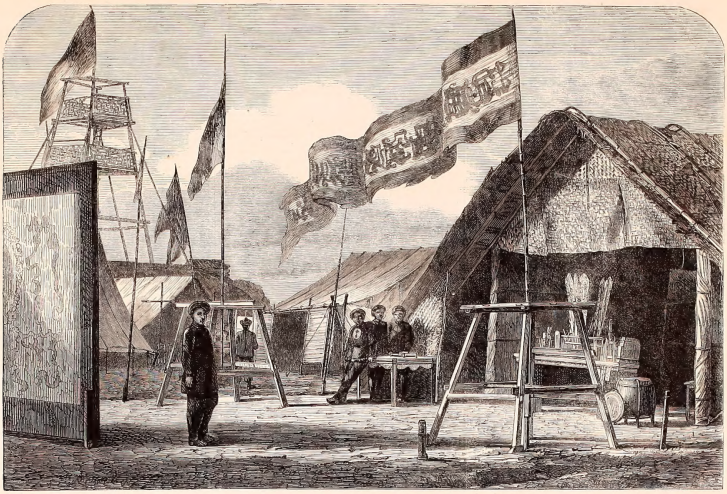
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 180 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 180 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 190 guineas, in rosewood, or in walnut wood, with the full compass of seven octaves, and possessing a full, rich, and sympathetic tone, with a pure and elastic touch. The workmanship throughout is of the most perfect description, and the case is elegant in design. The Pianoforte is strongly recommended to the notice of the public, as it is the best instrument of its class that can be produced. Price 190 guineas.
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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIAN

THE TAEPING REBELLION IN CHINA.



ENTRANCE TO CHING-WANG'S TENT, SOO-CHOW.



INSIDE OF THE STOCKADE AT SOO-CHOW, WHERE CHING-WANG WAS BEHEADED.—SEE PAGE 265.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In this nineteenth century people are debating whether those who seek an audience with his Holiness the Pope do verily and indeed kiss his Holiness's toe. A French paper having given an account of this ceremony, Sir George Bowyer, "our English knight"—ever like a new proselyte, ready to do battle for his adopted faith, stoutly denies it. It is useless that at Cologne and Antwerp we have seen Popes' slippers, with a jewelled hole for the protrusion of the great toe; it is useless, too, that we have heard of a number of rubles the price set upon a white satin slipper which great foreign jewellers have made for Holinesses to wear and subsequently to sell; Sir George is to be believed, it is the hand, and not the toe or slipper, that is kissed. So we thought on Monday, but on Tuesday we read that the Correspondent of the Pope established the truth of the first assertion; and another letter, from Alessandro Gavazzi, stated that kissing the sacred foot or slipper *kissing is a comodo cue qui sono* to approach his humblest of Holiness".* And why not? If his Holiness is, in the full belief of the devout, any title to the position he assumes, surely one should approach him with the utmost humiliation. Sir George Bowyer retires from the contest discomfited. An injudicious friend is worse than an enguy. When will he learn the wisdom contained in Talleyrand's maxim, "point de zèle"?

The Fenians, who have given rise to one or two Thackerayan imitations of Irish bulls, have also produced a Fenian Punch. "Who once raged like a line (lion) "on the "Shannon Shore," but who has taken the immediate advice in the most recent of passages to his Fenian or Finian friends. "Don't," says he in effect, "don't, my friends, exile, for the Northern Review [it is a Republican] way to free Ireland by getting kilt in America. The Federals only use you, and crush you; put you to the front in the fight, that they may, at this time, say, O Brien the King: and he calculates that upwards of 200,000 Irish have been cruelly "used up" on American soil. That this advice will affect Yankee recruiting to any great extent is not like words have done so is supposed from the fact that the recruiting sergeants have been shipping hordes of Germans and Scandinavians by the laws of the Yankee war. Is it not a pity that the German and the Celt did not slowly Emerson, and, in the meantime, cease from the coarse bodies of the German and Irish are made purposely to manure the soil for the American inoffensive and peaceful Yankee?

And how "do you keep your health?" as Mrs. Lincoln said to Mr. Sala, but which question we answer not, for it is a question which the Freedom itself, Really, Sir, not very well. The South is set in a state of disintegration, but although it is disintegrated it is not for a purpose. Charleston is *not* taken, and, indeed, not one firm step forward has been made by the Federals. Moreover, one of the Southern commissioners is here in London debating, or, rather, ready to debate with Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon the expediency of recognition. Surely this is a sign that Confederation must be alive now to the hopelessness of their dream of secession. Surely every blood has been spilt that can be spilt, every cruelty that have been vented and shed. In the mean time, too, the deterioration of American society must have been enormous, for the war has taught excess and corruption on the other; sudden fortunes by illicit dealings, bloody prizes, springing up on every side, and the rich and stalwart merchants of the old and honourable school falling quickly to decay; these are not sights which tend to purity. We, in the old Yankee at this last hour let their "wayward sisters go in peace," or we will they cannot be "bitter cast," as a sister of the South assuredly to themselves than to their opponents, who are already assuredly better under the "direct cost of adversity"? By-the-way, one ought to notice the clear photographic muniment and statistics of Mr. Sala's pen-pictures of "America in a state of war." Nothing has ever been done in this way in the past, and, assuredly, we have little about the war, and for two very good reasons, let us add. In the first place, the press has not had the free run of the camps of the people during its progression; and, in the second, it is absolutely at its standstill, as we may gather from the fact that Punch, in the *Times*, which specifically concern it.

So we are told there is to be a new Holy Alliance, and that the three eagles have put their double or single heads together and laid the deformities of the dove down" Lilienstolz and Schleswig, it is not Holstein this time. Prussia, Austria, and Russia form the combination of the first moment of Denmark, and, as matters go, seem quite ready to wipe her out of the map of Europe. Poor Scandinavia, she stands still. What will she move? We are not now witnessing the crushing of Poland: we are looking on at the fall of Denmark, which very like it. It is unpleasantly near home, too; even self-interest, if nothing else, should make us stir, should make us, at least, put on all its weight into the scale—" if not sided, then alone," to quote Lord Russell—in spite of the peace party and the sympathy for the Regio, upon whom the Germans count. Lords Derby, Shaftesbury, Ripon, Ellenborough, many foremost men in the House of Commons, some half dozen of the leading newspapers, bitterly feel England's present position, and, in turn, must have pretended that the body of the people feel with them.

So the Imperial treasury has to go on with the 18,000 for Colonel Crawley's trial! Was there ever money so wasted. No man pays for a luxury with any pleasure, and, assuredly, there is a fortune thereby: but to pay a vast sum for a process which everybody felt was, in the beginning, simply the clever invention of a scoundrel, and for one in which the actual question was avoided, must seem to every thinking mind something monstrous. Mr. Crawley is dead—broken by poor law, counsel for losing your cause, a jockey for selling the race, a painter for a picture which is a libel on the fair fame of young true health, or an apothecary for drugs which poison your wife, it is enough, but why not hold back and to pay £18,000 for that elaborate trial, which everybody felt to be a farce.

From literary and artistic echoes there are each faint sounds to be obtained that, unless we unite them into the form of answers to leading questions to them, we should obtain nothing. The reign of the pantomime is over, but Mr. Phelps' production of "Twelfth Night" that wonderful play which Lord Byron thanked Heaven could not be produced upon the stage. His Lordship, in his fear of the stage's spoiling the bards, and hence his reward, "Manfred" is worth seeing, not as the *Times* says, on account of the blank verse, which is by no means indeed, and whereas too frequently we may say with Pope, "And less her words than actions we can dull line excuse," on this occasion the illustration is "less because the declamation is powerful and earnest, the scenery correct, and Miss Cooper's Viola, under her sentence of one week in a tone so pure and so entrancing that, once heard, it can not easily be forgotten. Whilst about things theatrical we may notice that Mr. Boucicault has made a good hit in the character of Sir Adrian—"a Duke of Liverpool," that Miss Bateman will retire for a week during Passion Week, that Mr. Buckstone is "on" or "off" as he will, and that a very handsome present has been made to Mrs. Mountain, the actress, and Philip with his children and the "Little Sister" in church. The sad, stricken countenance of the young father, the rapt, earnest gaze of his little boy, the fervent and prayerful humiliation of the "Little Sister" before an Almighty Judge, were never better told upon paper, either in colour or in ink. We have seen that M. Delaroche can paint silence, and that to the subtle pencil of Holman Hunt an awakened conscience was laid bare; here, in this fine work the artist, taking inspiration from a few tender words, has placed before us by his wondrous skill Pentence, Repentance, and Prayer.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF MULREADY'S COLLECTED WORKS.

TO-DAY (Saturday) such a collection of pictures, drawings, and sketches by the late patriarch of British Art, William Mulready, is opened to the public at the South Kensington galleries as will certainly prove to many admirers a surprise, and to many a revelation. The works have been brought together from every discoverable source, and perhaps no artist was ever so completely exemplified. In a collection so comprehensive and chronologically arranged almost every individual sequence is valuable and significance is could hardly possess when seen singly. Our chief duty in reviewing such a series is to point out how a long life's labours especially as we recently gave a biographical sketch of the painter) repute to the artist that instruction which comparison with such ample materials is so well calculated to impart.

We say the collection is almost complete. We could, however, have wished that the artist's own opinion had been taken as a criterion in high art with which Mulready, in common with many other artists, commenced his public career. Such works as "The Seven Ages," for example, "Polyphemus and Ulysses" and "The Disobedient Prodigal" were in the exhibition of the Society of Arts, and of the British Society of Arts in 1848. But at the date of our visit to South Kensington none of these were to be found. Mr. Mulready's miniature, which was left in a postage-label, which was laughed at by *Mr. Punch*. A single sample of the few fitness portraits executed by Mulready which had been sent to the exhibition it was proposed to reject. These works we would not, in free, show the artist's special powers, being out of the ordinary course of his practice and inclination. Moreover, such a room is instructive—his failures equally with his successes. If anyone will look at the "Giving Water" and "Bathers" in the first room we think it a mistake. Mulready himself was of so humble, honest, and genial a character that he would have been the first to wish, in a general exhibition of his works, to place his indifferent as well as his best works.

It is not easy to go back in imagination to the date of a painter's earliest pictures, and to realise the influences that characterise his genius and even gaiety, mixing in society and cheerily labouring day by day with his contemporaries. Mulready, for instance, we recollect that Mulready was only a year younger than Wilkie; and that the "Cut Finger" and "Idle Boy" the earliest picture in this collection, was exhibited by the young Irish artist at the rooms of the Royal Academy the same year (1804) that the Scotch artist painted his "Village Politicians." It is in the contrast of such facts and the dates of Mulready's early works and the state of contemporary art in Ireland that we can appreciate the merit of the Irish painter's early efforts reflect the characteristics and indicate the tendencies of contemporary art. He was a child of his time, and, while also studying and imitating what had already been done that time two great artists were engaged on their respective styles, Wilkie in the direction of landscape the other to figures, which will, we believe, by the future historian of British Art be considered the founder of an original and genius. In Mulready's early works there is a lingering reminiscence of the old manner of an almost uniform impasto, or body of paint, which was introduced by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and carried to excess by his imitators. After 1810, and, probably, chiefly owing, to the influence of Wilkie, we find a more thin and free method of painting is apt to produce is diminished by a more general adoption of the principles of colour. The subject is first painted in light and shade with a full brush, and the colours are afterwards glazed in, preserved in the shadows as pure as possible from any admixture of opaque colour. This is the true method, instead of an artificial, colourless character. And, as the browns used by English painters are, for the most part, transparent preparations of asphaltum, cracks are the necessary consequences. If the visitor wishes to see in this respect a remarkable instance, the nodes of painting just described, he will find them in the "Cryps" and "Bathers" in the first room, and "The Wolf and the Lamb," on the one hand, and in "The Origin of a Fancy Ball" and "The Sonnet" on the other. The Dutch painters—Ostade, Jan Steen, &c., in figure-subjects; Hobbema, Paul Potter, &c., in landscape—were the models which were adopted in most of the works produced by Mulready during the first twenty years of his career. The "Bathers" and "Cryps" above cited, do not appear to aim at the luminousness of De Hooghe or the magic and much subtler quality of Cuyp, but they struggle hard to do so. It seems seldom to have sought the airy and suggestive touch which, in the works of Wilkie, Etty, and, later, of Mr. Frith, and brilliancy of Rubens, Velasquez, and other great masters. Mulready's touch is generally hard, searching, especially, all is carefully touched, often "stippled," precise, and sometimes laboured. Such qualities crowded rather than relied upon for effect. In this respect there is a marked difference in the "Idle Boy."

What we have said of Mulready's early practice will we think, be found to be borne out by a comparison of the following interesting examples:—A little piece of still-life, "A Pitcher and Bottle" (1806?), "The Sleeping Fisherman" (1809), and the two pictures of "The Battle" (1809), and sketch for the same; "The Music Lesson," with the figures of Lord Kitchener and Lady Sarah Lennox, portraits of the Regency, leaning over a young and beautiful lady at a piano,—the "Sonnet" (1810), and "Boys Playing Leap-frog" (1810)—are important in the series. Dutch-looking little picture. During this early period (in 1809) Mulready exhibited "Returning Fishermen from the Alehouse," the picture which, with a new landscape background, reappeared in the exhibition of 1842, and is here in the national collection. The majority of the works of this period are, however, unfinished. "The Interior of a Stable," "St. Alban's Hampstead Heath; two or three of Kensington Gravel Pits, one of which is figures, and the other, a landscape, are full of power and effect, solidity, delicacy, and fidelity to nature; another very admirable work is "The Fight Interrupted" (1815), the painter—always remembering that he was a colourist—has here given more than are qualities equal to some of the finest and purest in the works of Lely and Kneller. Another picture of the same year is that of his work, we have the "Punch" (1812), picture and study, the original of which, we believe, is in the "Boys Fishing," beautiful in composition and many points of execution, and "The Sale of a Horse" (1814), remarkable as indicating not only a looser manner of handling, in which he did not long afterwards indulge, but a greater freedom in colouring, and an occasionally unpleasant opposition of red and green, and other complementary colours, which, however, never produced a disagreeable excess. In "The Fight Interrupted" (1815), the painter—always remembering that he was a colourist—has

MUSIC.

The lessee of the Royal Italian Opera has put forth his prospectus of the season about to begin. The following are the particulars especially interesting to the public. Mdlle. Adelina Patti will return with fresh laurels, gathered during the recess at Madrid, at Frankfort (during the late Congress of Sovereigns), and at Paris, in addition to the characters in which she has already performed, she will appear in Susanna in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and in Margherita in Gounod's "Faust." Mdlle. Pauline Lucca, who appeared a few times at the end of last season with great eclat, will reappear and will perform the part of Selika in "L'Africaine," Margherita in "Faust," Cherubino in the "Nozze di Figaro," Ma. Fund in Spanish (new to this country), and Azucena in "Il Trovatore." Mdlle. Titiens is "L'Etoile du Nord." Mdlle. Emilia Lagrua will make her first appearance, early in the season, in "Norma." Among other great parts she will perform the principal character in Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," which was specially composed for her during her engagement at St. Petersburg. The following performers of note will also appear for the first time in the course of the season:—Mdlle. Gordini (from Milan), Mdlle. Lali (from Lisbon), Mdlle. Garulli (from Milan), Signor Scalese (from Paris), Signor Attri (from Florence), and Herr Michael Costa (from Berlin). The latter, who appeared a few times last season, will engage and perform Maestro in the "Provinciali," Arnoldo in "Guglielmo Tell," and John of Leyden in the "Prophete." In addition to these new engagements the principal members of the company in former seasons—Mdlle. Marie Battu, Mdlle. Antonietta Fricci, Mdme. Dalile, Signor Ronconi, Signor Graziani, Signor Neri Baraldi, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Mario, Signor and Mdme. Tagliafico, Mdme. Rodersdorff, Signor Lorodan, and Signor Neri-Baraldi—will be retained. Mr. Costa (we need scarcely add) retains his post at the head of the orchestra. The season will commence on Tuesday, March 22nd. The subscription will consist of forty nights. The performance will be four times a week—on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

At Her Majesty's Theatre the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, has also published the prospectus of the arrangements for his season, which commences on Saturday, April 2. The company, as announced in the list of engagements, will include the established favourites of last season, together with other performers of European celebrity. Of the last three not hitherto appeared in England. Of the number of the first two Mdlle. Artot and Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, the latter, a young lady of extraordinary promise, who has studied under Signor Garcia, Meyerbeer, Marco, Signor and Mdme. Tagliafico, Mdme. Rodersdorff, Signor Lorodan, and Signor Neri-Baraldi—will be retained. Mr. Costa (we need scarcely add) retains his post at the head of the orchestra. The season will commence on Tuesday, March 22nd. The subscription will consist of forty nights. The performance will be four times a week—on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

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THE MAGAZINES.

THE eyes of all magazine readers will this month be turned to the commencement of Mr. Thackeray's new story in the *Cornhill Magazine*. Expectation will this time be surpassed rather than disappointed. We cannot, indeed, concur with Mr. Dickens in the comparative rank he has just chosen to accord his fragment among its author's works; compared with "Vanity Fair" or "Pendennis," it is as a delicate miniature to a crowded historical picture. But it is a pattern of quiet masterly handling—clear, incisive, and powerful, without aggravation of effect. The style is essential, speaking, in its carelessness, many grace, of the consummate care attained by long practice. None of the characters seem to have yet emerged from the first chapters into Hogarthian notoriety, but they are all drawn with a firm and vivid touch. The description of the old Colonel, with his gentlemanly and yet rough manners, all must rejoice to see Thackeray taking leave of Art with a work in a new way so worthy of it. The scene is evidently before him as a picture, and the style of that novel was doubtless better suited to the amusing reader than the present, which has the exuberant vivacity of his earlier works. "The Small House at Allington" has those manifold indications of a wind-up. One chapter of the three must needs be occupied, for the sake of the reader, with the fortunes of the Lady Alexandra, after ten weeks' trial of her. The magic of Mr. Trollope has almost deserted him in the present instance. The interest in the real life would have abandoned his great experiment so easily. Pride, we think, would have submitted to the humiliation of Polly. But no such objection can be urged against the little episode of Mr. Palliser and Lady Dumbello, which is terminated by two letters written at the parties concerned would certainly have written, but which no one but Mr. Trollope could have written so well. The most remarkable new sentimental chapter, Mr. Trollope's really excellent talent for the pathetic has hitherto been shown chiefly in reference to the female character. Of the magnanime are below the usual mark, the only ones in any degree noticeable being the continuation of "Margaret Denzil" and the smart reference to Agamemnon's daughter. The latter has much of truth in the latter. Furniture is generally uninteresting, often heavy, matching the subject. Ornamental accessories are sparingly pretentious, all are more or less the victims of conventionalities. Still, many of the pictures are remarkably good, and the artist is always agree with him on matters of taste. Cheap secondhand furniture is not necessarily bad, and there is a great deal of art with in drawing-room chair that threatened to break down beneath the weight. The "Cornhill" is, on the whole, a remarkably good number, partially carpeted, unless the carpet be in stripe; and that there is much good reason for a difference of opinion as to the merit of a drawing-room, and the furniture a general more substantial.

Macmillan proffers a varied and interesting, if not a very striking, number. Mr. Kingsley's paper on Westward Ho! is a most excellent narrative and dislocated interest that marred "Ravenshoe." It is, however, very much in the style of "Hypatia," and the description of the Allingham contributes an exceedingly clever eclogue, in which Master Greenacre, the "Poetical Publisher," is the most amusing of one William Shakspeare, a.b. 1597—a capital bit of rustic painting in singularly pure English. Mr. Hughes's "Memoir of Alexander Ressels's "Sit Down in the Lowest Room"—a piece full of that quaint humour in a dissenting minister's composition, whose responsive influence of external circumstances which constitutes the vital principle of wit. Mr. Hughes has also a delightful "Commentary on a mere essay and feeling. "The Competition Wallah" vindicates Sir Charles Wood, and the Government policy from the charges of the Indian and the sinew of India as so much raw material to be worked up by her conquerors. We are indebted to Mr. Macleren for a very amusable paper on "Contemporary Literature of Germany," and to an anonymous writer for a lucid exposition of the recent judgment of the Privy Council.

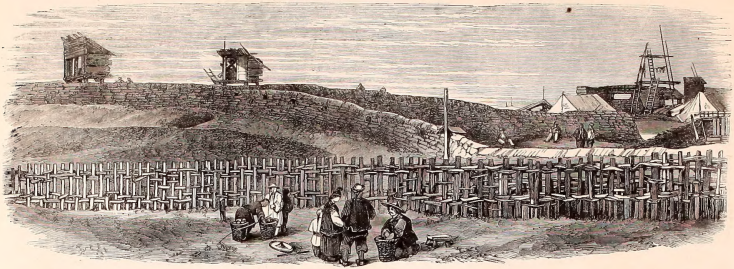
Fraser has also a quiet and useful number. The most remarkable article in that is a discussion on the position of the French Emperor for a European congress, where the disingenuousness of the attempt to make Napoleon III. the champion of the Pope, while Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Prussia all declined to take part in it, is admirably shown. "The Commentaries of Julius Cæsar," which Fraser has determined should not be the case. Miss Cobbe has brought together some very interesting facts relative to women's wrongs really belong to Louis Napoleon himself. The naval contributor seems to be "Nauticus," and his paper on the Navy is "Nauticus" that the controversy will soon be decided by experiment. The "Letter from a Conservative Reformer" is very able, but we suppose that the very essence of the dispute between Denmark and the Confederation is that the former will not reform. The Diet has once useless and iniquitous to persist in forcing upon a million of intelligent men a system of government which they do not approve of.

The only marvel is how such enlightened views ever found their way into *Blackwood*, the habitual scaffer at the claims of nationalities and the usual humourist at the expense of the Poles. Even the quarrel between Denmark and the German Powers, constitute quite another question, and is not to be settled by a single article. The "Tory Butler," though the writer has chosen to represent his principal personage as a Radical, is very amusing. The saying of the Tory butler must inevitably disappoint expectation.

The *Victoria Magazine* is a feeling poetical tribute to its late ornament, the lamented Miss Procter. A tasty records her experiences of "Life in the Far Country." "Famine in Connaught Chase" improves considerably, and might be made a very tolerable novel-length without extension. Miss Rogers' "Lucy Rogers" contributes a pretty epilogue from Syria, and Miss Pfeiffer supplies remarks on the "Present Subject of Female Emigration." The "Egyptian Journal is continued, with no symptoms of a termination; nor are we in any hurry for the completion of a work so replete with useful information and so pleasantly written. The monthly article which presents us with every variety of opinion, and the caution which is the result of experience, is very good in its way this month.

Temple Bar is sufficiently agreeable; the two novels are ably conducted, and the "Memoirs of a Stage Manager" is a very interesting contribution to the serial literature of its class. There are several good miscellaneous papers, and the "Literature of Germany" is a remarkably French manner and its detection, and "A Winter at Rome." "The Lady's Mile" is in the light and airy style of the *Cornhill* and the *London Journal* style of fiction, and will surely be an immense success for that periodical. "Lucy Rogers" is a remarkable one. "A Curious Public Character" is a well-told anecdote of a lunatic, and

THE TAEPING REBELLION IN CHINA.



OUTSIDE OF THE STOCKADE WHERE CHING-WANG WAS BEHEADED.

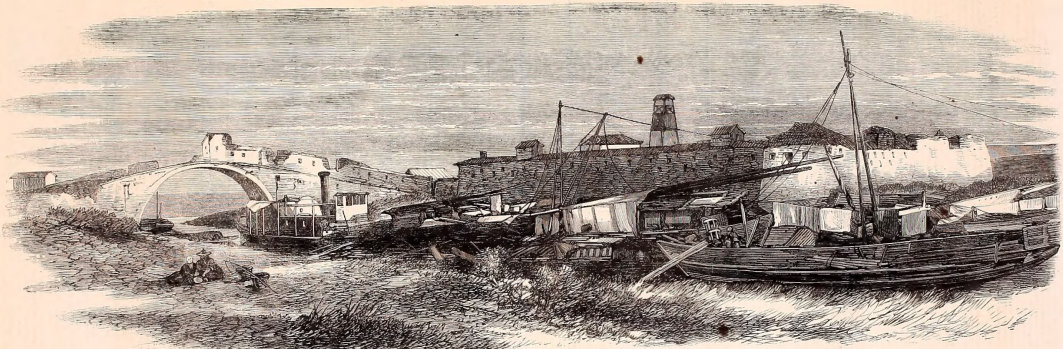


INTERIOR OF THE WALLS OF SOO-CHOW.



TROOPS OF THE QUINSAN GARRISON, UNDER MAJOR GORDON, FORMING SQUARE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE TAEPING REBELLION IN CHINA.



FORTIFIED BRIDGE, SOO-CHOW.

We present this week a series of eight photographic views, engraved on the accompanying pages, illustrative of the capture of the Chinese town of Soo-Chow by the Imperialist troops, under Major Gordon; and the subsequent destruction of the Taeping or rebel leaders, at the end of November last. The photographs were sent us by Mr. W. Saunders, of Shanghai; and, since the debate in the House of Commons on Friday evening last has again called attention to these events, we may briefly relate how they took place. For some years past the whole country south and east of the Yang-Tse-Kiang river, and even within a short distance of the port of Shanghai, has been overrun by armed bands of the Taeping faction; and, had it not been protected by European troops, Shanghai itself would at one time have fallen a prey to their rapacious fury. The British forces, commanded by Major-General Brown, have latterly been stationed in such a position as to cover Shanghai and prevent the civil war from approaching too near that important colony of English merchants. At the same time, a number of British officers, both of the Army and Navy, have been allowed to enter the service of the Chinese Government for the purpose of aiding in suppressing the rebellion. By the exertions of Major Gordon, an officer of the Royal Engineers, a small but well-organised force of native troops has been collected and trained with European discipline, its head-quarters being in the town of Quinsan, where the photograph engraved on the opposite page was taken last December. Here we see a body of these Chinese regular infantry going through their evolutions and preparing to form square. The garrison of Quinsan musters about 3000. Beyond their barracks, in the background of our View, rises a regularly-shaped hill, above 600 ft. high, consisting of solid rock, from which the town of Quinsan, or "Marvellous Mountain," derives its name. The streets, however, like those of Soo-Kiong, another town some fifty miles nearer to Shanghai, are now uninhabited; in fact, they are a mass of ruins, no attempt having been made to rebuild them since they were destroyed by the rebels, two or three years ago. Still less have the open plains, which were then laid waste, been restored to cultivation in the neighbourhood of Quinsan. They are now entirely overgrown with rank grass and brushwood, affording cover to pheasants and other game, where formerly an industrious population sowed and reaped the food of man. The villages are deserted along the Grand Canal; its bridges are broken down, and its banks are in some places damaged, so that the water spreads into large pools and lakes. The town of Soo-Chow, about twenty miles to the south-west of Quinsan, was recently the stronghold of the Taeping rebels in that province, ruled by their Wangs, or vice-regal delegates of the Prophet, whose divine sovereignty they have proclaimed. Four or five of these Wangs, it appears, exercised jointly the governing authority at Soo-Chow; there was the Na-Wang, Ching-Wang, the Mo-Wang, and one or two more. Between Quinsan and Soo-Chow there is a water communication by a creek which joins the Grand Canal, and several other creeks enter into it; but the Taepings had thrown dams across the creeks, and erected mud forts and stockades upon the bank at frequent intervals, and also fortified the bridges, so that the Imperialists had to go through much labour and some fighting as they advanced. In one part Major Gordon had avoided these obstacles by constructing a military road for the passage of his troops. His march was supported by the Taeiloe steamer, under the command of Captain Jones, with some gunboats upon the Grand Canal. Their fire, coming in aid of the field artillery, soon drove the enemy out of the stockades, with very few killed or wounded on either side, up to the very gates of Soo-Chow. The Imperialists, comprising, besides Major Gordon's force, a numerous host brought up by the Footai, or Governor of the province, then surrounded the town. The steamer lay in the canal amidst the suburbs just outside the



ENTRANCE TO CHING-WANG'S PALACE, SOO-CHOW.



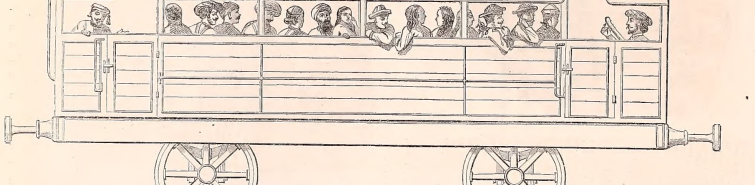
ENTRANCE TO THE HALL OF JUSTICE, CHING-WANG'S PALACE, SOO-CHOW.

western gate, while the gun-boats watched every creek or inlet. During the night on the evening of the 27th of October an attack was made by the men of the 3rd and 4th Regiments, under Major Kirkham, upon the four stockades and breastwork in front of the north-eastern gate. It was believed, from false information, that the Taepings were in the habit of hearing these works unoccupied in the night-time and retiring beneath the walls. This proved to be a mistake: they repulsed the attack with a destructive fire, killing Captains Wylie, Christie, and Hodson, Lieutenants King, Trivett, and Cadell, and severely wounding four officers and sixty men; while Major Kirkham himself was most dangerously wounded in the head. This little success was retrieved next day, when Major Gordon brought up nearly all his available force, and, with the men supported by the artillery, and carried, with a sharp struggle, first the breastwork, and then the first and second stockades, at the bayonet's point; the other two stockades and the space before the gate were then cleared. Two 24-pounders and a number of smaller guns were captured from the rebels. The loss of the Imperialists was thirteen officers wounded, including Colonel Brennan and Major Tapp, besides 230 Chinese killed or wounded. Our Engravings on pages 261 and 264 may give some notion of these stockades, although taken from those of a similar kind erected in the opposite quarter of the town, where the Wangs were finally put to death. Within the stockade we see the tents of the Taeping soldiery. The aspect of the town walls, overlooking the water, is shown by an Engraving on page 265. After the conflict of Nov. 30 the Taeping fled eastward, and dissensions broke out amongst them. The authority of the Wangs was destroyed by a party within the town, who opened negotiations with the Footai, or Imperial Governor. On the 5th of December, accordingly, they surrendered to the Footai, upon his promise, given through Major Gordon, that there should be no unnecessary bloodshed. It is deeply to be regretted that this promise, unauthorised by his office, was basely violated by the Footai. Not satisfied with the punishment of the Wangs, who were seized and beheaded—the Mo-Wang, certainly, by some of their own people—the Chinese Governor let loose his army upon the defenceless townsfolk, pillaged the houses, and massacred hundreds of men, women, and children. Major Gordon could still outside the city walls, powerless to command. As soon as he heard of it he gathered some of his own soldiers together, and, accompanied by Count Wittgenstein and other Europeans, hastened in to put a stop to the carnage. The Footai had by this time succeeded in flight to the palace just vacated by the Chung-Wang. Our Engraving on page 261 shows the entrance to this palace, and in another Engraving we see the Hall of Justice, where Ching-Wang used to sit in state, and to which now sits the deputy presiding over the administration of the law. But it was well for the Footai that his first order to the honorable Imperialist army for the pillage of the infamous Englishmen on the day when they entered Soo-Chow; for if Major Gordon had then been able to get at him, there is reason to believe that his cruelty and treachery would have been justly and most severely chastised. The opinion of all our countrymen in China is that Major Gordon would have done perfectly right in hanging the Chinese Governor of the province then and there. When the news reached Shanghai, a meeting of the foreign Consuls was held at the British Consulate, the United States Consul in the chair, and Major-General Brown being present. Resolutions were passed, almost condemning the atrocious conduct of the Footai, and declaring that it was calculated to destroy the Imperialists' most decided sympathy of European and civilised nations. It is not improbable that this affair, and the consequent excitement in many minds, may lead to the withdrawal of the British officers from the Chinese service. Major Gordon, with his regular troops, has gone back to Quinsan, but refuses to co-operate any longer with the Footai. This quarrel alone, it is thought, prevents the Taepings from being conquered at Hang-Chow; and the light in which our Ministers regard

TWO-STOREY THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE ON THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TWO-STOREY THIRD-CLASS RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

We give below an Engraving of the new two-storey third-class carriage in use upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. It was first tried in the early part of the year 1857, and has been found to be most popular with the natives as well as economical for the Company. The carriage, indeed, is usually better filled than the ordinary ones, for the passengers like them better. They are constructed each to carry 120 passengers—viz., 70 in the lower story and 50 in the upper; whilst the ordinary carriages only carry 70 persons each. It may be observed, therefore, that seven of the two-storied carriages will convey the same number of passengers as twelve of the ordinary kind. The importance of this will be understood by railway managers, especially for the traffic of a country where large crowds have to be conveyed at once, and where more than 80 per cent of the travellers are third-class passengers. By the mode of construction which has been adopted the weight of most of the double carriage are less than of the ordinary carriage. The roof of the first story serves as the floor of the second. The second story consists instead of transverse, so that the sides of the carriage serve as backs to the seats; but there are certain side doors for the convenience. The two-storey carriages stand about 21in. higher than the one-story carriage. This, of course, would involve some increase of the atmospheric resistance; but, on the other hand, the train of two-story carriages is little more than half the length of



an ordinary train; so that the aggregate amount of such resistance is much reduced. With regard to the stability of the trials, it is to be remarked that the centre of gravity is placed very little higher than that of the ordinary train, since the main weight of the substantial part of the carriage is but from the rail to the second floor, and not to the ceiling. Well-built roofs, covered over the heads of the upper-story passengers to protect them from sun and rain. These carriages were first suggested by Lieut.-Col. J. P. Kennedy, but designed by Mr. G. N. Anderson, the company's locomotive and carriage superintendent, and constructed at their works at Jarakhur, near Surat.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

NITROUS OXIDE (LAUGHING GAS) AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.—Professor Piorry recently submitted to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, a new apparatus for the cheap and speedy preparation of this gas in great purity, the invention of M. F. Ruschkamp, of Berlin. He stated that as this gas could be obtained in abundance, and at little cost, it was important to possess direct when properly administered, was less cause for fear of life, and must be preferable to the anæsthetics now in use—chloroform and ether, as frequently fatal. A detailed description of the apparatus is given in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*.

A FREE PUBLIC CHEMICAL LABORATORY, in connection with the Museum, is about to be opened in Paris. The proposal has been favourably received by the Minister of Public Instruction, the Prefect of the Seine, and Baron Haussmann, and has received his approbation and encouragement. The pupils who attend will form the first students and workers in the new laboratory, and will thus be supplied with the principles they imbibe in the lectures they hear. The special object of that laboratory will be the application of the science to the arts, culture and the natural sciences. We learn from *Les Mondes* that many chemists and manufacturers, by donations of apparatus and reagents, have energetically supported the disinterested zeal of the illustrious Professors, under whose auspices has been founded the new institution.

THE SUN'S ATMOSPHERE.—From the second part of Kirchoff's "Researches on the Solar Spectrum and the Spectra of the Chemical Elements" (a translation of which, by Professor Roscoe, has just appeared), we learn that the evidence of the existence of sodium, iron, and other atmosphere has broken down under closer examination; but that additional evidence has been obtained of the existence of magnesium, nickel, calcium, chromium, copper, zinc, strontium, cadmium, &c.; and that no additional elements have been discovered. The method of observation employed by Kirchoff is described, but has been carefully weakened by Ångström's researches, which have proved that he has been compelled to consult the greatest observation to his pupil, Mr. G. Heimann.

THE LIMIT OF PERSISTENT SNOW has been examined by several philosophers. Humboldt considered it to be reached in a zone somewhat more than equal to 10°; De Buch and Hausselle endeavoured to ascertain it by approximated rather a mean temperature of summer equal to zero. M. Bravais, a Professor recently held before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, expresses his dissent from these views, referring for his own opinion to observations of Parrot giving the mean temperature of the year at the equator as 1·5 cent., of the Alps 1·6 of the Polar circle, Norway, 0·6, and the mean temperature of the summer at the same places as 7, 6, 9, concludes that a summer of other local and general conditions affect the limit, independently of the temperature. We have not space for the reasons which have led M. Bravais to conclude that he has discovered the following law:—"At the limit of perpetual snow the mean of the coldest month of the year is that of the hottest half of the year has a constant relation to the latitude of melting ice." He gives the results of numerous tests with regard to mountains in all parts of the world in Comptes Rendus, xlviii. 8.

THE SIZE OF A DROP OF LIQUID is often spoken of. A paper on this subject by Mr. Tate in the *Philosophical Magazine* points out that not only the size but the weight varies with the nature of the tube, and the density, temperature, and chemical composition of the liquid itself. He gives the weight of a drop of water, and compares it with other things being the same the weight of a drop of liquid is proportional to the diameter of the tube in which it is formed. 2. With regard to capillarity, the weight of the drop is in proportion to the weight of water which would be raised in that tube by capillary action. 3. The augmentations of weight are in proportion to the diameter of the surface on which the drops are formed. 4. The weight of a drop is diminished by an augmentation of temperature. 5. Independent of density the chemical composition of a liquid affects the weight of its drop in a remarkable manner. 6. In different solutions of the same salt and different salts the augmentation in the weight of the drop is in proportion to the weight of dry salt in solution. The foregoing principles are deduced from numerous experiments.

INDIUM.—A paper, giving further particulars regarding this new metal, by its discoverers, MM. Reich and Richter, is inserted in the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine*. It derives its name from certain blue lines seen in its spectrum, and is now established, if a similar indium can be brought into the flame of a Bunsen's lamp, the flame becomes tinged a bright violet, in the spectrum of which are seen the characteristic blue lines of the said of the spectroscope. The fact of the reduction of the oxide with carbonate of soda, and the production of a button of metallic indium, which has formed a sort of double bead, which appears ductile to pass on rubbing, and possesses a colour lighter than that of lead, being nearer that of silver. The specific gravity was found to be 7·42. Like zinc and cadmium, it is not evolution of hydrogen; and a platinum wire moistened with the solution exhibits in the spectroscope the blue line very strongly, although but for a few seconds. MM. Reich and Richter give an account of various reactions of the new metal, and they have also succeeded in what mineral it occurs. By passing chlorine over the pure sinc-blende, acidulated pyrites, and iron pyrites contained in the mixed ore from which the indium had been separated, it was found that the indium was the only one of the minerals which contained indium. The chloride of indium volatilises at a gentle heat, and by the action of water on the vapour a solution is obtained from which, by means of chlorine and ammonia, the oxide is thrown down. They have likewise found indium in the distilled zinc prepared from the same blende, and they have indicated a method for its separation.

A FUNCTION OF ROOTS OF PLANTS.—Plants not unfrequently send roots into wells, cisterns, drain-pipes, &c., and sometimes are greatly inconvenienced thereby. Mr. Hunter, of Kelso, has recently designed a plan for collecting drainage and drain-water, and has well succeeded by conducting the water from the inland for the plant's use, and for this purpose devised the following method, through which the roots are to pass:—Take a large cask, the uncalcined spirits rapidly in the water of the pot. From this time forward the soil was not watered any more, but care was taken to maintain the supply in the jar. The plant continued to develop slowly; in March, however, it began to grow rapidly. The flowers were of a deeper pale and yellowish; they did not wither until the usual time, late in autumn. The roots continued to grow in the water for a year and more. At the end of December the plant had from seven to eight leaves and a stem 2ft. high. The roots were then examined, and found to be very numerous and fibrous, forming a dense mass, which presented a perfect tissue of roots. In the dry earth of the funnel the roots were less numerous, and the fibres were wanting. The roots in the stem and the upper solution were also full of cap. The water-roots being cut away, the plant was put into ordinary soil, and placed in a conservatory, where it grew vigorously, and in May bore two offshoots.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S second lecture "On Animal Life," delivered on Thursday, the 3rd inst., was devoted to the chemistry of digestion. He began with remarks on the refractory character of the proximate constituents of food, soluble and insoluble—viz., albumen, fibrin (in the muscles and blood), fat, and starch. Out of the body, albumen, starch, and fat can be dissolved only by the action of heat, acids, or alkalies; but in the body they are acted upon by the secondary for a digestive process to adapt them for assimilation. For this purpose certain juices are secreted from the blood, the chemical nature and function of which were described. The first of these was the saliva (page 1). The saliva, which transforms starch (its bread, potatoes, &c.) into dextrine and sugar; 2. The gastric juice, containing hydrochloric and other acids, which dissolves albumen, fibrin, gluten, and other nitrogenous compounds; 3. The bile, which emulsifies fats, and, by the latter, their conversion of a soapy character, fitting them for absorption. 4. The pancreatic juice, which generates them into fatty acid and glycerine. This, the most complex article of food, by chemical agency derived from the blood, was reduced to a condition in which they become absorbable and adapted to renew the organic tissues of the body. Professor Marshall finally remarked on vegetable digestion due to the presence of diastase in combination with starch in the seed. At the proper time, when heat and moisture are present as in malting, the starch is transformed into sugar, carbonic acid is absorbed, and the plumule of the plant appears and grows. These plants, although they have no stomach, yet digest in the early stage of their lives, when they very much resemble the lower classes of animals.

PROFESSOR G. G. STOKES, Sec. R.S., gave the Friday evening discourse on the 4th inst., on the "Application of the Prism to Chemical and Optical Purposes," especially by means of the apparatus of Kirchhoff and Bunsen, whereby the spectrum of any substance may be produced with the greatest facility—thus affording a test for the presence of certain substances in compounds, showing their chemical identity, &c. By means of the electric lamp and the large apparatus of the institution the Professor was enabled to exhibit the results of his delicate experiments to a large audience. He referred to the relation of all substances to light, and to their different refractive and dispersive powers, as manifested in mixtures, pointing out how exceedingly available colour is for detecting the presence of a character of a body. He first exhibited by way of contrast, as the spectrum produced by the introduction of common salt into the flame of a spirit-lamp, the well-known yellow line of the lamp itself. He then showed the varied action of the different pairs of lines upon spectrum, caused by putting in the flame a peculiar salt of copper—the yellow light of coal and others rendered opaque. He next took two bodies very alike in colour—diluted port wine and diluted blood—and exhibited their totally different spectra. In the spectrum of the latter the rays were cut off as observed, while two distinct red bands were manifest—these last appeared in the spectrum of the mixture of the coloured blood, and were seen in luminous, an extract from that fluid. By examining the spectrum of salts of iron it was found that the oxide of iron in the blood was of the peroxide of that metal. It was observed that in a portion of arterial blood the same phenomena exists. Professor Stokes stated that he had selected these instances to illustrate the value of colour as a test of a peculiar character of bodies, and by their relations to light, and concluded his lecture by some experiments showing the additional amount of heat produced by the reflected or transmitted light, and the optical phenomenon termed fluorescence (a peculiar power of certain substances, as exhibited by a solution of the sulphate of quinine, the detection of horse-chestnut bark, uranium glass, &c.), and expressed his views in regard to the nature of light, which he considered to be the subject of his lecture. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, was in the chair.

The Professor's lecture on the fourth lecture "On the Chemical Elements" on Saturday last, the 5th inst., the greater part of it being devoted to the consideration of the nature of the physical evidence of the constituents of the solar atmosphere and the probable constitution of the sun itself. He began by referring to the dark lines in the solar spectrum observed by Wollaston, especially examined by Fraunhofer, from whom they have been named, and who discovered 600 of them, a number greatly enlarged by Brewster, Gladstone, and still more by Kirchhoff. The last-named philosopher has recently published a map of the solar spectrum, containing 2,000 lines, and has proved by a vast amount of experiment by various gases and vapours (containing hydrogen, iron, sodium, magnesium, &c.), as well as by comparing them with the solar spectrum, that the sun's atmosphere contains, not the action of Angstrom, that the sun was a cold body and probably habitable, but that it was surrounded with a luminous envelope, chiefly solid. He also referred to Mr. Nasmyth's interesting discovery (on July 29, 1859) that the whole luminous surface of the sun was covered with bright objects resembling willow-leaves, which had since been observed by De la Rue, Pritchard, himself, and others. The rudiments of these phenomena were shown upon photographs of the sun. Professor Faraday then gave the opinion of Kirchhoff that the sun's nucleus consisted of a molten mass, and that the luminous envelope was the chief source of solar light. These luminous rays are dark, and when analysed away they disclose a comparatively dark sun. The sun's light, analysed by reflected light, and, though probably from ice to twenty times less brilliant than the luminous surface, yet the very darkest part of them would be inappreciable in comparison with the light of the sun, and thus appear as a black spot in their centre. In regard to stellar chemistry, it was stated that Fraunhofer had examined a few stars and had found their spectra differ more

trially from that of the sun; but the researches of Secchi, Miller, Huggins, and others, had led to the determination in the case of many stars of the character of their spectra. The interesting photograph of Sirius was exhibited, displaying the chemical action of light which had required twenty-one years to travel to our globe. In the latter part of the lecture Professor Frankland dwelt upon the relations of the metals to electricity, in which they present a more uniform deportment than towards any other force. When an electric current is passed through the solution of a metallic compound the metal is always carried to the negative pole or electrode, as was beautifully shown on a screen with salts of tin and lead. The processes of electro-metallurgy and electro-plating and gilding are founded upon this fact, and many beautiful specimens of the application were exhibited by Messrs. Elkington. The lecture was concluded with the statement of some of the details of the extensive discoveries which had conducted Professor Frankland to the views he had brought before us.

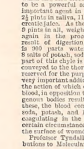
PROFESSOR MACMILLAN'S second lecture on "Physiology and Animal Life" was given on Tuesday last, the 8th inst. In reference to the solution of the food in the stomach, he exhibited the digestive power of the juice of the glazed for twenty-four hours in a solution of hydro-chloric acid and had undergone little change but soaking, and was then mixed with a little fresh gastric juice, together with a piece of a sheep's stomach, by the pepsine of which it was nearly all dissolved in a few hours only the gristle remaining. The chief difficulty lies in dissolving the food, seems to act the part of a ferment, although the process is not one of fermentation, and does not take place in a temperature of 212 deg. warm and cold blood animals. Of commercial pepsine, that of pigs is found to be the most powerful. The following is the composition of the juice of the human stomach, agreed on, digestion, since it has been found to contain from 2 to 3 pints in saliva, 11 pints in gastric juice, 1½ pint in bile, and 5 pints in pancreatic juice, so that there are only about 20 pints in all. Of this quantity about 6 pints in all, weighing about 11 lb.; this water must be used over and over again in the processes of digestion and absorption. Water, as the chief result of digestion, about 6 lb. are produced daily. Its composition in 100 parts water, 30 albuminoids, 7 fats, 3 salts, 60 carbo-hydrates, 3 salts of potash, soda, and lime. By the mysterious vital action of the tissues the food is changed into the substance of the tissues, and the waste of the tissues is carried off in the form of carbonic dust and transpired water, while the fat is reserved for the purposes of respiration. The blood resembles chyle, but has very important additions—viz., the corpuscles (the colouring matter), substitute for the action of which on the corpuscles Schmidt attributes the coagulation of blood, and its separation into its supposed chemical constituents, fibrine, albuminogenous bodies resulting from decay, and a saccharine body, inosite. Besides these, the blood contains phosphorised substances, extractives, coloured matters, salts, potash, and lime. The Professor referred finally to the blood not coagulating in the living body by reason of the vessels from membranes of certain circumstances, and to benefits of its coagulating outside the body on the surface of wounds, so promoting the healing process.

Professor Tyndall will give the Friday evening discourse (being "Contributions to Molecular Physics") on the 18th inst.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM BROWN, BART.

Sir William Brown, Bart., of Richmond Hall, in the county of Lancaster,



one of the most eminent of the merchant princes of Liverpool, died on the 3rd inst. Sir William Brown, Esq., a merchant at Baltimore, in the United States, by his wife, Grace, daughter of John Beeston, Esq., of Dromenagh, co. Cork, was born at Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, May 8, 1784. He was for a short time at a school in Canterbury, in Yorkshire; but at the age of sixteen went with his parents to New York, and became an assistant to his father, who had embarked in the linen trade. In 1810, he founded the new firm of Brown, Shipley, and Co., in Liverpool and London, and in 1825 established a branch house at Philadelphia, in a very cautious way. In 1826 he was connected with the late Mr. Huskisson in the scheme of the Canada Land Estate. He was also for a long time, until some years ago, an Alderman of Liverpool. In 1834 Mr. Brown was returned without opposition to Parliament for the Borough of Liverpool, on the principles of Lancaster, on Whig principles, and he consistently voted himself to be a timid, timid to free trade, and to most reforming measures of national importance. He continued to represent Liverpool in Parliament from 1841 to 1847, but voluntarily, and not, unfortunately, at the request of his constituency, declined re-election. Mr. Brown may be said to have risen with Liverpool from the obscurity of a mercantile appliance and power, and he greatly himself well with its advancement. He was a merchant of a high and noble spirit, of untiring energy, and boundless munificence. He was devoted to working with the prosperity of Liverpool; and he could boast that he remembered there when the tonnage in its docks was 150,000, and that he saw it at 1,100,000. He remembered the receipts from the dock rates £93,782, and he lived to see them £1,000,000. He accepted was the town of Liverpool; there he had accumulated his own immense fortune; and his deep affection for the place led him to found, at a cost of £40,000, the magnificent Free Library, which stands as a liberal memorial of the day. A great deal more was but a general desire to the establishment of a public library in Liverpool, but the Public Libraries Act of Parliament was passed (the Liberal Member for the town was one of which received the Royal assent on May 5, 1852. To the museum and library Mr. Brown had given £5000, and to the former institution was made over by him, furnishing the remaining funds to pave the whole of the requisite amount. Besides these gifts, Mr. Brown, in 1857, gave £5000 to the Royal Infirmary, £5000 to the Blue Coat Hospital, £5000 to the Institution of commercial electricity, when his firm was somewhat hardly pressed, the Bank of England refused to grant a draw on them for two millions sterling, which was promptly issued in a few minutes. Mr. Brown was the author of "Letters on the Actual State of Trade in the United States," published in 1837, and "Observations on the Currency of America in 1844 and 1845. He was created a Baronet on June 24, 1863. Sir William married, on Jan. 1, 1806, Jane, daughter of Alexander Brown, of Ballymena, and by her had four sons and five daughters, all of whom died before himself. His second daughter, Grace, was married, in 1834, to the late John Hargreave, Esq., of Broad Oak, in the county of Lancaster, and Hall in the county of York, and died in 1859. His eldest son, the late William's eldest son, Alexander Brown, Esq., M.A., of Belfry Grange, Yorkshire, married, on Dec. 19, 1838, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Brown, Esq., of New York, and died in 1859, leaving William, Richmond (successor to his grandfather), two other sons, Alexander, of London, and Frederick, of Lancaster, and four daughters. The second son died at his seat, Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, on the 2nd inst., and is succeeded by his grandson, now Sir William Brown's eldest son, Alexander Brown, who was born on Jan. 10, 1840, and is Lieutenant-Colonel of the first brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers. The present Lady Brown is the second daughter of Colonel William T. B. Nonnitmore, late of the 76th Regiment.

ROBERT HEDDUPP, Esq.

Robert Heddupp, Esq., F.S.G.S., of Cockermouth, the lead partner of the great mining firm of Messrs. Heddupp, Cocks, and Co., of 48, Charing-cross, and proprietors of the Middleton Lead Mines, in Weardale, in the county of Westmoreland, died, and was buried on the 3rd inst. Mr. Robert Heddupp, Esq., of Lethbury. He was born in 1801, and was educated at the Quaker school at Brecon-on-College, Oxford. He at one time was a partner in the firm of Hurford in Parliament, and was High Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1837. He married, in 1828, daughter and Deputy Lieutenant for that county. He married, first, in 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Palmer, Esq., of Nacing Park, Essex, and secondly, Mr. Heddupp, who died in 1861, leaves a son and two daughters, Belgrave-square.

ADMIRAL THOMPSON.

Admiral John Thompson, senior retired Admiral, R.N., who died recently at the advanced age of eighty-eight, entered the Royal Navy in December, 1787; and, after serving on the Jamaica station, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1793, and was promoted to be Lieutenant and Commander, and received at the blockade of Toulon; took part in Hotham's action on March 13, and in December, 1796, was wrecked in the Gulf of Lyons. He was present in the North Sea and in the West Indies, and assisted in the capture of a large number of vessels. He was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1799, and on returning to this country, in 1803, was next employed in the Sea Fencible service. He obtained command of the Ariadne, in 1804; and, after again visiting the West Indies and cruising on the coast of North America, was appointed to the Cyane and Levant, in 1809, in the Baltic, where he took charge of the flotilla destined to co-operate in the unfortunate attack upon Bomarsund. He was subsequently employed in the Channel and Mediterranean. Admiral Thompson was a strict disciplinarian, and during the enemy's ports along the coast of France; and in the course of the year 1812 he assisted at the capture of the Basilic frigate, and the Admiral Thompson retired to post rank Oct. 21, 1810; accepted the rank of retired Rear-Admiral Oct. 4, 1841; became Vice-Admiral, July 9, 1851; and Admiral, June 9, 1860. The gallant Admiral was great uncle to Miss Thomson, the talented and pleasing popular magazine "The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle."

Professor Ramsay has retired from the presidency of the Geological Society, in which he has been succeeded by Mr. J. W. Hendon.

The first locomotive engine was landed last month at Ceylon from the ship Palmerston. It was landed on a bamboo raft, and was drawn to the railway station by a team of three elephants.

It is reported that the Comte de Chambord has attached to each regiment of his new command a negro barber, for the purpose of shaving the beards of all Federal officers whom he may capture, in retaliation for a similar indignity practised upon him in Ohio.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. E. C., Dedbrook, and Cohen.—In Mate Kling's Knight's Move, No. 1624, clearly, if one Knight's move fails of his obvious mistake in two moves, by 1. P to K 5th, 2. P to Q 6th, &c.

R. C. Maclean.—We decide in your solution of Problem No. 1612 was correctly done for. In Problem No. 1741 you say 1. P to Q 4, which is wrong; but you probably intended to write 1. Q to K 4th.

Alpha.—We shall be glad to have set-still.

Solvers of Problem No. 1741.—J. K., &c., Alpha.

C. Bridger.—Your friend's solution of Problem No. 1641 is correct.

Solvers of Problem No. 1642.—Numbers 1 and 2 solutions can be solved in less than the specified number of moves, and are consequently worthless. 3. Problem No. 1641 cannot be solved in the way you propose.

Brunswick.—In Problem No. 1643, if 1. B to K 4th, Black can play to White Kt on the board. We must have mistaken the situation of the diagram.

Solvers of Problem No. 1643.—Alpha, who correctly by given in less than the prescribed number of moves in the case of a solution.

J. M., of Thornton.—We have received the same solution of Problem No. 1643, beginning 1. P to Q 4th, which is incorrect.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1643 have been received from Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. J. Hunt, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. J. Hall

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NORTH DEVON.—FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, with Pleasure-Grounds, Kitchen and Fruit Gardens, Stabling, Coach-house, &c., and about 16 acres of rich Meadow Land, in the parish of Braunton, about seven miles from Barnstaple, and nine miles of a railway station, to be SOLD by AUCTION early in the ensuing month of April, by Messrs. DEBENHAM and TEWSON, at the house of Mr. Miller, Braunton.

MONEY ADVANCED, on Personal Security, by Robinson or Gentlemen, Have to Rescind Estates; 37 years' purchase, in repayments, or upwards. Apply to Mr. Chancery Barrister, &c.—Apply to or address Mr. MORRIS, 11, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.—MAPPIN BROTHERS, and CO., Manufacturers, guarantee their Electro-Silver Plate to be of the highest quality, and not approved on
Table spoons or forks, per doz. ... £1 16 0 ... £3 0 0 ... £4 0 0
Dessert spoons ... ... 1 10 0 ... 2 10 0 ... 3 0 0
Dessert forks ... ... 1 10 0 ... 2 10 0 ... 3 0 0
Tea Spoons and covers, per set ... 0 18 0 ... 1 10 0 ... 2 0 0
Fiddle pattern, per doz. ... ... 1 10 0 ... 2 10 0 ... 3 0 0
Dessert knives, per pair ... ... 0 10 0 ... 0 15 0 ... 0 18 0
12 table dessert knives and forks ... 3 0 0 ... 5 0 0 ... 5 0 0
12 tea knives and forks ... ... 1 10 0 ... 2 0 0 ... 2 10 0
Cruet-frames, 4, 5, and 6 bottles ... 1 5 0 ... 3 0 0 ... 3 15 0
Cruet-frames, 4, 5, and 6 bottles ... 1 15 0 ... 3 10 0 ... 4 0 0
Cruet-frames, 4, 5, and 6 bottles ... 2 0 0 ... 4 0 0 ... 5 0 0
Salvers in all sizes, each ... ... 1 4 0 ... 1 10 0 ... 2 0 0
Salvers in all sizes, each ... ... 1 4 0 ... 1 10 0 ... 2 0 0
Tea and Coffee Services ... ... 3 0 0 ... 5 0 0 ... 6 0 0
The London Showrooms, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, West-end, and 4, Mansion-house-buildings, City. Manufactory, Queen's-road, Sheffield. Mappin Brothers, Queen's-road, Sheffield, the largest and best assorted stocks in the United Kingdom. Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate Warehouses, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, West; and 77 and 78, Cornhill, City.

DINERS à la RUSSE.—A variety of New SILVER PLATE for the above SERVICE
for the Season 1864 may be seen at
MAPPIN BROTHERS',
Silversmiths, London-bridge; and 220, Regent-street, W.
Sheffield Manufactory, Queen's-road.
Second-hand Plate Purchased or Exchanged.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for Dwelling-houses, Halls, Churches, Public Buildings, Ships, Camps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian and Bronze. Lustres in Cut and Coloured Glass.
OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Table Glass, at 45, Oxford-street, London.
Show Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s.
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2 10s.
All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass Shades for Gas Chandeliers for pressing Rose, Engine, and Fluted Glasses for Dining-room Chandeliers.
London—Showroom, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Show-room, 20, Broad-street.
Established 1807.

GARDNERS' LAMPS ARE THE BEST. Moderator and Paraffin Table-lamps, from 4s. 6d. each. Illustrated Price-list gratis and post-free.—GARDNER and Co., New Oxford (four doors from Tottenham-court), London. Established 1784.

PIANOFORTE.—Cottage, in a beautiful Rosewood Case, 7 octaves, with Trichord Treble, to be SOLD, for £32 (half its value).—At 9, GREEK and OGLE, 84, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

WALNUT SUITE OF DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, 7 chairs, settee, and two easy chairs, all of the best quality, and in the most elegant style, covered in 46 guineas, half its value; consisting of a fine oval loo-table; handsome chiffonier, with plate-glass back; a very elegant cabinet, with ebonised shafts, covered in rich silk brocatelle; and chairs to match, covered in rich silk brocatelle, and similar to the SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, in guineas, at 9, GREEK and OGLE, 84, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Established 1807.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S BEDSTEADS, Bedding, Bed-hangings, Mattresses, and bedding complete. Pall-mall-place, Trafalgar-square.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free by application.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
The Turquoise Couch ... ... 15 guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch ... ... 20 ,,
The Princess Royal Couch ... ... 25 ,,
The Queen's Easy Chair ... ... 30s.
The Prince Easy Chair ... ... 40s.
Extensive, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any Railway Station.
Dressing-tables, with Glass complete £3 10 0
Dining-room Suites, complete 24 0 0
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Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.
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HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 26, King's-road, Brighton, invite attention to their varied Stock of WINES, amongst which will be found—
Sherry ... at 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., to 84s. per Dozen.
Port ... at 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., to 84s. ,,
Champagne ... at 30s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 72s. ,,
Lists and Prices of all other Wines on Application.

CHEAP and GOOD WINES.—OFFLEY'S Pale and Golden SHERRY, 20s. per dozen.—SHERRIES, 24s. to 42s.—PORTS, from 24s. To be obtained Pure and Cheap of the DOMESTIC WINE COMPANY, 26, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and 4, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.
Cellars—Northcross Courthouse, W.; Stone and Offley—Ida, Portugal; Domestic Wine Company, Limited, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The October Brewings of the above Ale are now being supplied in the finest condition by the Trade generally, and by HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, and 26, King's-road, Brighton.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE, IN STICKS
and DROPS, for EATING,
DELICIOUS, NUTRITIOUS, AND DIGESTIBLE.
J. S. FRY and SONS, Makers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.
The Superiority of J. S. Fry and Sons' articles has been acknowledged by the highest public approbation during a century.

2280 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, Grocers, and others, WANTED, to SELL COCOA PASTILLES. It is clean and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome. Three advantageous terms.—Apply to the Manufacturer,
OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Publicans, Cocktail Manufacturers, &c.
Manufactured and Patented by
THE OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY,
Oswego, New York, U.S.
It is the original preparation from the Native of maize established 1848, extensively used in the manufacture of the finest brands, and known in the trade to be unrivalled.
It is 50 per cent stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer flavour, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by other manufacturers.
SOLE AGENTS for GREAT BRITAIN, DUNVILLE, and CO., Granite-hall, London.

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Those are many imitations of mustard sold in London, but KEEN'S is the only genuine article. Purity is guaranteed.
KEEN, ROBINSON, and CO., LIMITED.
Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and by 1 lb. and 2 lb. Canisters.
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PRICE'S CANDLES, which will not drop or gutter, burn with a bright, even flame, and last a long time. Sold by grocers and oilmen all the world over.
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TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 26s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

INDIGESTION. — MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE and LOZENGES are strongly recommended by the profession as the most effective remedy for Dyspepsia. Manufactured by T. MORSON and SON, 31, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Pepsine Lozenges, in boxes, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

Q U I N I N E.
WATKINS and DONES WINE
sold by all Chemists and Grocers.

FOR BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, HOT CONSTITUTION, SUMMER'S COUGH and VOICE LOZENGES are strongly recommended by the profession, and used by Jenny Lind, Madame Sontag, Madame Catalani, Madame Vestris, Mr. Braham, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lablache, &c. Sold by all Druggists, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, by appointment to the Queen and Prince of Wales, Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Sir Charles Locock, Bart., M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, has extended many years' experience in the use of these Wafers, and can confidently say they give relief in the most distressing cases of asthma, coughs, colds, consumption, and all disorders of the breath, throat, and lungs. Sold by all Druggists.

CURE OF ASTHMA THIS WEEK BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Hall, chemist, Bridport:—"During the last winter Mrs. Hall, of this town, had the most distressing attack of asthma and advice without benefit, one box of your Wafers relieved her immediately, and a few more cured her entirely."—Sold by all Druggists. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS promptly and accurately dispensed by experienced assistants, prepared according to the directions of the NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, by DUNVILLE and CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 174, New Bond-street, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an effervescing remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a safe aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain immediate relief by using the WARNER'S EYE WATER, which removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or exposure to the sun. Sold by Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. Mr. HOOPER has removed to better premises than he formerly occupied, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Rich Enamels, Chains, Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Studs, Bracelets, Necklaces, Guards, &c., at the usual charges. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Beverley, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

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JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, beg to call attention to their Improved Spring Steel Trusses, Abdominal Belts, and Moving Bandages, Suspensory Bandages, and Elastic Stockings, together with their unequalled specimens of Hernial and Surgical Instruments. Established 1807.—JENNER and KNEWSTUB, 33, St. James's-street, and 62, Jermyn-street.

D. NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, beg to announce that they have just purchased a large quantity of the Spring Silk, comprising 50,000 yards of choice and elegant fancy Checks, Stripes, and Plaids, which they have much pleasure in offering to a part—about half their original price.
50 Patterns post-paid.
NICHOLSON'S, 50, 51, and 52,
corner of Cheapside, London.
Patterns sent to the country
in connection with any of the Houses.

200 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
50,000 YARDS COLOURED GLACÉS, all Silk, 19 inches wide, 1s. 6d. per yard.
NICHOLSON'S, St. Paul's, corner of Cheapside.

50 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
50,000 YARDS NEW CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS, from 1 guinea a Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, St. Paul's, corner of Cheapside.

50 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
50,000 YARDS NEW BROCHÉ and GLACÉ SILKS, from 1 guinea a Dress.
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50,000 YARDS MOIRE ANTIQUES and BLACK GROS GRAINS, from 1 guinea a Dress.
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50 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
50,000 YARDS BLACK BROCHÉ SILKS; from 2s. 6d. per yard.
NICHOLSON'S, St. Paul's, corner of Cheapside.

50 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
50,000 YARDS BLACK GLACÉS and GROS GRAINS.
NICHOLSON'S, St. Paul's, corner of Cheapside.

EARLY SPRING SILKS.
Patterns Free.
New Checked and Striped Glacés,
New Broché Glacés,
New Plain Glacés,
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 4, Ludgate-hill.

EARLY SPRING DOUBLE MOHAIRS,
Patterns free,
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest Selection of Splendid Moire Antiques in White, Black, and Coloured, at 2½ guineas the Full Dress. 72, CHEAPSIDE.
COMPTON HOUSE.
Print-street and Old Change, London, Sole, W.

REAL IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, Purveyors free.—Shirts and Collars—Samuel Talbot's, with the Improved Long Cuff, 40s. the half-dozen; Gentlemen's Linen Cambric Pocket-handkerchiefs, 2s. 3d. the half-dozen; Ladies' and Children's Ditto, 1s. 6d. the half-dozen; and Huckaback Towels, Kitchen and Fancy Towels, Glass Cloths, Diapers, Damasks, Quilts, Sheetings, Shirtings, Dress Linens, Cambrics, Lawns, Tapes, Threads, and every description of Linen Goods manufactured. Samples free.—JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Belfast.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of the very best quality, fine fronts, three linen collars, 40s. the half-dozen; patterns for self-measurement and patterns post on application.—R. FORD and CO., 67, Strand, corner of Bedford-street.

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Juvenile Costumes in every variety.
All the materials thoroughly shrunk before cutting.

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H. C. and M. HOWARD, 4, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.

DESTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and healthful appearance. Sold by all the trade. Sole Proprietor, HENRY WEBER.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS. Handkerchief Perfumes, Cosmetics, Fine Soaps, Perfumery, New Scent, New-mown Hay, and 1000 others. 2s. 6d. each, Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S ELIXIR is the most effectual preparation for Restoring and preserving the Hair in long, handsome Curls Pamphlet, 1s. Sold by all Perfumers.—CHURCHER'S ELIXIR DEPOT, 5, HOUNDSDITCH and 308A, 3, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 95 Cornhill, E.C.

MDME. RACHEL'S CIRCASSIAN WASH and ALMANDINE, a beautiful fair ever. 4s., New Bond-street.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
This Speedy preparation for Sunburn, Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Spots, Pimples, and a Sallowness and Delicacy of Skin, produces a Clear Complexion, Soft Hands, and Delicate Arms. Unrivalled for Infants and Children. Rowlands' Kalydor and Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice. Price 4s. 6d. each; 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

TREITH.—Mr. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist, has introduced a new material for Mounting Sets of Teeth which are made and fixed in a few hours without giving any pain or inconvenience in stopping or extracting. Decayed Teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. Terms moderate.—Dental Surgery "free for" stamps. Discovered teeth restored, &c. 3, Grafton-street, Bond-street.

TEETH.—OSTEO-BIDON, Messrs. GABRIEL'S Patent Mineral Substitute for Ivory, as used on certain parts of materials, economy, and freedom from pain, are the principal recommendations of this invention. "Perfect as the Teeth," just published, free by post, or gratis on application.—GABRIEL, Dentists, 56, Ludgate-hill, 134, Duke-street, Liverpool, and London Establishment, 34, New Bond-street; and Birmingham, 65, New-street. Diploma, Paris.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Plate, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon at their own residences, Telegram, Yellow, W.C. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on; 1st, Sarah-row, Fort Office orders immediately attended to.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

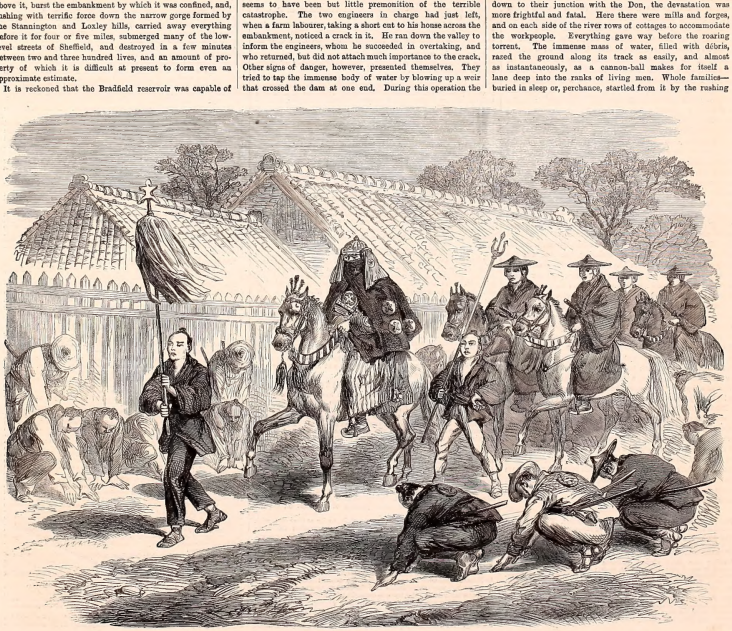
No. 1250.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SHEFFIELD CALAMITY.

On Friday last, shortly before midnight, Sheffield was suddenly swept by an inundation similar in its origin, but more destructive in its effects, than the great Holmfirth flood of Feb. 5, 1852, by which, it will be remembered, ninety persons lost their lives, property to the extent of from £500,000 to £800,000 was laid waste, and 7000 workpeople were thrown out of employment. In that case the calamity was occasioned by the giving way, after a continuous wet season, of the banks of the Bilbury reservoir, from which the town of Huddersfield drew its supplies of water. In the present instance, the Bradfield reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company, situated between five and six miles from the town, and at several hundred feet above it, burst the embankment by which it was confined, and, rushing with terrific force down the narrow gorge formed by the Stannington and Loxley hills, carried away everything before it for four or five miles, submerged many of the low-level streets of Sheffield, and destroyed in a few minutes between two and three hundred lives, and an amount of property of which it is difficult at present to form even an approximate estimate.

It is reckoned that the Bradfield reservoir was capable of holding 114,000,000 cubic feet of water, and that at the time of the accident it contained a little over 100,000,000. It covered an area of seventy-six acres, and filled a narrow basin formed by the junction of the two ranges of hills just named, and by an embankment crossing the end of the valley looking towards the town of Sheffield. This magnificent piece of earthwork, 300 yards in length, 40 ft. in thickness, and 85 ft. in height, was considered quite strong enough to bear any pressure with which the water within the reservoir would ever be likely to test its solidity. From this embankment the gorge slopes rapidly down towards the town, carrying the waters of the Loxley, which unite lower down with the Revelin, and after their confluence flow into the Don. There seems to have been but little premonition of the terrible catastrophe. The two engineers in charge had just left, when a farm labourer, taking a short cut to his house across the embankment, noticed a crack in it. He ran down the valley to inform the engineers, whom he succeeded in overtaking, and who returned, but did not attach much importance to the crack. Other signs of danger, however, presented themselves. They tried to tap the immense body of water by blowing up a weir that crossed the dam at one end. During this operation the two engineers walked again across the embankment, but had scarcely got on the other side of the fissure before it suddenly yawned, and a portion of the embankment, 110 yards in length and 75 ft. in depth, gave way, and the water demon leaped with a voice of thunder from his ooze bed, and rushed with headlong fury down the gorge below.

The destruction of life and property in the gorge itself was less appalling in extent than below the point at which it debouches into a wider valley; but whatever came within reach of the flood—cutlers' huts, with their inmates; stone inclosures and fences, cattle, trees, and part even of the soil itself—was borne away with irresistible might, leaving scarcely a vestige behind. From the confluence of the two little streams down to their junction with the Don, the devastation was more frightful and fatal. Here there were mills and forges, and on each side of the river rows of cottages to accommodate the workpeople. Everything gave way before the roaring torrent. The immense mass of water, filled with débris, razed the ground along its track as easily, and almost as instantaneously, as a cannon-ball makes for itself a lane deep into the ranks of living men. Whole families—buried in sleep or, perchance, startled from it by the rushing



SCENES IN JAPAN: THE GOVERNOR OF KANAGAWA AND SUITE GOING TO A FIRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 272.

year—were literally hurled into eternity. In the morning, the very foundations of their humble and hitherto peaceful abodes were undermining, and their bodies were lodged, some of them miles off, in the most unheard-of nooks and corners—here and there singly, elsewhere in heaps of ten, a dozen, or fourteen. Almost all were in their night-dresses—from some even these had been torn off by the violence of the flood. Several were shockingly mangled, and all, of course, covered with slime and mud. Let us draw a veil over this part of the picture; it is too heartrending to allow of our taking more than a general and hasty glance at it. But, as the correspondent of the *Times* has remarked, "it needs only to be known that at the deal of the night a great dark flood flowed through a densely-populated part of the town, rousing the sleepers from their beds, and only receding in the morning thus to reveal to us the horrors that of Friday night are known in the hearts of thousands, but can never be told."

The destruction of property, as may readily be imagined, has been immense. Bridges, hotels, mills, farm-premises, factories, houses, stables, have been either swept away entirely or left standing in a state of ruin. Shutters of shops were torn down and the contents of the windows carried away—no one knows where. Cellars containing large stocks of goods were flooded. Thousands of acres along the banks of the Don were laid under water, and incalculable injury has been inflicted upon the growing crops. Numerous gardens, upon which the owners had bestowed considerable labour and expense, and in which they took great pride, have been all but obliterated. The inhabitants of the submerged districts have in many instances lost all that they possessed, and there are those who will be left for a time to eat nothing their own but the night-dresses in which they were fortunate enough to escape. "At Lady's Bridge," says the *Sheffield Telegraph*, "dwarfed beams of timber mixed with straw and other debris were piled up by the flood against the arches of the work of the bridge. The immense quantity of rafters, flooring, joists, planks, and miscellaneous articles heaped to within a few feet of the top of the bridge told the destruction of scores of buildings without doubt. . . . There seemed wood enough to build a village."

Two accidents of the same nature within a dozen years, both of them signalised by frightfully fatal and destructive results, suggest the inquiry whether there is not in the system of nearly radically defective principle of computation relied upon by engineers in the construction of our great water reservoirs. It is said, we know not with what truth, that a considerable number of the manufacturing companies of the town are also liable to sudden devastation from precisely the same cause as that to which Sheffield owes the calamity of Friday night. Mr. Fernand, on Tuesday evening, called the attention of the Home Secretary for a second time to the state of the reservoir of years, to the leaky condition of the Dee Park reservoir, from which the populous town of Bradford draws its water supplies. Another catastrophe of this kind will be a disgrace to the public authorities. It is not enough that we have laws for legislation; but periodical Government inspection is loudly called for. Experience has shown that in two instances erroneous calculations have been made as to the strength and solidity of embankments built for the purpose of resisting the lateral pressure of an enormous body of water. For aught the public know to the contrary, the same mistake may have been made in regard to all the large reservoirs of the water companies in the kingdom. We trust a rigid investigation will be promptly set afoot; that measures will be either voluntarily taken, or sternly enforced, to prevent the possibility of any similar accident in future; and that the owners of manufactories and town authorities will heartily concur in acting, as in a serious a business they are bound to act, upon the common sense maxim that "prevention is better than cure."

Recalling our thoughts from the horrors of the present, we ask what can be done to mitigate the suffering, the loss, and the anxiety which this inundation has left behind it? Some of its disastrous effects will require years to repair; and for some, alas! there is no remedy whatever. Many will be unable to sigh over the dead, recover their bodies, and give them decent sepulture. But there are hundreds who have lost everything but life—all the little property which they had earned by years of honest toil—all the various articles of comfort or even ornament which contributed to minister contentment and delectation to their humble lot. The wealthy in Sheffield have not suffered very severely; but the few who have suffered are those who have felt themselves. For the most part, this terrible visitation has fallen upon the poor, and upon a most industrious and thriving section of the poor. To restore them to such comfort as they previously enjoyed will, no doubt, be the generous resolution of the British people. It would be mere impertinence to apply any stimulus to their liberality. The heartrending facts have sufficiently moved them. They will give spontaneously, give promptly, and it is only necessary to say that they will give as we feel no mistrust. Their deepest cause of sorrow will be that to give back the lives which have been taken is beyond their power; but their very helplessness in this respect will dispose them, we hope, to insist that such steps shall be taken as will prevent their being ever again exposed by a like cause to this unavailing anguish of heart.

The Hersegovina appears to be again disturbed. The Christian inhabitants refuse to pay the taxes, and great agitation prevails.

The Swiss Minister at Vienna has officially informed the Federal Council that the Japanese Government will send from Ambassador to Europe for the purpose of determining the Powers to ratify the treaties.

During the first eleven months of 1863 there arrived emigrants at New York:—From Ireland, 86,891; Germany, 32,861; England, 26,871; Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, 5,000; Italy, 1,981; Switzerland, 1611; Sweden, 1,058; Italy, 600; Holland, 511; Belgium, 436; West Indies, 314; Spain, 102; various others, 671: total, 180,915.

The Prussian Government has contracted a loan of six millions of thalers (about half a million sterling, bearing 4 per cent interest, at the rate of 79, with the Royal Bank, the Seehandlung, and the house of Raphael Rüsenger. This loan was previously voted by the Chambers for the construction of railways.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has paid a visit to Paris. He has had an audience of the Emperor. The belief in Paris is that the Duke has addressed himself to the Emperor, with the assent of some others of the minor rulers of Germany, in order to induce Napoleon III. to recognise the right of the Schleswig and Holstein duchies to govern their own government and government.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop left their Imperial host on Saturday last for England. About the time they were leaving, the French steamer Lyonnais was moving at St. Raizare, after a rapid voyage from their new dominions. She brings recent favourable accounts of the state of things in Mexico. Forey at Orizaba had returned to the capital after two months' absence, during which he seems to have been busy in the organisation of the provinces of further resistance. Juarez was in full flight towards the United States, and 4000 soldiers of the Republic were to be surrendered en masse to General Mejia. The news of the final submission of the town by the Juarez chief had been received with great enthusiasm. The *Moniteur* states that the new Mexican loan of 200,000,000 francs would be recalled in entirely unfounded. The *Memorial Diplomatique* of Paris states that the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico declines the draught of a treaty was agreed on to be concluded between him and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the Austrian succession in Mexico. This treaty is intended to settle the period of French occupation and to provide a rule for the liquidation of the claims of France upon the Mexican Government. The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico by the end of 1867, and by that time the Mexican army are filled up. The debt is to be paid by fourteen annual instalments, each probably amounting to twenty-five million francs, or one million sterling.

The *Moniteur* publishes an extensive military promotion made on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's birthday. Among the promotions General of Brigade Viscount Leon de Villiers is raised to the rank of General of Division. Colonels Count Colonna Walewski, Count de Mortier, D'Ourrier de Villegly, Susane, and Dacasse to that of Generals of Brigade. The Count de Flahault de la Billarderie receives the brevet of Colonel. Twenty-four Captains to the rank of Colonel, and eighteen to that of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Government has resorted to one of those strong measures which in the country of the Revolution are necessary to crush that which they were intended to frustrate. While a few friends of M. Garnier Pagès were at the house of that gentleman in the Champs Elysées at Paris, were discussing in that gentleman's residence the prospects of his success, the police, headed by the commissaries of police, and all those present commanded to turn out. The police refused, and M. Garnier Pagès' domicile by the police is the subject of necessarily bad comment in the Paris and provincial press. The *Moniteur*, however, without explaining the conduct of the authorities in this particular case, says that the Government is determined to put an end to the determination of the Government to enforce the law. But it is stated that M. Garnier Pagès complained to the Minister of the Prefect of Police, and that the meeting at his house was composed exclusively of friends of his family.

The *Nation* has received a second warning, on account of an article signed by M. Jules Favre, which appeared in its columns.

One of the oldest of French papers, *Le Nouvelliste*, which had existed more than a hundred years, having been founded in the reign of Louis XV., has ceased to appear.

Mr. J. Church has been appointed unpaid Vice-Consul at Pau, in the room of Mr. Edward Church.

An Imperial decree fixes the amount to be paid for exemption from military service for the year 1864 at 2,500 francs. The *Moniteur* announces the extension of the furlough of a portion of the army till the 1st of May.

M. Cordoven, the Procureur-Général who conducted the prosecution of Orsini and his accomplices, is dead. He was 74 years of age, after a very short illness.

The famous Orsini diamond necklace has given rise to a lawsuit. The parties are M. Millaud, the proprietor of the *Petit Journal*, who has recently published as an account of the original trial, and MM. Lebrun and Co., editors of the *Causes Célèbres*, who say that M. Millaud has ingeded his publication as a violation of their rights. The plaintiff contended that the publication of the *Petit Journal* was a literary piracy. Delzet, editor, and Serrieyt, printer of the journal, jointly and severally to pay 2000f. damages.

ITALY.

A bill to tax landed property on the same basis in all Italian provinces is being debated by the Turin Chamber. It is described by the Finance Minister as intended to do away with the last traces of territorial and political divisions.

Fresh conflicts are reported to have occurred between the French and Papal troops at Rome. The general health of the troops in the city is in a state of great agitation.

The Pope's health is improving. His physicians have insisted upon his avoiding all fatigue and keeping perfectly quiet.

Sentence of death has been passed by a court at Santa Maria, in the province of Terra di Lavora, on the brigand chiefs seized at Genza. Cardillo, Fuoco, and Mastrangelo, municipal functionaries of the kingdom should continue their functions until he may decide otherwise. In his address to the Council, he promises that he will govern in accordance with the principles which inspired safety by a desire for the country's good.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

A note from Austria and Prussia, which has found its way into print, explains the grounds on which these Powers justify the invasion of Schleswig. The Duchies, it is stated, are not to be dismembered the character of their original policy, that they are even still willing to propose to accept the proposal for a conference as an armistice so far as the essential points are concerned. They decline however to part of the conditions attached to the armistice. These are, the withdrawal of the troops of occupation, the retreat of the Danish force on the island only consisted of one hundred men, who appear to have been taken by surprise, and who were made prisoners. The Prussian batteries and the Dolppel intrenchments have been exchanging fire.

The Austrians, after driving the Danes from Velle, pursued them to Horsens, and even to Aarhuus; but the pursuit does not seem to have caused any considerable loss to the retreating troops. At Aarhuus the Danish infantry was embarked for Fredericia and Alsen, and the cavalry continued its march towards Viborg. The Austrians seem to have relinquished any intention of occupying the whole of Jutland; for their commander-in-chief, General von Gablenz, has arrived at Kolding. At Velle the population has been disarmed by the allied commanders, as several attempts had been made to murder Austrian soldiers.

Field Marshal von Wrangel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the export of horses, cattle, and grain from Schleswig, on the penalty of confiscation. It is asserted that the allies are about to impose a tax of a thaler per ton on the corn of the landed proprietors of Jutland.

All the members elected belong to the National Party, which wishes for the continuation of the war. M. Hall, the ex-Premier, was elected unanimously. Bishop Monrad, the President of the Council, who expressed himself favourable to pursuing the war, was elected by a large majority. The votes given to Count Reventlow, the Upper House will probably meet upon the 26th. The portion of following are the numbers of the Austro-Prussian troops at present quartered by three members. It is not expected that the session will continue more than a week.

Reports have been received by the Danish Minister of War from head-quarters giving a list of the losses in the Danish house in killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of the war until the 1st of February, but before Düppel, up to the 18th, it shows a total of 43 officers, two regimental surgeons, and 1024 men.

According to a handbill issued from the printing-office of Gyon and Hämmerle, Vienna, the Austrian Admiral of Archduke Max found dead in his bed at Kiel on Thursday morning. The rumour, however, requires confirmation.

A silly piece of revenge has been done at Flensburg. The house lion (of whom there is a figure on the engraving at page 249) and memorial on the grave of the Danish soldiers killed in the war of 1848-50 and buried in the churchyard of that town has been thrown from its pedestal, broken up, and destroyed. Its head and tail were paraded triumphantly, it is reported, about the streets of Altona and Hamburg.

OPENING OF THE NORWEGIAN STORTHING.

We learn by telegraph from Christiania, through Mr. Reuter's office, that the Norwegian Storthing was opened on Tuesday, King Karl in his speech from the throne announced that a bill would be laid before the Chamber granting an extraordinary credit of one million and a half of dollars for the defence of Norway in order to enable it to give active aid to Denmark in certain emergencies.

AMERICA.

As far as can be gathered from the latest accounts from New York, the Federal movements in Virginia and the neighbourhood have been failures. General Sherman had been obliged to return to Vicksburg without effecting a junction with the army of the Red River. General Thomas's advance upon Dalton and Atlanta had been checked by General Joseph Johnston. General Kilpatrick, who had been engaged in a cavalry raid in the rear of Lee's army, had found it impossible to penetrate the lines of the enemy and had fallen back again. A forward movement had been made by General Meade, to divert attention from Kilpatrick's unsuccessful raid, but by this movement the army of the Potomac was at its old position at Brandy Station, down Rappahannock, and communicating by Washington to consult with Lincoln and the War Department. The Federal loss was generally reputed in Florida. In an engagement beyond Jacksonville, on the 20th ult. the Federals had had a loss of 2000 men and seven guns. At Charleston the Federal sloop of war Housatonic was destroyed on the 17th ult. by a submarine torpedo. Her boat's crew, with the exception of two officers and three men, were rescued by boats from another vessel. Lieutenant Dana, commanding officer, Colonel Richardson, has been captured by Federal cavalry.

President Lincoln has issued a decree the nomination of Major-General Grant to be Lieutenant-General, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, which has made the rank and appointment has been confirmed.

On the 15th ult. Congress passed the House bill providing for the issue of 200,000,000 dols. in forty-five bonds; and also a joint resolution of thanks to re-enlisted veterans.

In the House of Representatives, on the 29th ult., the bill to authorise the transfer of 200,000,000 dols. from the 900,000,000 dols. loan to the Treasury for war purposes was passed. It also authorises the issue of 11,000,000 dols. additional five-twenties to supply the surplus of subscriptions to the 7 3-10 day loan now closed.

The draught in New York has been postponed. Bounties will be continued until the 1st of April.

The Confederate Congress has adjourned, after having issued various declaring that it will make no overtures for peace until the Federal Cabinet shall announce them to be acceptable, and that the Confederate Government would submit to a European protectorate rather than to Yankee domination.

A bill has passed the Senate to establish a volunteer navy. It authorises the Secretary of the Navy to commission vessels either in or out of the waters of the Confederate States.

General Beauregard has issued General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies.

Richmond papers contain the following address of General Beauregard to his troops:—

Soldiers!—The new year's service of some of you is about to expire. You must have seen from the newspapers that your brethren in arms of the veteran armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee have re-enrolled, so as to be expected of such men, by entire companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, already organised and disciplined under which they have so nobly fought. All the men who have defended Sumter and Moultrie fail to follow these examples of soldierly patriotism.

The population of Wisconsin appears to be of a polyglot character, the Governor's message having been printed, by order, in English, German, Norwegian, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, and French languages.

The following correspondence, from the *Times* writer, under date of the 15th ult.:—"A gentleman arrived in this city from Idaho on the 10th inst. He says that in Idaho it was estimated there were 15,000,000 dols. in gold in the hands of the miners, awaiting the means of transportation to the States."

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The second Session of the eighth Parliament of the province of Canada was opened at Quebec on the 12th ult. The Speech from the Throne contained the following passages:—

I have taken steps for carrying into effect the Acts passed during the last Session for the establishment of a Militia, and force of the character, and I will continue my best efforts for the attainment of so important an object.

I have given directions for the communication to you of the papers of recent correspondence between Her Majesty and the United States of America, relative to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, on the application of either party. I have no reason to believe that this step has been taken from any want of the great interests affected by it.

Your attention will be invited to measures designed, by the improvement of our existing system of inland water communication, to attract to the channel of the St. Lawrence the trade which seems to have heretofore sought for it the rapidly growing commerce of the western lakes. You will also be invited to consider the propriety of the adoption of such improvements in the canals constructed to obviate the natural impediments to the navigation of the Ottawa as may render that route more available for the purposes of general commerce, the development of the extensive mineral resources of the region, and the establishment of a certain and speedy communication between the lower provinces and the great valley of the Canadas. Overtures have been made to me by Her Majesty's Government, and by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Arrangements are however, now in progress which, it is hoped, will lead to the execution of this preliminary work, the result of which will enable all parties to form a more satisfactory estimate than is possible at present of the expense and practicability of the proposed undertaking. The condition of the vast region that lies north-west of Lake Superior, and the valley of the province is daily becoming a question of greater interest. I have considered it advisable to direct a survey to be made of the territory in question, and to place it under the charge of a person competent to report on the geographical boundaries of Canada in that direction. Such a definition of boundary is a desirable preliminary to further proceedings with regard to the vast tracts of land in that country belonging to Canada, but not yet brought under the action of our political and municipal system.

The construction of the public buildings at Ottawa, since the resumption of the work last spring, has been prosecuted with so much diligence as to justify me in announcing to the citizens of the civil service the intended early removal of the Legislature and the Departments of the Government of her Majesty's selection of that city as the future capital of Canada.

The discoveries of gold and other valuable ores within the province which have recently been made, and which have attracted very general attention, appear to call for legislation, both as regards the more systematic and perfect development of our mineral wealth and the rights as well of the public as of private individuals connected with it.

I would also suggest to you the expediency of making legislative provision for carrying a more effective system of investigation into the cause of ship-

tracts occurring on or near the sea coasts of the province, as well as of similar disasters which, occurring elsewhere, may from the nature of the attendant circumstances seem calculated to affect the interests of our marine service.

A fresh contract for our Ocean Mail Steam-ship Service has been entered into on terms which will be submitted for your consideration, and will, I believe, be found to combine efficiency, economy, and safety.

I rejoice that I am enabled to inform you that the revenue of the past year considerably exceeded the estimate submitted to you last Session, while the aggregate expenditure for the public service of the year was less than the estimated amount. The progress of the public revenue and trade, however, in the present year cannot be satisfactorily inferred from the returns already received, as many sources is clearly inadequate to meet the increased commercial demands of the public treasury. Measures will be submitted to you for the consideration of this subject to regulate the annual income with the annual expenditure of the country.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received from our Correspondent at Melbourne news to Jan. 30 :—

VICTORIA.

"The news of the month centres in cricket; in fact, we have had quite a cricket carnival. In my last you were informed of the safe arrival of Lillywhite's team to Melbourne, via Adelaide. Then was the time appreciated for the trial of skill between them and the Victorians, public excitement was intense, and the Melbourne Cricketers were the heroes of the hour. They were everywhere treated with the most lavish hospitality; in a word, they were nearly 'killed with kindness;' and, if they had not been made of iron, they must have had a sorry memories" of the golden land and its people, I shall be much mistaken. The first game was at which our visitors were engaged was on the ground of the Melbourne club—an fine a piece of turf, Tare declared, as ever they had seen—between the two—between three and a twenty-two of Victoria, embracing the best professional and amateur talent. The match, which was a three-day one, commenced on the 1st of January and ended on the following Tuesday, nominally in a 'draw,' but virtually in a victory for the Victorian Cricketers. At six o'clock, the time appointed for drawing the stumps, the Englishmen, who had scored wickets for their first innings, were only one to win. The scores were as follow :—In the first innings the Twenty-two made 145 to their opponents' 85; in their second innings the Twenty-two scored 140 to 106. (We reserve the details until a future Number, when we shall give an engraving of the match.)

Mr. Mendelssohn, managing director of the Bank, and his companions were indebted to pay us this friendly visit, informed me that during the stay on the Melbourne ground no less a sum than 3,000 persons paid at the gates; and, as 2s. 6d. was the charge for admission, with an additional 2s. 6d. for the use of a seat, the receipts were very handsome indeed, not to say anything about the sum realised by the sale of books to the curious. It will be seen that the Victorians, in the present day speculation, has been an eminently successful one. The New Zealand team, which left Sydney on the 1st instant and which all expected paid, will cover all the outlay. So that the proceeds of all the matches in Victoria, New South Wales, as well as those of the whole Australia—to which the Eleven have also the prospect of going—will be clear gain. They landed yesterday for New Zealand, where they will remain a week or so. We intend to have a play match between them in Melbourne and one in Castlemaine; then proceed to New South Wales, where they will remain a week or so, and then return to Melbourne, where they will probably visit Adelaide. While at Sandhurst Parr was retired with illness, the attack of which was so severe as to confine to his friends. On sailing yesterday for New Zealand he seemed quite himself again.

After the match on the Melbourne ground the Eleven proceeded to Sandhurst, where they played against the twenty-two of that district. In their first innings they only made 85; in their second, 178. The local men made 96 and 140 respectively.

The next match was at Ballarat, the principal gold-field town-ship, where the attendance was very large. The Eleven made 188 in one innings, and the local men 74 and 71 in their two innings, thus winning by one innings and twelve runs. As the game was over earlier than was anticipated, a subscription was got up, and a match between Grace and Tarrant on one side and eight of the best of the Twenty-two on the other. The betting was heavy, however, and the only record eleven between them, while Grace alone made that number.

Armed with the knowledge that the Twenty-two could not arrive here till the 22nd inst., a delay of nearly a fortnight having thus taken place. The delay was occasioned by an accident to the steamer in the Red Sea. Now that there is the prospect of a visit to New Zealand, and, subsequently New South Wales and New Zealand more than Victoria, it is to be hoped that the Twenty-two will be getting fortnightly mail by junction with England by Suez.

The returns for the year ending Dec. 31 have been published. As was anticipated, a considerable falling off, as compared with the revenue of 1862, is apparent. The diminution, however, has occurred owing to the different phases assumed by the land question during the last Parliamentary Session. The total revenue for the year was £2,722,229, against £3,131,429 as the revenue of 1862. On looking down the items, it will be seen that the reduction is felt with the utmost on the net decrease for the year amounts to £426,451.

The Grand Trunk Railway was by no means idle on the 19th inst., has been detained until to-morrow, when she sails with a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Parliament has been prorogued till the 11th of March.

The total revenue for 1863 is 603,136, the expenditure, £522,205.

The exports for the year are of the value of £2,005,000. The population is 141,000. The amount in savings banks, £201,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

As none of the Estimates for 1864 have yet passed the Government has obtained a vote of three months' supply—that is, £100,000 has been obtained leave to issue £400,000 of Treasury Bills, payable in two years, to meet the liabilities of the last and previous year.

The new land bill has passed the Assembly, but is opposed upon many important articles, such as rum, whisky, porter, candles, rice, tamarinds, bacon, sandalwood, &c. Much dissatisfaction is felt with the tariff, which is now being discussed in the Lower House.

The revenue for 1863 was £1,256,000, being a decrease of £63,691 on the previous year.

Mr. and Mrs. Keen have terminated a very successful engagement here. At its close, and while they were about to embark for Melbourne, Mr. Keen was seized with a sudden and alarming illness. He is now better, but it will be some time—probably three weeks—before he is able to appear in public.

QUEENSLAND.

The revenue for the year just ended is £309,112, against £375,286 for 1862—being an increase of £16,826.

The quantity of wool shipping direct to England this season nearly doubles that of the previous year's shipments.

NEW ZEALAND.

No event of importance has transpired since last mail. Everything tends to show that the war is at an end; but General Cameron is maintaining in his activity. New lines of redoubts are being constructed across the country, as well as roads, and the former act of military enlistment is being proceeded with.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

BUCHAREST, March 16.—The Russian Consul in this city has addressed a note to Prince Couza, in which he protests against the stay of numerous Poles in the Danubian Principalities. He also receives the Minister Ghyka's declaration acting against Russia and Austria, and insists upon his dismissal. Sixty thousand Russian troops are stationed on the Bessarabian frontier.

ROYAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN DENMARK AND PRUSSIAN VESSELS.—Bergen (Hogen Island), March 17, Evening.—A sharp naval engagement was observed from Hogen this afternoon between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats. At four o'clock the action was continued in the rear of Granin, on the eastern side of the Island.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.—Berlin, March 17.—The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of this evening says :—"While despatches from Vienna announce that Denmark has agreed to the basis of a conference, the Danish Minister in London declares that nothing whatever is known in that city of Denmark's acceptance of the proposal for an armistice."

JAPAN.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 17.

Stolzhandi is dead. Such is the latest news from Minkn. He was murdered by the friends of Hamonosuke, the leader of the samurai-mission, instigated by this same Stolzhandi, took place at Yedo about three years ago. Nearly all the shops in the main street of Yokohama are closed, as the Tycoon commences his journey from Yedo to-day in Jeddo; but, as no one believes in these said outlaws, it is generally supposed that the Tycoon's journey is a mere feint. A Japanese Embassy is going to Europe next month to insist on the ports of Hiogo and Osaka being opened to trade. The Tycoon has bought the steamer Yanpto for 145,000 dols. She steamed out the other day and gained a speed of 13 knots. The Japanese men-of-war is harbour. She is the best vessel the Government has got. There is talking of three more steamers which are on the construction to arrive. Sir Frederick Bruce is expected here next mail, and he will then proceed to Jeddo. The Russians are there now, getting their treaty ratified. The Dutch are also there with a men-of-war in three waters before the spring. The weather continues fine. We have had a little rain yesterday, but not enough to powder the place. To-day is bright as usual.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.

The following letter has been written to the Bishop of London by command of her Majesty the Queen :—

"Windsor Castle, March 7, 1864.

"My Lord Bishop of London,—I have had the honour to receive from her Majesty the Queen your letter of the 8th inst., together with the accompanying papers, relative to the Bishop of London's Fund. I am to express to your lordship, of the deep interest which the Queen takes in the good work which you have undertaken. Her Majesty commands me to say that she considers it to be her duty to give her support and assistance to a plan for remedying the evils which have been brought to light by the inquiry, and she therefore desires to contribute towards measures which, under your Lordship's control, her Majesty has no doubt will be productive of the most beneficial results. Her Majesty has commanded me to inform you that it is her Majesty's intention to contribute £1,000 towards the Bishop of London's Fund, and I am to request that you can therefore place that sum to her Majesty's account three years, making a sum total of three thousand pounds (£3000). Believe me, my Lord Bishop, your faithful servant, (Signed) C. B. PHIPPS."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has also intimated his intention to contribute one thousand pounds (£1000) to the general purposes of the fund.

MR. HANNAH NEWTON, of Ashton, has left the sum of £400 to the Ashton-under-Lyne Church Missionary Society.

St. Mary Magdalen Church, Wiggenhall, Norfolk, has just received an addition to its endowment of £200 left by will.

The monthly meeting of the Additional Curates Society was held on Tuesday last, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Sir T. Bernard in the chair.

The Bishop of Lichfield has issued a circular, dated on behalf of the Diocesan Church Extension Society. The *Staffordshire Advertiser* says the Bishop's appeal has been responded to very liberally in his diocese.

The confirmation of the election of the Bishop Elect to the See of Ely is appointed to take place in the parish church, St. Mary-le-bow on Saturday morning next (the 19th), and the consecration will, it is expected, take place in Westminster Abbey on Sunday, the 20th inst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has deemed it necessary to issue a task to be accomplished by the Convocation of Canterbury on the subject of "eternal punishment," in the case of the Rev. H. B. Wilson, on the ground that the Rev. H. B. Wilson has denied the doctrine in question, and that the eternity of blessedness "must both stand or fall together," and that the Church of England "teaches both the one doctrine and the other" and doubtless.

The Rector, churchwardens, and congregation of St. John's, Broughton, have presented the Rev. Cecil Jervis Clarke with a handsome timepiece and salver. The presentation was made previous to the morning service on Saturday morning next (the 19th), and the occasion will, it is expected, be one of much interest to the parishioners of St. John's, Broughton.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was, on Tuesday week, enthroned in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. The Archbishop of Cashel, Church of St. Brigid, Kildare, a venerable edifice erected about 1244 not having been used for Divine Service for upwards of two centuries. No similar ceremony has taken place since the installation of Bishop Lindsay, in 1667. The Archbishop of Dublin was enthroned by the Archbishop of Cashel, by Act of Parliament declared Bishop of Kildare without further installation.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. M. Rowland, Vicar of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, to be Rural Dean of Clun, Salop.—The Rev. T. Bowdler, Rector of Broughton, Salop, to be Rural Dean.—The Rev. Gilbert to Chrigual Staveley, Essex; Rev. R. O'Brien to Hesketh-with-Becconsall, Lancashire; Rev. R. Bateson to Wrightington, Lancashire; Rev. W. H. Rock to Rottingdean-Seaford, Sussex; Rev. G. E. D. De Vitre to Wotton, Surrey; Rev. T. Hutchinson to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Hodgson to Bishop Wearmouth; Rev. J. Bell to Rectory, Rector to St. Thomas's Church, Preston; Rev. J. Sutton to Wickford, Essex; Rev. J. Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Hodgson to Bishop Wearmouth; Stephen to Rectory, Rector to St. Thomas's Church, Preston; Rev. M. C. O'Neil, Army Chaplain of the third class; Rev. S. G. Reid, Army Chaplain of the third class.—Appointments.—Rev. Alexander Forbes, *Perpetual Curate*; Rev. D. M. Alexander to Hanover Chapel, Regent-street; Rev. W. Hogan to St. Peter's, Wolverhampton; Rev. J. Hodgson to Bishop Wearmouth.—Curates: Rev. W. H. Awdry to Annesley, Leicestershire; Rev. G. C. Bell to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Bell to Rectory, Rector to St. Thomas's Church, Preston; Rev. W. G. Gilchrist to Shilbottle, Yorkshire; Rev. T. Hardie to St. Peter's, Wolverhampton; Rev. J. Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Hodgson to Bishop Wearmouth; Rev. A. Hutchinson to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. A. Phillipps to Long Preston, Yorkshire; Rev. W. H. Ratcliff to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Sutton to Wickford, Essex; Rev. G. Smith to Kirkby Fleetham, Yorkshire; Rev. W. Tuthin to Yeadon, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Wilson to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. A. Wrangham to Bishop Wearmouth; Rev. Rev. F. F. Fleming to be Organising Clerical Secretary to the Scottish Church Society.—Ordinations.—The Bishop of Lichfield has ordained in Lichfield Church, Edinburgh, to be Joint Clerical Secretary of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society.—Gazette.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In a Convocation held at Oxford, on Tuesday, it was agreed that the University seal to a humble petition to the House of Commons against a bill entitled "A Bill to provide for the Abolition of certain Tests in connection with Academical Degrees in the University of Oxford" was carried by 138 against 11 votes. The new statute for abridging the necessary of conferring degrees was carried unanimously; also a form of statute enabling the Vice-Chancellor to appoint a preacher on Ascension-day instead of the Bishop of Oxford, if necessary. Another new statute was promulgated repealing an obsolete provision in the examination statute. Another statute was also promulgated regulating the duties and the salary of the teacher of Hindustanee.—The Warden of New College was appointed Curator of the Market.

The Oxford Term closed for the Easter holidays on Thursday. The holidays will terminate on the 12th of April, when the lower boys return, the fifth and sixth forms following within the next two days.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MR. G. J. GÖSCHEN, M.P. for the City, has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, on May 5.

The Musical Society of London gave their second orchestral concert of the season on Wednesday at St. James's Hall. The hall was crowded.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from ten to four.

The President of the Royal Society gave a conversazione, on Saturday last, at Burlington House, London, the first of that learned and scientific body. All the apartments were thrown open on the occasion.

The museum of Economic Botany, United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, is now closed to visitors, but will be reopened on Saturday, 26th inst. The library and museum are open to members as usual.

The Holborn Board of Works have resolved to petition the House of Lords for the insertion of a clause in the Holborn Valley Improvement Bill making the returns of the locale of buildings known as Hatton-row, Holborn, compulsory.

Mary Cook, a maiden lady of independent circumstances, died on Tuesday week, at her residence, Flint Cottage, Lee-road, Blackheath, aged 70 years. She had retained all her faculties to the last, and attended church regularly until within a few weeks of her death.

A lodger exploded a quantity of gas in a sawing and turning mill in Spitalfields. The workmen were thrown into ruins, and several workmen and residents in the neighbourhood injured more or less severely, but the only life known to be lost is that of Mr. R. Saunders, brother of the proprietor of the mill, who was found lying under the ruins.

The thirtieth anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday. The usually annual report for the session was read, held on the same day at night, when the following papers were read :—1, Sir Rowland Hill, "Statistics of Postage Reform." 2, Mr. H. Hawkins, "Statistics relating to Shipping Casualties ;" 3, Mr. W. B. Hodge, "Shipwrecks in the Bay of Biscay."

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. Sidney) entertained the Judges, the Deputies, and the members of the Court of Common Council for the wards of Castle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Cordwainer, Farringdon Within, Farringdon Without, Langbourn, and Farringdon Within and Without, at a banquet at the Mansion House. The company, about 200 in number, also included many members of the House of Commons, officers in the Army and Navy and Volunteers, and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Last week the births of 1062 children—1013 boys and 949 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) is 1076.—The number of deaths registered in the week was 1017, of which 502 were males and 515 of the previous week. The average number of deaths for the tenth week of the first three years of the decade was 1016. The increase of population in the two quarters died in the week ; also a baby who is registered as having died on the 7th inst. is returned as 107 years old.

A notice, signed by Sir Richard Mayne, has been issued by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in which it is announced that the Secretary has sanctioned an increase of pay to some of the men of this force. At present the annual remuneration of a police-man, 1st class, is £80, and the number 100 are to be raised to 120, or per week. The other sanctions are :—To 90s. 6d., 100 men; to 90s., 100 men; to receive 21s. per week, 120; 21s., 700; 20s., 800; and 19s. per week. The sergeants who are to be raised the 1s. per week are to be selected from the 1st class men who have served the most unexceptionable time.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Clare-market Ragged Schools took place on Monday evening at the Whittington Club—the Hon. and Rev. Baronet Sir S. Hesketh-Smythe presiding. The object in raising the value and importance of the ragged-school movement, of which the Clare-market schools were a most remarkable exemplification, was explained for an increase of subscriptions as indispensable to the continuance of its labours. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and a most interesting narrative, pointing out the practical and voluntary state of subject as essential element in the prosperity of the school.

On Tuesday the twelfth and last caisson of the new bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, at Blackfriars, was sunk into its place. The workmen engaged in the sinking of the caisson, which is the largest ever sunk in connection with any bridge in the world, had to contend with the most severe tide known for twenty-six years before. Mr. Thomas, who was united to the chair, made a speech appropriate to the occasion, and proposed the health of "Success to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company." It is expected that the bridge will be opened for traffic in the autumn of 1865, from the side of the metropolis.

The annual distribution of prizes to ragged-school children took place on Wednesday evening at the Mansion-house, in the presence of good conduct and 76 4d. in money, given to each of those boys and girls whose regular attendance was 90 per cent, and 46 boys certificates of merit, of that number 342 had retained their situations under two years, 117 under three, 69 under four, and 33 under five years, and 21 above five years. Mr. Joseph Payne, the chairman, distributed the prizes; after which tea and other good things were provided.

THE SHAKSPEARIAN COMMEMORATION.

At the meeting of the Stratford-on-Avon Committee, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. (Mr. R. J. Fellowes in the chair), it was announced that the Queen had accepted the office of vice-president. The Mayor stated that, a communication having been received from the Shakspeare Birthplace Trust, accompanied by a copy of the report of the Monumental Memorial Committee, the Council of Stratford-on-Avon had resolved that, as the property of the corporation, should be removed, and the memorial be allowed to be erected on its site. The proposed plan was that the bust should be removed by a short distance, the festival for a base, exclusively devoted to objects of Shakspearean interest, and the statue be placed upon the base. The report stated that the Committee had, in accordance with the resolution passed that the statue had been inspected and approved by a competent engineer, and would be first examined by the external engineer, and would be first examined by the external engineer next.

A numerous gathering of the managers of the London theatres took place at the rooms of the National Shakspeare Committee, 120, Pall-mall, on Saturday last, when it was agreed that the performances should be given in aid of the Monument Fund. Mr. Benjamin Webster (Adelphi and Haymarket) was in the chair. It was resolved, on circular, pecuniary aid for the ensuing gentlemen, amongst others, were present :—Mr. J. B. Buckstone (Haymarket), Mr. F. Robson (Olympic), Mr. Alfred Wigan (Queen's), Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Charles Kean (Princess's), Mr. Phelps (Sadler's Wells), Mr. Wrangwell (Strand), Messrs. Frampton and Fenton (Victoria), and Mr. Charles Dillon (Grecian). Letters were read from Messrs. E. Falconer, E. L. Chatterton (Drury Lane), and Mr. G. Fechter (Lyceum), would gladly concur in any decision arrived at. The arrangements were discussed at length, and ultimately settled that the best time for such performances to take place would be during the week commencing on Monday, April 18, and ending Saturday, April 23, and that they should take place accordingly. It was understood that the performances would be given at the various metropolitan theatres, commencing not in one or two cases, where they will be given on or very near the night of the 18th, special and appropriate arrangements to be imparted later.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.—On Tuesday the claims of the newly created Peer, Lord Athlumney, and of Lord Wrottesley, to vote as Peers of Ireland, and the Peers of Ireland, Lord Ashtown and Viscount Bangor having the consent for the claimants to vote cases, and the Attorney-General and Mr. C. Clarke appeared for the claimants, and Mr. Bovill and Mr. Serjeant Byles for the consent for the claimants to vote cases. Mr. Bovill and Mr. Serjeant Byles for the consent for the claimants to vote cases. Lushington being the counsel for the claimant, and the Attorney-General and Mr. C. Clarke appeared for the claimants to vote cases.—The Standard.

MODEL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S YACHT.

OUR Engraving on the next page represents a model of the Royal yacht built for Queen Elizabeth, now in the possession of Mr. Charles Bayon, of Sir Richard Bayon, Bart., of Bromley, Kent, England. It is in length, and was modelled in 1588. It is cut out from the solid timber, the ornamental carving, which are excellent both in their design and execution, being left in relief. Below the gunwale, on a blue streak or ribbon, are painted several groups of small figures, representing various subjects of classical mythology; and on the stern is an exquisite carving, which represents the introduction of Sir Walter Raleigh to Queen Elizabeth. The arrangement of the spars and of the standing and running rigging differs but slightly from that of the present day. The model is in an excellent state of preservation, and would be a valuable addition to the naval museum at Greenwich Hospital, or to that of the United Service Institution. It was purchased by Mr. Bruce, at the sale of the effects of a deceased naval officer, and very long ago.



SCENES IN JAPAN.—JAPANESE WARRIORS IN FIGHTING DRESS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

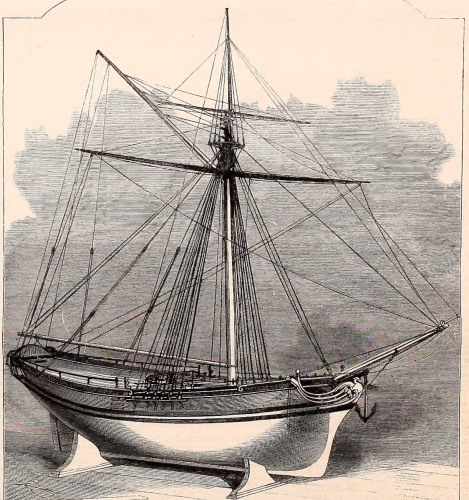
SCENES IN JAPAN.

We Engrave this week on our front page a Sketch by Mr. Wirgman, our Special Artist and Correspondent in Japan, which depicts rather an amusing scene. The Governor of Kanagawa, a suburb of Jeddo, has been summoned from his *obiman cum digestate* by the accident of a house on fire between that place and Yokohama, the foreigners' town, which is only a few miles distant. We see him riding forth in great state, and at a very leisurely pace, with a servant before him, holding up the banner of his official rank, and another servant behind him, wielding a sort of trident, which is not likely to be used for any such practical purpose as that of helping to extinguish the fire. On the right hand and on the left, wherever this Japanese magnate passes, the people crouch before him, as is shown in the Engraving. Several of his retainers, on horseback, bring up the rear. Another sketch, by the same artist, engraved on this page, represents three Japanese soldiers in their fighting equipment. We shall probably give some more of this series of illustrations of Japanese life.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

KOLDING, IN JUTLAND, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ALLIED GERMAN ARMIES.

OUR Special Artist accompanying the allied Prussian and Austrian armies in Denmark has made a sketch of the town of Kolding, where their head-quarters are now placed. It is engraved on page 276. This small town, which has but four thousand inhabitants, stands upon the frontier of Jutland and Schleswig, at the mouth of a river, the Kong's Aa, which there enters an inlet of the Baltic Sea. The view taken by our Artist is from the south of Schleswig road. The large building with a square tower, at the head of the town, is Kolding Castle, which is a mere ruin, since the conflagration that befel it some fifty or sixty years ago, during its occupation by the Spanish troops, under the Marquis de Romana, on behalf of Napoleon I. To the right we see a range of low buildings, which form the Royal stables, the breeding of horses for the Danish army having been chiefly carried on here. These buildings, as well as the other houses in the town, are of a dingy red colour. The high-road passes through Kolding eastward fourteen or fifteen miles to Fredericia, the fortress which commands the strait called the Little Belt, separating Jutland from the island of Funen; whilst another road from Kolding, northwards, leads, in about the same distance, to Veile, the scene of the last fight.



MODEL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S YACHT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

FIELD MARSHAL VON WRANGEL AND HIS AIDE-DE-CAMP AT HADERSLEBEN.

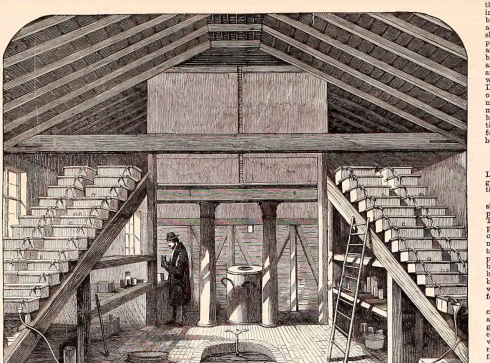
The Sketch, engraved on page 276 was taken by our Special Artist one day while the Prussian Commander-in-Chief was riding through the North Market-place of Hadersleben, attended by Lieutenant von Wrangel, his Aide-de-Camp. It is a characteristic portrait of the veteran Field Marshal, who sits his horse bravely for eleven or twelve hours at a time; and, spite of his great age, endures fatigue and rough weather much better than some younger men.

THE DANISH LION AT FLENSBURG: MONUMENT OF THE BATTLE OF ISTEDT.

The Engraving on page 281 represents the colossal bronze lion erected in the cemetery at Flensburg as a monument of the Danish soldiers killed in the important battle of Idstedt, in 1850, when 28,000 Danes met and defeated the German army of nearly equal numbers, and put an end to the Schleswig-Holstein war of that time. The monument was designed by Professor Bissen, of Copenhagen, himself a native of Schleswig. It was finished and publicly erected in 1862. The lion, with the shield of Schleswig, is supported on a massive granite pedestal, with suitable inscription and designs in bas-relief on its sides. Since the Austrians and Prussians entered Flensburg, in February last, more than one attempt has been clandestinely made by the partisans of Germany to destroy this monument; and a party of workmen from Altona contrived one night to push the lion several feet from its proper place, but they were not strong enough to remove him altogether from the pedestal. It is understood, however, that the Prussian military authorities have promised that this shall be done.

THE FISH-REARING HOUSE AT TWICKENHAM.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Feb. 20 were engraved two Views of the Fisciultural Establishment at Huningue, near Strasburg, in France; and we this week give an additional Illustration of the same kind of apparatus, constructed by Mr. Francis Francis, at Twickenham, for a committee of gentlemen, who had subscribed £100 or £200 for this purpose. The edifice consists merely of a brick-and-plaster building, 26 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, covered with thatch—the best roof against both heat and cold. At one end is a huge slate cistern, supplied from the main, and which contains 2500 gallons of water. The cistern is raised some 6 ft. from the ground; and from each end of this double rows of trays, containing the ova, are carried down, one below the other, in regular gradation to the ground, upon timber supports. Some sixty-six of these are now in use, and the apparatus contains at this time about ninety thousand eggs of salmon, salmon trout, great lake trout, common trout, and charr, some forty or fifty thousand eggs, &c., having already been distributed. The plan adopted is that invented by M. Coste, and employed so successfully at Huningue. The eggs are placed upon a *grille* composed of fine glass rods, the *grille* being supported in an earthenware tray. As soon as the eggs are hatched the fry fall between the bars, and are extracted by drawing a cork from a hole near the bottom of the tray, when they are carefully placed on gravelled trays of larger dimensions. In the centre of the building is a brick tank about 12 ft. long by 2½ ft. broad; this is divided into three compartments by slides of perforated zinc, and is for the accommodation of the fry when they require to be enlarged. Outside the building is a small pond, about 20 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, full of beautifully clear limpid water, destined for any desirable foreign species at present in our fauna, which the society may be able to import. Cut off from a portion of the Colne, which runs through Mr. Francis's property, is an artificial stream grated off at each end, and through which the stream flows unrestrictedly (about 60 yards long) for the holding of stock-fish or the further rearing of the young fry. Altogether, the arrangements are very complete, and the society have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they have been carried out by Mr. Francis.



FISH-REARING HOUSE AT TWICKENHAM.

THE IRON-CLAD DANISH FRIGATE BUILT AT GLASGOW.

WE present below an Engraving from a sketch of the new armour-clad frigate built for the Danish Government by Messrs J. and G. Thomson, of Govan, in the Clyde, and launched on the 24th of February with great success. She is a handsome-looking ship, of the same length as the Hector, which was launched on the Clyde in 1862, but her shape is more elegant, as the bows are not so straight as those of the Hector, but made with a graceful curve. Her length is 280 ft., her tonnage 3500 tons register, and her engines of 500-horse power. She is the first armour-clad vessel that has been launched with all her armour-plates on. Having been designed for use as a "ram," her bows are formed so as to project like a swan's breast about the water-line, where she would strike an enemy. She is not furnished with a beak or projecting point under water like the English ships which are made for use as "rams." Her frame is enormously strong. She has besides an external keel, also an inner girder or kelson from stem to stern, and the massive iron ribs are bolted to it. Internally the structure is fortified by the numerous iron partitions, and by the wrought-iron beams on which the decks are supported—the main and upper decks being themselves of iron. The armour-plates along the whole length of the ship are 4½ in. thick, on a teak backing and inner iron skin—the whole surface being as smooth as glass. Both the bows and stern are so shaped that a shot would glance off without doing any damage. They are separated, however, by waterproof and shotproof partitions, from the middle part of the ship; so that, even if the bows and stern were destroyed, the fighting-deck would remain intact, and the crew, defended by these partitions, might remain at their guns. The pilot-house is shotproof, and the rudder itself protected by a steel casing. The armament will consist of twenty broadside guns on the main deck, and twenty on the upper deck; and there is plenty of room to work them. Altogether, this new Danish frigate is likely to prove one of the best designed and most completely furnished of modern ships of war. It is to be hoped that she will be ready in time to defend the seaward fortresses of Denmark against her present foes.



ARMOUR-CLAD FRIGATE BUILT IN THE CLYDE FOR THE DANISH GOVERNMENT.

FREDERICIA, JUTLAND,

LETTERS received from Jutland give the following description of the position of Fredericia:—

"Fredericia, like Düppel, consists of two parts, the fortress proper and the island of Funen. The fortress is situated upon a peninsula, close to the Little Belt, only separated from Funen by a narrow arm of the sea. The distance between the westernmost point of Funen and the fortress is between 2400 and 3000 paces. The harbour of the town, the Mollebucht, averages twelve feet of water, and is therefore available for small craft.

"Until '48, the fortifications consisted, towards the land, of an arc, one mile and a quarter (English) in length, furnished with eight faces, two stages of earthworks, nine bastions, and three ravelins; towards the sea, two faces, each three quarters of a mile long, meet at the extremity of a peninsula. The citadel occupies the extreme point, and consists, like the rest of the fortifications, of an earthwork with irregularly traced lines and several inner works; it is separated from the town by a broad glacis. Up to the above-mentioned date the main rampart of the fortress was very weak, and no outworks were

the fighting-deck would remain

intact, and the crew, defended by these partitions, might remain at their guns. The pilot-house is shotproof, and the rudder itself protected by a steel casing. The armament will consist of twenty broadside guns on the main deck, and twenty on the upper deck; and there is plenty of room to work them. Altogether, this new Danish frigate is likely to prove one of the best designed and most completely furnished of modern ships of war. It is to be hoped that she will be ready in time to defend the seaward fortresses of Denmark against her present foes.

important points, to render it capable of withstanding the fire of rifled guns; the curtains are furnished with guns, which hitherto only the bastions could be armed. An extent of marshy ground, intersected by numerous ditches, sweeps in a semicircle round the fortress. Arrangements have now been made for speedily laying this under water. In addition, a series of outworks have been thrown up in advance of the main rampart, at a distance of from one and a quarter to two and a half miles (English), which render Fredericia a strong fortified camp.

"Between the road leading to Veile and Kolding and the coast, at the spot where the Holstein camp was set up in 1849, are five strong works, furnished with palisades and moats. The right wing of the fortress, which secures the communication with Funen, is covered by several independent strong works, mounting about twenty guns each, commanding the ground between this spot and the coast, which is particularly well calculated for the camp of an army. These outworks, therefore, cover the eastern main faces of the fortress and flank the centre, while inundation works (as in 1849) protect the west. A strong position has thus been created, affording ample room for an army of 20,000 men."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

SUNDAY, March 20.—Palm Sunday. Publication of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" cancer laticus established, 1855. Great earthquake at Mendoza, South America, 7000 persons perish, 1861. The sun enters Aries, and spring begins.

MONDAY, 21.—Benedict, Abbot, founder of western Monachism, died, 543. Sir Ralph Abercrombie killed, after the victory over the French at Alexandria, 1801. Treaty of union between the States of Central America, 1847.

TUESDAY, 22.—Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, chief of the Barons (defeated by Edward II.), executed, 1322. Lord Bacon died, 1626.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—England and King John's other dominions placed under an interdict by Pope Innocent III., 1208. Full moon, 10h. 24m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 24.—General Sessions from Lent Chandlers' Hall (Michaelmas). Great Cromond-street, the day before the opening of Parliament, 1784. The death of the great Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen, 1844.

FRIDAY, 25.—Lady Day; the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Good Friday. The Parliament sanctions the slave trade, 1807.

SATURDAY, 26.—A whale, 56 ft. long, killed in the Thames" (Evelyn), 1658. Birth of the Duke of Cambridge, 1819.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
5	30	6	0	6	30	7	0	7	30	8	0	8	30
5	50	6	20	7	0	7	30	8	0	8	30	9	0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29' 6". Long. 0° 10' 9" W. Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.			WIND.		
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain in inches.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Dryness.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Mean Velocity in miles per hour.	Pressure on square foot.
	Inches											Miles	lbs.
11	29·865	28·1	·05	9·0	·010	43·9	0·247	·91	47°	41°	N.	11·0	0·247
12	29·912	29·7	·03	9·5	1·0	43·9	0·247	·91	47°	41°	NW.-SW.	13·7	0·384
13	29·605	68·6	27·0	·27	4	38·3	0·209	·89	NW.-WSW.			18·7	0·565
14	29·586	59·1	28·1	·27	4	38·3	0·209	·89	NW.-WSW.			18·7	0·565
15	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	0·173	·...	WSW.			24·1	0·756
16	29·775	65·6	·...	·...	...	36·3	0·183	·...	WSW.			30·3	0·930
17	29·821	47·7	44·7	10·0	0·170	41·8	0·248	·...	WSW.			33·0	0·930
18	29·821	47·7	44·7	10·0	0·170	41·8	0·248	·...	WSW.-N.			33·1	0·930

* Rain and melted snow.

† The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer ... Attached ... Detached ... Thermometer ... Dew-point ... Suspension of Evaporation ... Direction of Wind ... ...

LARGE VIEW OF GLASGOW,
AND COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be issued on SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 25, comprising Two Pictures printed in Colours,

THE PET,
FROM A PAINTING BY F. G. CHESTER; AND
THE BIRD'S-NEST,
FROM A PAINTING BY W. GODDALL; &

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF GLASGOW
(16 inches by 21½ inches)
FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CLYDE.

And a Sheet of Illustrations, among which will be the following:—

THE SHEFFIELD INUNDATION.
View of the Brailsford Reservoir, showing the Broken Dam.
Views of Malin Bridge and of Hillsborough, after the Flood.
Scene on the High Bank—Drowned Cattle.
Searching for Bodies in the Cellar of a House.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.
Engagement at Yale.
Artillery Baggage-Waggons Encamped near Kolding.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SHAKSPEARE FESTIVAL.
The Stratford Pavilion: Exterior and Interior Views.

The Number will also contain Original Articles and the News of the Week carefully Compiled and arranged.

Price of the whole, Tenpence; Stamped Copies Twopence extra.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—The terms for Advertisements not exceeding four lines (about thirty-four words) in this Double Number will be 12s., and every additional line (averaging ten words) will be charged 3s.

No Advertisements for the Double Number can be received after Wednesday evening next, the 22nd inst.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1854.

THERE is a French proverb of which the French are good enough to say that *nous autres Anglais* do not know the value. It enforces the expediency of not employing out-of-door washerwomen. We admit that the proverb is not apt up to its spirit whenever they can, and that their *linge sale*, if it is washed at all, is washed at home. Scandals, public and private, are most decently suppressed in France. All the Crimean disasters that arose from mismanagement on the part of the authorities were kept a profound secret from France and from the world, while every British newspaper proclaimed British shortcomings in the loudest manner. In other cases, in which our journals invariably publish every detail that can be obtained touching everybody—the accused, the injured, the witnesses, and all concerned—the reticent French journalist tells of Monsieur X. or Madame Y. Each system has its advantage. Paris, of course, believes in nothing good; but the unintructed and non-cynical millions of Frenchmen preserve an almost childlike, not to say childish, faith in the virtues and wisdom of their rulers; while every oracle of an English village taproom is prepared, at the shortest notice, to show why the majority of public men ought to be impeached before Parliament. On the other hand, a good deal of *linge sale* would never be cleansed at all if our people were not taught to demand very frequent washing-days; and, to revert to the instance with which we began, we believe that the British Army is enormously in debt to the British journalist for the Crimean exposures; while we have yet to learn that the French army, which is known in England, if not in France, to have been, equally with our own, a victim to red tape, has derived corresponding advantage. This, however, is the business of our neighbours.

But there is every Parliamentary Session a washing process taken in hand, touching which we are not quite so clear that the French rule might not be observed without much detriment to our institutions or to our national character. We refer to the election expenses. These certainly do not tend to anybody's edification, and we have the gravest doubts of any efficacy as a reformatory process. At least it will be admitted that there is afforded every year new and ample matter of the same kind, and that the proceedings of the Legislature of one constituency works small terror in the minds of other electoral bodies. We have the same dirty, scandalous story year after year; the same reckless perjury; the same evidence of the inability of candidates to understand that bribery, treating, and intimidation are crimes, just as burglary, thieving, and assassination are crimes, only in different degrees. There is a mass of shameless folks who seem to think the proceedings in the committee-rooms exactly on a level with the kind of degradation in the roars of laughter at their own confessions of guilt.

The dramatis personæ are alike, to a wearying and monotonous degree. We have always the same types of rascality. Take up what case you will, and you are sure to find yourself reading just what you have been reading for the preceding twenty years. The vulgar agents of more culpable men crop up Session after Session at John Doe's trial for bribery at elections—to testify, under more or less compulsion, to the same violence or stratagems; and then come their wretched quarrels and treacheries, and their confessions. The witness has been served up for a week or a fortnight, the Committees usually come to the same stereotype resolution—namely, that bribery, treating, and intimidation were practised at the last election for the borough, but that there has come in them no evidence to connect the sitting member therewith. The dirty witnesses are remitted to their borough, to recount the wrangles of the contest in London, the sights they saw and the dinners they ate, and the sovereigns they received by way of treat; and the counsel gains and their hopes of an early renewal of the scenes they have had the pleasure of describing to the gentlemen of the committee-room; and the member, with an unsullied character, comes into the House in time to vote in favour of the last attempt at botching the bribery and treating laws. Is not this the history of every Session? We, of course, make no reference to any pending inquiries; but at the end of this Session there will have to be held? And after the approaching general election will it not have to be told in reference to scores of inquiries instead of a few?

Theoretically, so direct a mocking to no more proper or logical than that, where an election is protested against, an investigation should take place, and the only witnesses who can be got at should be examined. But, in practice, *est bonus?* We must go a good deal further, if we really want to prevent the influence of money at an English election. Although, of course, it is in the highest degree irregular and indecorous to say so, parties are wonderfully in accord touching the matter. We are aware that it is almost talking scandal to speak thus. So was Alexander Pope—

P. The bribing contriver—
P. The bribed elector—
There
Now too high you go.
Now you stoop too low.

Pope, who was thus cautioned by his friend, has been dead one hundred and twenty years; but has the system which he was reproved for assailing become obsolete? Alas! we have, if we are to believe what people say. Upright and honourable men, whose services are indisputably a gain to the public, will rise in hundreds and declare that they come into the house with perfectly clean hands, and that they never spend a penny in their life. And we would and do cheerfully leave the honour of England in such hands. Yet why are elections so expensive, and why, except in very few cases, is it impossible for a man with only a fortune in the green fields, to get into the house? The money must go somewhere. You may call the outlay "necessary expense," or what you please; and necessary enough the expenses are, but what do they prove. You may not be able, you very well are able to find out the corruptionist who receives a cheque on a certain bank and the independent elector who is dead drunk in the cellar of the Black Boy and Stomach-ache, but it is obvious that somebody is in the case. Then, for the poor man, he has avowedly his own code. He hates hard words, and will very likely give you hard knocks if you call him a bribed rascal; but he very properly regards his vote as a trust, only with less propriety than the *Times* regards *patronat* as well as the trustee. He believes that he has a right to accept the compliment that rewards his vote, and his wife believes it with a far more fervent faith than his own. There is second interest in the 'lection, and that is the new and prouder than Pope, nor less ready to be warned against indecorum, we own that we do not think the election tribunal a successful preacher against improper practices, and that we do think its revelations are simply offensive scandals.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Marzial stating that, in consequence of his letters being stopped abroad, among other friends Mr. Bradford was in the habit of receiving them under cover for him, but denying that he ever gave the name of "Flower," or any other name, to Grace the compositor. He also denies that Mr. Stansfeld was the London agent for a Tibaldi Conspiracy Fund, as such fund never existed.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

Yesterday (Sunday) evening Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa arrived at the castle from Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty drove out. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, went to London and attended the Levée at St. James's Palace, returning to the castle in the afternoon.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leiningen, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel at the castle. The Rev. Mr. Hall, M.A., is Chaplain of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princess Helena and attended by Lady Churchill, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, went to London. Her Majesty drove to South Kensington and inspected the Mulready Collection of pictures. The Queen returned to the castle with Prince Alfred from Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. After luncheon, her Majesty received Prince Napoleon Jerome, and there received the Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian of Austria. The Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa proceeded to Windsor Great Park Fortunetein, Chamberlain to the Crown Princess of Prussia, arrived at the castle and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Lady Fanny Howard arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Yesterday was the sixteenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louisa.

The Queen, with the Royal family, takes daily walking and driving exercise in the grounds of Windsor Castle.

The Court will go into mourning for three weeks, commencing on Sunday, the 26th inst., for the late Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting. Earl Cowley succeeds Lord Bloomfield as Minister to Berlin. Lord Odo Russell has succeeded Lord de Tabley and Lieut.-General Sir H. Bentinck as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Saturday last at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty. The Prince, attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of State of the Queen's household.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Leiningen attended the Levée in Uniform. The Duke of Wales entered the Throne-room, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Leiningen, Chickering, and attended by the great officers of State.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the Austrian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Prussian Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary, the French Ambassador, the Persian Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Italian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Danish Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Secretaries of Embassies, Chargé-d'Affaires, Ambassadors and Ministers, the Ministers Plenipotentiary from Montenegro; Earl Russell, K.G.; Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, K.C.B., and Lord Clarendon was attended by Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, Sir George Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. The presentations amounted to about 220. The following were among the most remarkable in the grand circle:—

The Duke of Cleveland, on coming to the title, by the Lord Chamberlain.
The Earl of Lichfield, on succeeding to the title, by the Lord Chamberlain.
The Earl of Stafford, by Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Ashburnham, on his succession to the Barony, by Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Hogarton, on being created a Peer, by Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Wharncliffe, on succeeding to the title, by the Earl of Lichfield.
Lord Inchiquin, on succeeding to his title, by Viscount Sidney.
Sir James Hope Grant, on his return from being appointed Lieutenant of Presidentiary, by Viscount Palmerston.
Sir Thomas Wyse, on his appointment, on appointment, by Viscount Palmerston.
Mr. Maurice Holmesma, on appointment as Librarian to the Prince of Wales, by Lieutenant-General Bentinck.
Sir James Watts, on his appointment as Judge of the Probate and Divorce Courts, by the Lord Chamberlain.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday last his Majesty visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Sunday the King attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. His Majesty dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Monday the King visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon.

THE ARCHDUKE AND ARCHDUCHESS MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria (the Emperor Elect of Mexico), with the Archduchess and a numerous suite, arrived at the Charlemont Hotel, Grosvenor-place, on Saturday last, about seven o'clock, in a special train provided by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, arriving at the Victoria station at ten minutes to six. At an early hour their Imperial Highnesses proceeded to Marlborough House to visit the King of the Belgians. Later in the day the Archduke Maximilian drove out in the carriage of Wales. Their Imperial Highnesses dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Monday the Archduke and Archduchess visited the King of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace. The Imperial Highnesses also visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and afterwards drove in the parks. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke de Nemours, the Duchesse de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, the Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke de Chartres visited their Imperial Highnesses at the Charlemont Hotel. The Archduke and Archduchess dined with the King of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Archduke and Archduchess left Clarendon Hotel at a quarter to nine o'clock en route for Brussels. The Archduke and Archduchess were met at the Victoria station by the Austrian Ambassador and the various members of the Embassy. Their Imperial Highnesses were met at the Dover station by Mr. Forbes, London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. Upon reaching Dover, the Archduke and Archduchess proceeded to the Lord Ships Hotel and partook of luncheon. Their Imperial Highnesses embarked at twelve o'clock on board the steam-packet Brenne for Ostend, and arrive at Brussels on Tuesday evening.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. The Princess and the infant Prince Albert Victor are in good health.

Yesterday se'nnight the Prince of Wales gave an luncheon to the King of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace. Later in the day his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, drove to the Zoological Gardens. The Princess attended by the Countess de Grey, drove out. The King of the Belgians visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. A deputation, to present a Bible, Prayer-book, and lectern, from 8292 gentlemen of the United Kingdom, waited upon the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The deputation consisted of the Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B.; the Earl of Shaftesbury; Lord Ashley, M.P.; Lieutenant-General Lord Bernard, Lord Calthorpe, &c. The Mayor of Kidderminster, with a deputation, also attended at Marlborough House to present to their Royal Highnesses the offering from the town of Kidderminster.

On Saturday last the Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen. Subsequently the Prince of Orange, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, drove out. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dinner for the King of the Belgians. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary, and a distinguished circle were invited to meet his Majesty.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The service was performed by the Rev. A. R. Hibbert, the Rev. A. Helmore, the Rev. C. M. Arnold, and the Bishop of Ripon. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Archdeacon Manning preached before the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

On Monday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred arrived from Windsor and took luncheon with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The King of the Belgians visited their Royal Highnesses and lunched with them. The Prince accompanied his royal father-in-law, who left Victoria Station at three o'clock. Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks received the King of the Belgians on his arrival at Dover, and the Duke of Richmond, Gordon, and Lennox, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, received his royal visitor at Chichester. The Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., Colonel Simmons, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. R. Brand, A.D.C., M.P., were also accompanied him to Clayesit Ridge, where the troops had assembled. The troops marched past the Prince with the usual salute, and a series of interesting manœuvres were performed, principally by the Royal Engineers.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester left Great Stanhope-street on Monday for Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire.

The Duchess of Hamilton has returned to town from Easington.

The Marquis of Abercorn left Chesterfield House on Monday for Beaudesert, Staffordshire.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Wilton at Melton Mowbray.

Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor left Melton Mowbray on Tuesday for their seat in Cheshire.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland have arrived at their residence in South Audley-street from visiting the Earl and Countess of Wilton at Melton Mowbray.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam have arrived at their residence in Great Stanhope-street from Gorhambury.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Miss Gore, daughter of General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore and Lady Gore, to Mr. Inverness, with Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Birch (71st Highlanders) was solemnised, on Thursday se'nnight, at the parish church of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington Gore.—A marriage is arranged to take place early next month between Lieutenant Lord de Vesci and the youngest daughter of Captain Dalrymple, R.N.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales and a select circle at dinner, on Thursday evening, at Kensington Palace.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Viscount Falkland received a select circle at dinner, on Monday evening, in Great Cumberland-place.

The Marchioness of Ely received at dinner, on Monday evening, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary, and a select circle at her residence in Prince's-gate.

The Duke of Cambridge gave a domestic evening party, on Monday evening, at the family mansion in Piccadilly.

The Marquis of Bristol entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at his family mansion in Portman-square.

The Countess of Malmesbury had a reception, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Grosvenor-gardens.

The Countess of Kroll gave a morning concert, on Thursday, at the family residence in Bruton-street.

The Earl of St. Germans entertained a select party at dinner, on Monday evening, at his residence in Dover-street.

Prince Gustave of Wolfegrave had an assembly on Wednesday evening, at No. 3, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly. He entertained every evening last, at his residence in Hamilton-place.

Viscountess Falmouth had a reception, on Saturday evening last, at Combridge House, which was attended by the Duke of Cambridge and upwards five hundred members of the Corps Diplomatique and the aristocracy. Her Ladyship gave a ball, on Wednesday evening, at her residence.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his seventh Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli gave a Parliamentary dinner, on Saturday evening last, at his residence, Grosvenor-gate.

The Solicitor-General gave a Parliamentary dinner, on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Connaught-place.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the vacant ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick has been conferred on Lord Lurgan.

The West African mail-steamer has brought us the news that seven more have been murdered by the natives of the Gambia and Senegambia, but less blown up in the New Calabar River—a few having broken out in that locality, but so feeble as to be soon extinguished by the energetic valour of Admiral Hand, so as to seem to have been destroyed by the explosion.

The subscribers and friends of the Rev. Thomas Binney, of the Weigh House Independent Chapel, Fish-street-hill, have presented a silver salver and a purse of a thousand guineas to Dr. Binney, of Hitchin (on his resigning the office of minister and not being appointed honorary physician to the infirmary), in recognition of his long and valuable services and to the rich and suffering poor of the town and neighbourhood for more than forty years.

Sir Rowland Hill retires from the Post Office on his full salary of £2000 a year. This fact is announced in a Treasury minute, in which "my Lords" state that in this case the great public services of Sir Rowland demand a departure from the usual scale of superannuation allowances. Sir Rowland Hill has been connected with the Post Office for forty-one years. The secondary post, or General Post Office has been bestowed on Mr. John Tilley, Senior Assistant Secretary, who has been thirty-five years in the service of the department.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It money could relieve sorrow, trouble, and woe; if bruised hearts could be cured by plasters made of £5 notes, and lost parents and children brought back to life through the agency of a pile of gold, then, indeed, would England be the happiest nation in the world. A great sorrow, an awful calamity touches us all, and the only balm which on an Englishman, distant though the moment may be from him as easily as from the trees "their medicinal gum." So we are not surprised to hear that in response to the Council Relief Fund at Sheffield, £2000 were subscribed for the sufferers from the inundation; nor that everywhere subscriptions are pouring in, and the "poor man's penny and the rich man's pound" are finding their distribution at the freely forthcoming. Would that some one could give us a little more thoroughly-useful hint, by which prevention might be secured. Would that the pain, the terror, the distraught agony, and the choking words of fear, could be spared us, and replaced with a hymn, a text, or might avoid a like disaster in the years to come! This, however, is not very likely. Like the Americans, who, with characteristic energy and domestic, to look into matters which concern the lives of the lieges; or else—and this is more probable—to make a new law against the stored gunpowder in cities and in ships, liquid fire by the bagshead and the ton, passengers packed in cabins like monstrosities bogut of civilisation and the hurry to get rich—we have omitted to take any step but to pay subscriptions.

By the side of so many deaths by water it is well to notice that of a young wife by fire. Like the future bride in Tennyson's great poem, she had two lovers, and, as in the case of poetry, the fate of poetry fame, standing before her glass, had "turned to set it right," when she caught fire, the muslin falling over a candle-shade. The muslin, the "crinoline" (odious, ignominy made, unmeaning word), had been the cause of this death, and therefore, as making the most direct and attachment to the instrument of her death which this poor young lady had. She had been "over-dressed" in simply common. Two serious warnings failed to make her wise; the third time fire came and slew her. Can nothing be done to put an end to this ridiculous and cruel fashion? A correspondent, of scientific repute, in a letter to a leading paper the other day, recommended that the muslin should be first been burnt to death in Christendom because the introduction of steam that is to say, 500 more than perished at Santiago, and by a more cruel death. Let the Germans set the example. The muslin should be soaked and crushed to speedy oblivion; these poor victims of folly, burnt to death by the fire of their own vanity, would be the last of their kind, more intensely painful, and longer two or three days in torment.

Dr. Parkhurst, in the course of a lecture, has delivered a bold attack by John Arthur Roebuck upon the foreign policy of Earl Russell, and the latter's connection with the Civil War in the United Minister. Mr. Roebuck said that the spasmodic utterings of our Foreign Minister were the sayings of an old woman or the "screamings of a cockatoo. It is not often that we get such good *mots* in Parliament; but Roebuck was invited and enlightened. Earl Russell, he declared, was not just in the past, in passing complimented Ireland as a "blighted, benighted, and unhappy country," and the absence of any such phrase from Ireland will probably not forget. As attack, on the same evening, on Earl Russell by Mr. Greenwood was equally severe. "Unpatriotic!" and, indeed, that patriot" got rather more than he gave—Mr. Count Bull meaning John Bull, he was so generously ready for assassination in Italy, he was the principal advocate of a movement which ruled in the Southern States, while Secession was ruled, in Poland; and he added, "a assassination only to be justified by that cause which is dearest to the heart of Barabbas." This is a pretty sparring; but if our M.P.s were made to pass a small examination in Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Essay on Representative Government" they would be able to "spar" with more effect about foreign matters? Why meddle with what does not concern us? Why not confine ourselves to matters which we do understand? Why not? Will any thinker publish a small handbook on the duties of M.P.s? In a few days we shall have the holidays, in a few weeks the dog days recess; and then we shall be all calling out about hot time.

Amongst other curiosities which will be found in the writings of the eccentric Manhattan we gather that Mr. George Washington, a descendant of the first President, has come over. He is now neglected by his party, has arrived in New York, and has been received by the Democratic party as the representative of Liberal democracy in England, and the true friend of America." Mr. Thompson did not like the attack of America on the expense of John Bull, and said that millions of hearts in England would respond to that. Surely, this is a poor *ruse* for a man to take up in his old age who has done good service in the past. But it is one of the ills of life that we hear that for the sake of "making the President popular" we are to have Indian Princes and Japanese Princes. Let the reason for the presidency are cropping up like mushrooms. There is not a negro leader in New York who is not a candidate and aspirant for power. It is not an aspirant for the presidency, and who does not think he has a good chance. Why, even Barnum has been talked of as "if he will buy my Tinker publish a small handbook on the duties of M.Ps? In a few days we shall have the holidays, in a few weeks the dog days recess; and then we shall be all calling out about hot time.

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On Wednesday, the effects" and "contents of the house" of the late William Makepeace Thackeray were brought to the hammer. Many people went to see, many went to buy and to carry away a memento of the great writer. The Kensington Museum is comprehensive enough—does not every house look so when one has a rule?—and the books, and pictures, and drawings, and sketches will appear in due and solemn. The library was poor, selected at hap-hazard, and representing no particular taste. The pictures were unimportant, many of it works, notably those of the author of "Jane Eyre," who, as we have always understood, was a personal friend of Thackeray, and some few of the essayists, and a copy or so of Addison, the fascinator of Thackeray, and the author of "Esmond" and "Pendennis." The dummy books on the library doors were soberly and incongruously lettered, not because much dignity was required in a library, but because "every member there so wittily suggested by Hood—" Lamb on Sheepskin," "Canary Remarks on Swearing," and others? Thackeray, however, had a fine collection of Hogarth's engravings, and a fine Boydell, another "Addison's Works;" and placing, oh, ye Nine! Homeric Nine! on the shelves of the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Esmond." Nor did it please one to see a dummy "Virgilii Opera" in the bookroom of a scholar. Why, the bookroom of Thackeray was a study, and to turn over the utter loss of Shakspeare's silver-gilt bowl, left by him to a friend, it struck us that the Virgil was unnecessary. The sale was a luncheon, engraved, "From the publishers to the author of 'Vanity Fair' and 'Pendennis,'" and the bookroom of Thackeray was a study, which, no doubt, "Peg of Limavady" and the "Battle of Limerick" had been confided to the author of "Jane Eyre," who, as we believe to-day, not sundry vexations the monolith of Burns, and Paddy the Cope-ballad of Moore, and the Irish Melodies of the latter author, but also as an almost unique instance of the gratitude of a publisher.

Could there possibly have been a more generous and immediate response to the appeal of the Lord Mayor of London than appeared in the *Times* of Thursday? The Queen and Prince of Wales head the list of donations, each of £3000 and £1000 respectively; and Dukes, Earls, Prelates, and large commercial firms rival each other in contributing sums ranging from £500 to £50. Perhaps a subscription list never was printed; and if the spiritual destitution and ignorance of the metropolis are to be relieved as systematically applied, there is little doubt but that such an army of labourers may be found as will be the envy of the civilised world. Perhaps, after all, as Jean Jacques Rousseau said—we may quote him on the subject, for he was a philosopher—the best way to do a thing is how to set it. Stub it up in one place, it crops out in another; if we watch it, we are said to pet it: if we neglect it, it shoots forward with a force which appals us.

A minute from the Treasury explains the cause of the retirement of Sir Rowland Hill, Secretary of the Post Office, and we here observe that he is to be succeeded by his efficient coadjutor, Mr. John Tilley. Sir Rowland is to be rewarded with a retiring pension of £2000 a year for life, and "My Lords" absolutely grow eloquent on the services of him whom Mr. Punch calls "*Sir Rowland To Award*." There can be little doubt of these; our postal system is the wonder of the world, and Sir Rowland is universally acknowledged to have thrown over many an efficient officer besides Sir Rowland; whilst its success had added, directly and indirectly, millions to the revenue.

FINE ARTS.

EVERYTHING seemed curiously calculated to give a deep and saddening interest to the sale (which terminates to-day) of the contents of the late Mr. Thackeray's house, Palace-green, Kensington, the neighbourhood of Kensington Palace, the style of the red-bricked newly-built house, the pictures, the Swives, Dresden, Chelsea, and other china, and the books and drawings and sketches, for to have been the property of such a collector; the old cabinets, chairs, and other furniture; the plate, the selection of books, even the ill-appropriateness of their use in the sale—all seemed to remind one of the great humourist, who took for his models the scenes of the every-day world, and the every-day men and women, vividly-conceived characters to belong to that quaint and old-fashioned but most interesting part of London, which Thackeray himself not only intellectually but also in his personal tastes with the Queen Anne period, with Addison and the Georges. The books, of course, though not perhaps so numerous and important as might from Thackeray's well-known studies and his excellent taste have been expected, were yet (some of them) strikingly illustrative of these predilections. Among them, the outer hall, for instance, almost the first thing which struck the eye was a large picture of Queen Anne seated on a throne attended by Peace, Plenty, Justice, and Religion, a fresco being implemented by war, painted by De Troye in commemoration of the Treaty of Utrecht. Then there was "Kneller Redivivus," a circular centre for a ceiling, by Boucher; and a "Conversation Chapitre," by Watteau; a painting by Van Loo; a view of Rotterdam, by Stark; a portrait group of two children, by J. Mytens (a capital example, by-the-way); and a curious portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, by Zucchero, who, to the Low Countries, with a grand encampment of Spanish troops and a General's Staff on the rising ground in front. The back of room, still more directly indicate the period and the class of literature with which Thackeray studied; but it would be out of place here to enter into particulars respecting them. On looking over them, however, we have noted a book which shows Thackeray's taste and knowledge of art, but which had escaped our observation, as it was not in the we are aware, been noticed by his biographers. This is a series of sketches by J. Mynde, in Indian ink, of landscapes, after the short notices by Thackeray; published by Bogue. The notices are rather descriptive than critical, and they are exactly calculated to excite peaceful style. His most recent essays in art-criticism were his very entertaining and valuable reviews of Mr. Ruskin's edition of the Egyptian Hall, and Cruickshanks's at Exeter Hall, which, we regret to say, we have not seen. This is two years, or thereabout. We may remark that the sketch by Mr. E. M. Ward of Thackeray in his study is photogenic, and that it has been brought out by Hering, of Regent-street, represents a room, not in the new house in Palace-green, but in Thackeray's former residence, Onslow-square. Like many other literary celebrities, Thackeray was fond of writing in his bedroom, or in a room with a bed in it, as represented in the sketch. The bed has had a peculiar construction, which he could place to his lap, and so cross his legs in an easy-chair, might have given a comfortable sitting at a table.

A slab, with a new water-glass painting by Mr. Cope, R.A., has been placed in the lobby of the House of Commons, in the New Palace of Westminster. The subject is "The Expulsion of the Fellows of a College in Oxford, for refusing to sign the Solemn League." Mr. Ward, R.A., has also just finished a water-glass painting which will in a week or so be placed in the new House of Commons Refreshment Corridor. The subject of this last is "The Landing of Charles II. at Dover." We hope shortly to give a detailed description of these new stereochrome pictures.

Two new stained-glass windows have just been placed in the new parish church of Kensington, Middlesex, by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud. The subjects are Aaron, Miriam, Joshua, and Deborah, with angels playing crotals in the tracery above. Another window, in the chancel of these windows is M. Franz Eves, a pupil of Raulbach. As we have before observed, we should not be sorry to see more of any other foreign artists for designs for our Protestant churches would also have to go abroad for their designers and artists, and that, as long as we do so, we cannot expect to establish a national school of art. The German style of this class of glass is imposing, but of all forms of Academicism it is the last we should wish to see introduced into England.

The Select Committee on Schools of Art (the nominal list of which we give in another page) commenced its labours on Tuesday last. It was, perhaps, not possible to get a larger number of members with professional or otherwise assured knowledge of art and design.

To the eye of the artist the rigid sharpness and stark precision of photography produces a painful and pervades result. In the photograph is its greatest artistic defect. It is true that if we regard the photograph as a work of art, it possesses a certain mechanical science, definiteness of detail throughout is the measure of success. But this is not the highest quality which art has to offer. It is to require in most cases, especially in representations of the face and figure, photographers are skilful in giving to the whole a certain stiffness and a universal distinctness beyond the power of revered visions to realise. Photographers generally aim to get everything into an "artificial focus," which is widely different from that of the human eye,—or, rather, eyes, for it is owing to the phenomena of binocular vision that the human eye does not suffer the same double an impression from Nature than photography gives us. Everyone many photographs, and the same unpleasant quality is found in many amateurs. Well, this is because of what professional photographers call their "focus," which is simply a point at which everything thing consonant with certain eternal laws, both of nature and art, is sacrificed to sharpness. It should be the aim of the skilful in photography upon such principles as we have indicated. And at least we should like to see the Royal Academy take it into consideration, as set photographs which are intentionally and confessedly "out of focus," and attempt to paint in photography. Perhaps we may be much mistaken that, if they do not, they ought to revolutionise photographs portraiture, if not other departments of the art. Photographers have produced a certain portraits of popular artists, such as Phillip, Faed, Calderon, &c.; and each artist is dressed after the manner of the painter whose name he has assumed. Many, Italian and Frenchmen. The result is a set of photographs which resemble copies from very choice engravings by Taylor, and which, in fact, are not photographs but which possess greater softness, likewise animation, apparent power of movement, and breadth of light and shade. Many of the photographic copies of pictures or studies from life we have ever seen, are those executed by Messrs. Herring, of Messrs. Herring of Regent-street.

The next annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will take place at Freemasons' Hall on April 16. The Bishop of Oxford is to preside on the occasion.

The antique architectural casts belonging to the national collection, at South Kensington, are being arranged in a temporary structure built on the side of the North Court of the Museum and in the adjoining cloister.

The series of lectures "On Fine Art Applied to Industry," in course of being delivered by Mr. Burges, in the great room of the Society of Arts, are to be continued on April 5.

Mr. Cosvick has undertaken to paint for Mr. Gambart the following subjects, illustrative of the neighbourhood of Stratford-on-Avon associated with Shakspeare's life:—Charlcote Park, the Forest of Arden, the Church and Grammar School, Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the Town from the River, and the Town from the Church. The views will be taken from Shakspearian localities.

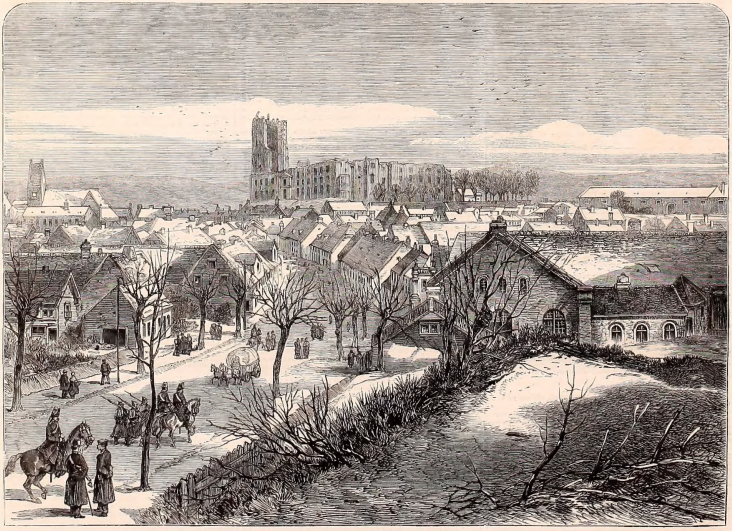
A National Gallery is about to be erected in Berlin, in the neighbourhood of the new museum.

The publications of the Arundel Society for 1864 will consist of two fine-engravings and two chromo-lithographs. "The Conversion of St. Paul," taken from the fresco under the superintendence of Professor Raphael, is being engraved in line-engraving by

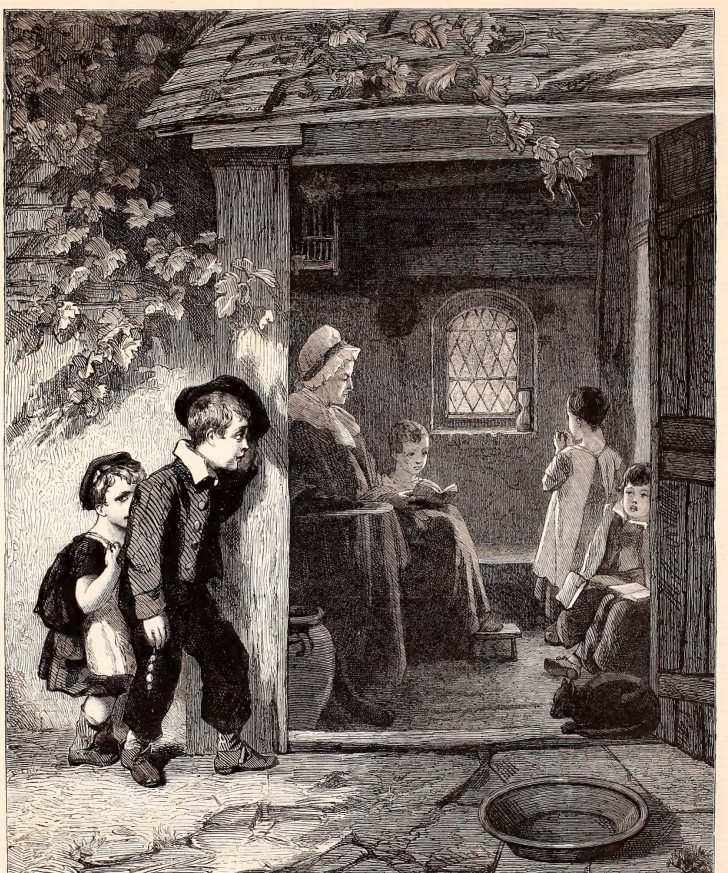
THE WAR IN DENMARK.



MARSHAL VON WRANGEL, THE PRUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AT HADERSLEBEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



KOLDING, JUTLAND, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 272.



"GOING TO SCHOOL," BY T. WEBSTER, R.A., IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY (BRITISH SCHOOL), SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE little work we have herewith engraved is one of that numerous series of cabinet pictures which, by their simplicity of subject and humorousness of treatment, have won for Mr. Webster a large share of popularity; while, by their artistic excellence, they have also earned him a place among the Royal Academicians. Many of these pictures, and perhaps all the best known of them, have dealt with the innocent, though sometimes furtively enjoyed, pleasures or the droll distresses of village schoolchildren. The example now engraved is much less elaborate as a composition than many by the same painter. It is an early specimen, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy as far back as 1836, and may therefore have been executed before Mr. Webster was fully aware of his own strength. There are, unfortunately, some slight traces of the picture's age visible in the minute cracks of the bituminous pigments used in the preparatory painting. His treatment, however, of this unpretending and often-repeated subject is amusing enough. Two boys are "creeping, like snail, unwillingly to school." The elder, shirking irresolutely at the door of the school, long after the opening hour, is in the act of doffing his cap in order to make his entrance in a submissive and deprecating manner; and we have no doubt that he will try to put the best face upon his late appearance. But the younger boy, perhaps his brother, who may have been a half-unwilling accomplice, cannot conceal his guilty terror. Indeed, the elder one, simple urchin as he is, and but little practised in the art of deceiving, forgets that terribly criminating evidence of his truant wickedness—the stalk strung with birds' eggs, which he carries in his hand. "So it's birds'-nesting has kept you from school, you cruel, idle, vagabond!" we fancy the good dame, in her anger, will presently exclaim. Meantime a scholar inside, who has caught a sight of the truant, seems, boylike, already to anticipate the fun of seeing his fellow's punishment; but the little girl, threading her needle to proceed with her sampler, will be more likely to cry. As for the old dame, who, sitting near her hour-glass (which runs ominously low), is teaching a little one to read, she reminds us of the lines of Shenstone:—

> A matron old, whom we schoolmistress name,
> Who boasts unbounded sway in learning's realm,
> Thy grievous sway, in piteous durance pent,
> Awed by the power of this relentless dame,
> And ofttimes on vagrancy idly bent,
> For unkempt hair, or task unconned, are sorely shent.

This picture was in the collection presented by the late Mr. Vernon to the National Gallery (British School), and is now at South Kensington. We have engraved it as one of the series from the national collection of pictures, which we present from time to time.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—Five new rooms have recently been brought to light, between the Via Abundantiæ and the Via Augusti, not far from the Forum. In one of them a great many pieces of bread wrapped up in napkins have been found, most of the napkins being still in a good state of preservation. Among the other articles found there is a beautiful little seal, with the syllables ARI. SO engraved upon it. M. Fiorelli considers them to be the abbreviation of a proper name—"Ariadne Modestus." A clever and patient artist, M. Felix Patighone, has assumed the task of constructing a model of Pompeii in cork, and has already made considerable progress in this work, which may be seen in the small museum composed of what might be called the refuse of Pompeii, containing all those articles which have not been considered good enough for the Museum of Naples.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A GOVERNMENT which does not fully occupy the House of Commons with great measures, and which shows fight principally on the question of its existence, is, in a manner, forces an Opposition, which desires to seem vigorous, into personalities. Accordingly, just now nearly all the discussions in Parliament, and in the Lower House especially, half the discussions in Parliament, and in the Lower House especially, half the discussions in Parliament, and in the Lower House especially, half

against him.—Sir M. Fangusson moved as an amendment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

After much discussion, the debate was adjourned until the next day (Friday).

THE LATE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—Sir H. Stracey rose at eleven o'clock to move "That the statement of the Prussian General on the trial of Greco, implicating a member of this House not of her Majesty's Government in the plot for the assassination of our ally the Emperor of the French, deserves the serious consideration of the House."

A debate ensued, which was continued long after midnight.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The rat and calamity which had but just swept over the valley of the Don had given even the most inveterate Yorkshire ratcatchers something more to think about than a mere match. Even the Sheffield ratcatchers also held out counter-attractions to the Ring, and neither Jacko nor cudgel-like nicknames were to be found there very great. About eighty horses—more than attended the autumn meeting, when it had a mob so large below Vellapeer's grave—were in the town, and the sport was pretty good. The great handicap produced a tremendous finish between Anglo-Saxon and Fortuney, which the former won by a head: and The Hopeful, with its fifteen starters, had four out of fifteen nearly as close as its hairdresser's bill. The Selling Stakes, at one time, got rather shut out from the distance; and Mossy Spinner scored the stake to the credit of Lobster, with his long lines, but still in very high in the favour of Mr. Blenkinsop, who bred the winner. The starters for the steeplechase were reduced by the fear of Lichfeldian to the sixth of the number which were very early and very cloverly throughout, and refused once, and only finished fourth. The *Tyke-ring Gazette* states that Bellfounder's jockey had to ride that big brook: which sold her to Lord Coventry shortly before the last Liverpool Steeplechase. During a visit to Bellfounder Jackdaw was so much struck with her action through the mud that, although he knew what a bad top-weight she was from having ridden her in the town, and the spurs were

THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE gift of her Majesty the Queen to the Princess of Wales is a very admirable piece of workmanship. It consists of a silver centrepiece, of tazza form, richly chased and partially gilt. On the base of the tazza is a group of figures representing Edward I. presenting his infant son, born at Caernarvon Castle, April 25, 1284, to the Welsh chieftains. Near the King is seen the Queen, who holds the child in her arms, with two Welsh chieftains, one of whom, kneeling, is about to kiss the Prince's hand. The Chancellor of the King, Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a page, a herald, and a knight, form the remainder of the group. On the base of the tazza are four female figures bearing the arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Beneath the tazza are portraits of the following Princes of Wales:—Edward, afterwards Edward II.; Edward the Black Prince; Henry, afterwards Henry V.; Edward, son of Henry VI.; Arthur, son of Henry VII.; Charles, afterwards Charles I.; George Augustus, George II.; George, afterwards George III. The tazza, which is intended for flowers, is surmounted by a figure of St. David. The value of this magnificent centrepiece alone is £1000.

The side ornaments to accompany this piece are vases of Etruscan form, and bear on the foot of each a shield, on which are the Royal arms and monograms of her Majesty and of the late Prince Consort; and on the cover of the vase is a figure of a Welsh bard holding the harp of his country. The plate has been designed by A. J. Barrett, and executed for her Majesty with their usual care and excellence, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

It was a graceful thought of her Majesty to embody in her wedding present to the wife of her son the history of the illustrious title which he bears. The Princes of Wales number amongst many illustrious by their deeds and remarkable from their promise. It is, indeed, following the dictates of true art when we illustrate in the precious metals deeds which render noble the family of the owner, and which shed a lustre on the possessor of the work of art. Such was the opinion of great poets and artists. Virgil recounts the glories of the shield of Achilles, and commemorates the chased and gilded plate of



SILVER VASE TO ACCOMPANY THE CENTREPIECE.



SILVER TAZZA FOR CENTREPIECE.

WEDDING PRESENTS FROM THE QUEEN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

King Priam and Queen Dido. The greatest artist that Italy has produced in this peculiar form of art, Benvenuto Cellini, has recorded the deeds of the ancestors of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and has symbolised the virtues of Prelate and Pope.

It was perhaps difficult to choose between the many subjects fit for illustration which History offers regarding the ancient Principality; but this difficulty has been very happily and appropriately surmounted by the artist in seizing for the principal group the happy occasion on which the conquering King knits together the hearts of two brave nations by conferring on them a Prince who, if not actually of the ancient British blood, had yet the merit, great in the eyes of all true Welshmen, of having been born in their country. The manner in which this is executed leaves nothing to be desired. The figures are characteristic and bold; the expression of the Monarch and of the Welsh chieftains is well defined; and the tender grace in the figure of the Queen and the innocence of the helpless child which she presents to wear the coronet of a wild and restless Principality are well contrasted with the rough strength of the armed and mailed figures which surround them. Although, therefore, the warlike deeds of Edward the Black Prince and the piety and learning of Edward VI. afford excellent subjects for illustration, yet the chief interest rests in the picturesque and romantic creation of the title.

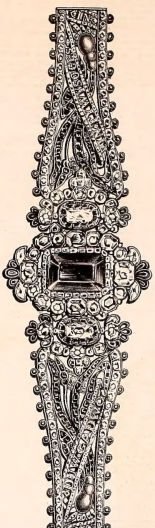
THE SOUTH WALES TOKEN PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE Engravings on the next page represent the badge or token of South Wales and the accompanying bracelet, which were presented to the Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, on St. David's Day, March 1, by a deputation of ladies from the several counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Radnor, Pembroke, and Carmarthen. The Dowager Countess of Dunraven led the deputation and acted as spokeswoman, with the assistance of Lady Llanover as interpreter of the Welsh mottoes inscribed on the badge and its casket. The beautiful ornament, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, merits a particular description. The upper part of it, composed of emeralds, diamonds, and pearls, is shaped like a bouquet, of sprigs of trefoil and oak in flower, ears of wheat, and mistletoe with berries, the bardic emblems of the four seasons, united by a bow of dark blue enamel, on which is the following motto in diamonds:—

Duw Gadwo ein Tywysoges ni.
(May God preserve our own Princess.)

The centre of the bow is transfixed with a diamond pin, from





NATIONAL TOKEN FROM SOUTH WALES TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

which the lock (the badge of Wales) is suspended by a gold chain. The lock is mounted on a ground of diamonds thrown out in high relief, and the leaves and bud are formed of emeralds of various tints. The bulb is of pearl, with gold fibres sprinkled with brilliants. The whole is inclosed in a richly-wrought frame of gold and enamel in cinque-cento style, studded with diamonds and emeralds, to which there are three pendants with enamel pictures, in frames enriched with emeralds and diamonds. The centre pendant represents St. David, Archbishop of Caerleon, the patron saint of the Principality, standing in front of a British stone cross. The right-hand pendant represents the dragon of Wales, the banner and crest of the Principality; which dragon of Wales was foremost in the battle of Bosworth Field, and was borne by Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth, and was also a supporter of the Royal arms till James I. introduced the unicorn in its place. The pendant on the left side contains the arms of Wales in enamel—viz., four lions, counterchanged gules and or, which were borne as the quartering for Wales on Queen Elizabeth's seal. Our second Engraving represents the bracelet, in the centre of which is a fine emerald surrounded by diamonds, the circlet formed of leeks entwined with a scroll bearing the following motto in diamonds :—

O Ddechreuir Cymro ildeo Tywysogeo.
(From South Wales to their Princes.)

The leaves and buds of the leeks are composed of emeralds, the bulbs of pearls, the fibres of gold set with fine brilliants. The prevalent colours of the precious stones of the bouquet, badge, and bracelet are those of Wales borne by the Tudor Sovereigns—white and green. The casket containing these jewels is of an octagon form, and covered with crimson velvet, edged with solid gold. The corners of the lid are ornamented with gold scrolls, and on the top, in gold, the coronet and cypher "A," the latter being in the form used in the time of the Tudor Sovereigns. The lock, highly ornamented, is also of solid gold, with a gold key of the most elaborate workmanship, after the model of a key in the time of Henry VIII. A gold plate over the lock bears the following inscription :—

Tystèn Cenedlsethol Ddeheudir Cymru, I'w Huchelder Breninol
(National Token from South Wales,
Tywysoges Cymru,
to her Royal Highness
the Princess of Wales.)

1863

Stroodd Comisiwn	Aberteifi, (Cardigan),	Brycheiniog, (Brecon),	Caerfyrddin, (Carmarthen),	Mynwy, (Monmouth),
	Morgannwg, (Glamorgan),	Maesyfed, (Radnor),	Penfro, (Pembroke),	



TANKARD PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN HALL, OF THE 3RD (RAMSEY) ISLE OF MAN RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN HALL, OF THE ISLE OF MAN VOLUNTEERS.

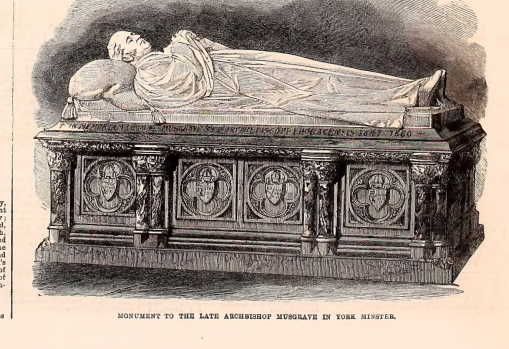
We have engraved below a handsome silver tankard, which was lately presented by the members of the 3rd (Ramsey) Isle of Man Rifle Volunteers to Captain Hall, one of their officers, who has just resigned his commission. It bears an inscription stating that it is meant as a testimony of their esteem for his social virtues, and especially as an acknowledgment of his patriotic and unremitting exertions in the formation of that corps.



THE ISTEDT LION AT FLENSBURG, MONUMENT OF THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-WAR OF 1850.—SEE PAGE 272.

TOMB OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MUSGRAVE, IN YORK MINSTER.

Our Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. John Draffin, of York, represents the monumental tomb of Dr. Musgrave, the late Archbishop, which has just been erected in the centre of the Ladye Chapel of York Minster, between the tombs of Archbishop Matthews and Archbishop Markham. The sculptor is Mr. Noble. This structure consists of a base of carved Caen stone, surmounted with a recumbent figure of the late Archbishop in Carrara marble. The stonework, which is 8 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 6 in., is surrounded with sixteen columns of alabaster, between each of which are shields bearing the arms of the see of York and the family of the late Archbishop, surmounted by the mitre. The heads of the columns are elaborately carved in the floriated style, representing the honeysuckle, ivy, thorn-leaf, and vine. The thorn-leaf carving is also inserted round a projecting moulding, which supports the figure. Each corner of the base is also carved with a flowing leaf, and the angle of the cusps in the quatrefoils is also similarly carved. The figure, which is 7 ft. 6 in. long, is represented as reclining on its back upon a mattress in tinted marble, the head and upper part of the shoulders resting upon a cushion, at each of the four corners of which hange a tassel. The Bible, pressed with both hands, lies upon the breast of the deceased Archbishop, who is attired in the full canonical costume of his office. The face is considered to be a very good likeness of Dr. Musgrave; but its position, with the glare of daylight on the upturned features, will not show this to the best advantage. The inscription upon the moulding along one side of the tomb is simply this :—"In Memoriam Thomæ Musgrave, S.T.P., Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, 1847-60."



MONUMENT TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MUSGRAVE IN YORK MINSTER.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Mount Charles, Tyrone, the wife of Edward J. Carson-Wilmer, Esq., of a daughter.

At Hereford-street, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, of a son.

At Dublin, Lady Molyneux, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th ult., at the Catholic Cathedral, Plymouth, by the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Baron Caraffino Francisco, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Francis Temple, of Exmet, in the county of Cornwall, to Lieut.-Colonel Le Cour, of the Chelsea-on Verger, near Richelieu, in Touraine.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., at the residence of her nephew, Henry Hall, Esq., of Bryn Celyn, Denbigh, Miss Elizabeth Jones, of St. Martin's-lane, in her 91th year.

At Shrewsley, near Newcastle, Mr. Edmund Dore, in the advanced age of 107 years.

At Leominster, Mrs. Flora Macleod, aged 103.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Manager—Mr. E. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON. On Saturday next, March 19, will be produced a new and original Shakespearian Drama, entitled HENRY THE FIFTH; or, THE FIRST PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH. The scenery, dresses, and appointments will be entirely new. The music will be selected from the most popular airs, it may be said, most representative English drama of the period. The cast will include the names of the most eminent of the present and succeeding generations of the British Drama; and will include impersonations by those eminent artists Mr. Phelps, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Bartrum, Mr. C. Dillon, Mr. Meadows, Mr. H. Vandenhoff, Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Plumstead, Mr. Neville, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Chatterton; supported by all the members of the Drury Lane company. The cast will include the names of Miss Heath, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Emma Heraud, Miss Pitt, and Miss Cathcart. The dresses have been designed by A. W. Keene, Esq., taken from Illustrated MSS. of the period, and will be entirely new. The scenery will be entirely new, painted by Mr. Grieve, Mr. Telbin, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Hodgkinson, and Mr. G. Belmore. Act I.—Rebellion. Act II.—Love. Act III.—Reconciliation. Act IV.—Reformation and Act V.—Triumph. Commencement at Seven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Sole Lessee and Manager.—This present Saturday, March 19, and Monday, March 21, will be performed, for the last two nights, the new and original Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY, entitled THE FIRST WARNING. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Robert Roxby, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Braid, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Plumstead, Mr. Neville, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Chatterton; Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Emma Heraud, Miss Pitt, and Miss Cathcart. The new and original Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled THE FIRST WARNING, by Tom Taylor, Esq., will be produced on Saturday next, March 19, and will be performed every evening during the week. The dresses have been designed by A. W. Keene, Esq., taken from Illustrated MSS. of the period, and will be entirely new. The scenery will be entirely new, painted by Mr. Grieve, Mr. Telbin, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Hodgkinson, and Mr. G. Belmore. Act I.—Rebellion. Act II.—Love. Act III.—Reconciliation. Act IV.—Reformation and Act V.—Triumph. Commencement at Seven o'clock.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BEVERLEY. On MONDAY, MARCH 21, and during the Week, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, by Mrs. Gore; THE LOAN OF A LOVER, by Planché; THE MAGIC OF LOVE, by Mrs. Gore; and A LOVE STORY, by Charles Selby. Principal Characters, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Rosina Wright, Miss Bromley, Miss Rosina Rowland, Miss Kate Terry, Lewston, Rae, Lee, and Miss Ellesmere. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. No fees of any description.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED DAY. On SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, March 19, 23, 24, and 25, Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED FAUCIT will perform in their popular ENTERTAINMENT. Conducted, Mr. Basile Bogue. Commencement at Seven. No orders can be given.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY. CONCERT AT HALF-PAST TWO.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY. On MARCH 25, 1864.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT on GREAT ORGAN, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock. Mr. Willing, Mr. Weist Hill, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Sam Reay, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Winn, Sole Organist, Mr. Hayes. The Orchestra will comprise the Crystal Palace Band, a portion of the Gentlemen's and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and the Choir of the Handel Festival Choristers. The full Chorus of Messiah, Israel in Egypt, and Sacred Anthem will be performed, the chorus being joined in by the tens of thousands of visitors. Conductor of Mid-day Concert, Mr. Manns.

NOTICE.—The Crystal Palace Company, Limited, Proprietors of Fifty-three Pictures, illustrating the use of Harcourt's cloth worn by the Volunteers, which were exhibited in the Crystal Palace during the Grand Review, and by the Queen's Bodyguard, have decided to sell the whole collection, having been purchased by Henry Nelson Harcourt, Esq., the inventor and manufacturer of the cloth. This is consequently the last opportunity the public can have of viewing these valuable and interesting pictures. No other copies are known to be existing.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY. On MARCH 25, 1864.—Modern Ode Shilling—The Palace Choir, Mr. Willing, Mr. Weist Hill, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Sam Reay, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Winn, Sole Organist, Mr. Hayes. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn—last, second, and third close—two the Allegretto and Chorus and Recit. and Chorus from Beethoven's Mount of Olives, and Recit. and Air from Mendelssohn's Elijah.

MR. SIMS REEVES will Sing "Comfort ye, my people" ("Messiah"), "If woe all your heart" ("Elijah"), and "Sound an alarm" ("Judas Maccabæus"). CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open to Non-Season Ticket-holders at Half-past Nine.

MUSICAL UNION.—Tickets have been sent to the Subscribers of numbers and names not claimed. Subscribers who have not received their Tickets will please apply at the Box-office. NOTICE.—Will take place on TUESDAY, APRIL 5, Members, Subscribers, Visitors, and Strangers, and will announce only half the usual number of Tickets. The Concert will accordingly be half and the best pianoforte soloists and finest violinists will be engaged at greater cost. Subscription, Three Guineas. Subscribers' Tickets, to be paid at Cramer, Wood, and Co.'s, Chappell and Co.'s, and Ella's, 6, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—GRACE EGERTON, Mrs. Guy Carleton, accompanied by the science of her short season of Vocal Illustrations, will have the honour to announce that the Concert will take place in the above Hall, on the afternoon of the approximation, even-ing TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 22, when the following Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Joseph Ascher. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, the ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SPECIMENS of the Works of Deceased Members, their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk. JOS. J. JENNER, Secretary.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—MESSIAH THIS EVENING, the Thirty-second Annual Performance of Handel's MESSIAH. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Lascelles, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area and Gallery—the centre seats numbered and reserved, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had at Exeter Hall—including unsold reserved seats, number reserved for the Rehearsal on Saturday, March 19, at Eleven o'clock, 2s. 6d.; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Royal Library, Old Bond-street.

EXETER HALL.—MESSIAH. NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.—First Performance this Season, on MONDAY, MARCH 21, Sixth Time. Principal Vocalists, Miss Lascelles, Miss Palmer, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Thomas. Band and Chorus of 1,000 Performers. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets, for which immediate application is necessary. To be Numbered Stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Tickets and Programmes at Chatelin's, 39, Bond-street, and Cramer's, 201, Regent-street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—and BACHELORS BOY.—On account of the ENTERTAINMENT at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, being Wednesday, March 23, at Three and Eight o'clock. Charles Dickens, Esq., TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, at Eight o'clock. Tickets, Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Mr. Woodin's Entertainment, Wednesday, March 23, at Three.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, Mr. BEVERLEY'S Entertainment, "The PYRAMID" and Mrs. ROUCLAUT'S CHILD'S PARTY. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., and £2 2s.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. EASTER HOLIDAYS. RETURN TICKETS issued from SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and following days, will be available up to TUESDAY, MARCH 29 inclusive.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO YORK AND BACK, on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO WEST OF ENGLAND. On Thursday, March 24, a Special Train will leave King's-cross at 8.30 a.m., and Finsbury at 8.40 a.m., for Weston-super-Mare, Middlesex, Bridgwater, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, Dorset, Tiverton, Exeter, Honiton, Seaton, Tidgemouth, Newton, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Starcross, Torquay, Paignton, Brixham, and Kingsbridge. Fares for the Double Journey—First Class, 30s.; Second Class, 24s.; Third Class, 18s.

EXCURSION TO THE SEASIDE.—On THURSDAY, MARCH 24, and following days, 9th, 10th, and 11th, Trains will leave King's-cross and Finsbury at 1.30 p.m., for Wentworth, Scotter-end, and Mablethorpe, Louth, Grimsby, Cleethorpes, Barnetby, Brigg, Gainsborough, Retford, Doncaster, Shaftholme Junction, Askern, Thorne, and Crowle. Fares, 10s., 7s., and 5s. 6d. Return 3rd December, 1863.

EXCURSION TO GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENHAM.—On THURSDAY, MARCH 24, and following days, 9th, 10th, and 11th, Trains will leave King's-cross and Finsbury at 1.30 p.m., for Peterborough, Wansford, Essendine, Stamford, Little Bytham, Grantham, Barkston, Newark, Retford, Doncaster, and Crowle (and 11th and 12th), Gloucester and Cheltenham (11th, 12th, and 13th). Fares, 15s., 10s., and 7s. 6d.

EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.—On SATURDAY, MARCH 26, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave King's-cross and Finsbury at 2.30 p.m., for Bristol (Temple Meads), and Clifton (11th and 7th), Gloucester and Cheltenham (11th, 12th, and 13th). Fares, 15s., 10s., and 7s. 6d.

EXCURSION TO STROUD, BRISTOL, CHELTENHAM, &c.—On SATURDAY, MARCH 26, a Special Train will leave King's-cross and Finsbury at 2.30 p.m., for Peterborough, Wansford, Essendine, Stamford, Little Bytham, Grantham, Barkston, Newark, Retford, Doncaster, Shaftholme Junction, Askern, Thorne, and Crowle. Fares, 15s., 10s., and 7s. 6d.

EXCURSION TO PENLEY-ON-THAMES, HUNGERFORD, &c.—On SATURDAY, MARCH 26, a Special Train will leave King's-cross and Finsbury at 2.30 p.m., for Henley-on-Thames and Reading (Southcote Junction), Pangbourne, Goring, Streatley, Moulsford, Cholsey, Wallingford, Crowmarsh, Benson, Shillingford, Chalgrove, Watlington, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Wendover, Tring, Berkhamsted, Hemel Hempstead, Harpenden, and Hatfield. Fares, 15s., 10s., and 7s. 6d. Return 3rd December, 1863.

For further particulars of each excursion see Time Bills, obtainable at the Company's Stations.

J. CONACHER, General Manager.

DRIGHT'S DISEASE and DIABETES.—Dr. PEREIRA'S FARINACEOUS FOOD and MONDAY, from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Fare, 1s. 6d. Return, 2s. 6d.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription One Guinea. Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber has a Chance of a Prize. Prizes, 1864, now ready for delivery. Subscriptions received by the Secretary, at the ARTISTS' AMATEUR MAGAZINE, Illustrated by Twenty Plates, Enclosed Engravings of Recent Art Publications, and Subscription Lists, 1s. 6d. Post-free, 1s. 8d.

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THOMAS v. THOMAS.—Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause of Thomas Prescott John Savage Thomas, of some place not known, and wife Jessie Thomas, the testator in this cause, who died on the 6th day of May, 1865, at Bombay, in the East Indies, and the said wife of the said John Savage Thomas, and of the said John Savage Thomas died in the testator of the said testator, then the issue, if any, of the said wife Jessie Thomas, who died in the lifetime of the said testator, have been ascertained, also by their solicitors, on or before the second day of November, 1865, to come to and prove his or their claim in a share of the residuary estate of the said testator, Jessie Thomas, under his will, at the chambers of Mr. Manisty Vine, Solicitor, 6, Old Jewry, London, the Solicitor of the Plaintiff herein, or, in default thereof, the said share will be paid or such portion as the Court may consider entitled thereto.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1866, in the name of the said testator, Jessie Thomas, late of Allahabad, in the North-west Provinces, in the country of Hindostan, and of Fowke's-buildings, in the City of London, but who died at Bombay, both in the East Indies.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1866.

A. BRIGHT, Chief Clerk.

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2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	2 Sauce Ladles	0 8 0
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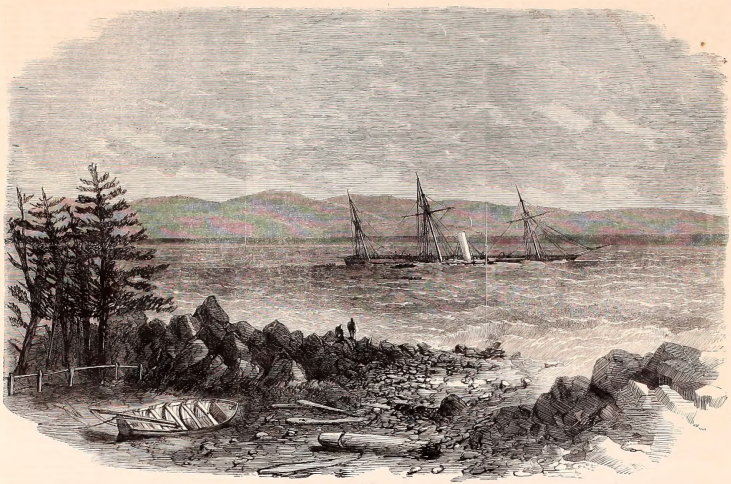
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THE WRECK OF THE BOHEMIAN, MONTREAL OCEAN COMPANY'S STEAM-PACKET, OFF THE COAST OF MAINE.

We are indebted to Mr. Bateman Smith, one of the cabin passengers who escaped from the wreck of the Bohemian, for a sketch of that vessel upon the rocks near Portland Harbour, on the coast of Maine, U.S., where she got aground on the 22nd of last month. The steamer, carrying nineteen cabin passengers and 199 steerage, besides the mails and cargo, with a crew of about one hundred men, left Liverpool on the 6th of February, and had been some days overdue at Portland when she met with this disaster. She was just rounding Cape Elizabeth, to enter the harbour from Casco Bay, when she struck upon a ledge called St. Alden's Rock, about three miles from land. It was about eight o'clock in the evening; the night was foggy, and the speed of the vessel was not more than two or two miles and a half an hour. It appears that the master, Captain Berland, had misjudged the distance of the lights visible on Cape Elizabeth. The vessel, having struck and passed over



THE VILLAGE OF BRADFIELD, NEAR SHEFFIELD, SCENE OF THE LATE FLOODS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the rocks, found a large hole in her bottom, and began to fill rapidly. She was then turned towards the shore, with the intention of beaching her; but, when she got very near the land, her engine fires were put out, and she sank in four fathoms of water, in almost upright position, as shown in the Engraving. This was about an hour and a quarter after she struck. The weather was mild and calm, and there was not the usual groundswell. The deck, after the ship had settled down, was a foot or two above water at low tide, and not more than an eighth of a mile from the shore. Most of the passengers, however, had already left the ship, the first boat taking eighty of them in one trip and seventy in the next trip to the beach. The remainder, about a hundred, were thus cramped, and insistence or twenty-five were thus lost, all Irish steerage passengers, including several women and children. The other boats, with the remainder of the passengers, had left the ship before she struck. Captain Rowland, with some of the officers and crew, remained on board until such time as they managed to get off. At the time of the verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest held upon those drowned, it declared that, "after the vessel struck, the officers and crew worked with energy and good judgment, rarely equalled and never surpassed, to land the lives of the passengers and crew, and especially those dwelling near Cape Elizebeth, are much commended for their humane efforts to relieve and provide for the destitute passengers." The baby found in the steerage, whose name has still hopes of raising the vessel, which rests with her entire upon the rocks, but with her bow and stern in deep water.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. George Viscount Midleton in Ireland, and Baron Brodrick in England, late of Pepper Harow, Surrey; Cahirmoyle, Limerick; and Bantry-place, Bolgrinion, Cork, was proved at Dublin, by Viscountess Middleton and the nephews, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Broderick Brodrick, Rector of Bromley, Kent, and the Hon. Alan, of Salem-place, Dublin. The personalty was sworn under £150,000. The Right Hon. Viscount Midleton, and sole Baron Brodrick, died on the 22nd of April, 1863. His Lordship died in December last, aged seventy-two. His Lordship bequeaths £1000 to the Protestant Orphan Society, Dublin; £500 to the Dublin hospitals; £500 to the Meath Hospital, Dublin; £500 to the Cork Institution; and £500 to the Limerick Institution. He bequeaths £1000 to his two daughters, who are also pecuniary residuary legatees. He gives one to his sisters and sister-in-law, and the Rev. Charles, one of each of his nephews who are executors, £200; and to the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, £100. His Lordship appoints his wife and Brodrick, of Cashel. The first Peer was Alan Brodrick, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons and Lord High Chancellor.

The will of Arthur Saltmarshe, Esq., of Bill-hill, Berks, bearing date 15th of August, 1863, was proved on the 15th of February, by the executors being Thomas Fenkcaster, Esq., of Wotherton-grange, Hyde Park; and W. Saltmarshe, Esq., of Bill-hill, under the effects of the testator, of £500 is bequeathed. To his wife he leaves a sum of £20,000 and a life interest in the residue of his property. The residue of his property is also divided between his two nephews, Philip and Arthur, in certain proportions; and the personal estate and effects are given to the same two nephews and legatees and his nieces. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of Lady Malcolm Douglas, late of No. 1, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, in the Tower of London, and late of Royal Crescent, Notting-hill, was proved (in the principal registry by the two executors, Sir John Malcolm, Bart., and Mr. Bockwith, the latter), Mr. Dickson and W. T. Bosworth, Esqrs., of No. 1, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, the executors named. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will was executed in 1858, and the testator died on the 23rd of January. Her ladyship bequeaths to her executors the testator died on the 23rd of January. Her ladyship bequeaths to her executors the residue, on trust to sell the same, and to invest the proceeds, and to pay the annual income to her husband, Sir John Malcolm, Bart., during his life, or until he shall marry again, and after his death or second marriage the capital is to be divided between his two nephews, Philip and Arthur, in certain proportions; and the personal estate and effects are given to the same two nephews and legatees and his nieces. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of the Right Hon. Matthew Lord Aylmer, late of No. 1, Chesham-place, in the Tower of London, and late of Royal Crescent, Notting-hill, was proved (in the principal registry by the two executors, Lady Aylmer and Captain Aylmer, R.N.), Mr. Bockwith, the latter; W. Dickson and W. T. Bosworth, Esqrs., of No. 1, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, the executors named. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will was executed in 1858, and the testator died on the 23rd of January. His lordship bequeaths to his executors the residue, on trust to sell the same, and to invest the proceeds, and to pay the annual income to his wife, Lady Aylmer, during her life, or until she shall marry again, and after her death or second marriage the capital is to be divided between his two nephews, Philip and Arthur, in certain proportions; and the personal estate and effects are given to the same two nephews and legatees and his nieces. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of Mr. Matthew Bell, late of No. 1, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, in the Tower of London, and late of Royal Crescent, Notting-hill, was proved (in the principal registry by the two executors, Lady Aylmer and Captain Aylmer, R.N.), Mr. Bockwith, the latter; W. Dickson and W. T. Bosworth, Esqrs., of No. 1, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, the executors named. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The will was executed in 1858, and the testator died on the 23rd of January. Mr. Bell bequeaths to his executors the residue, on trust to sell the same, and to invest the proceeds, and to pay the annual income to his wife, Lady Aylmer, during her life, or until she shall marry again, and after her death or second marriage the capital is to be divided between his two nephews, Philip and Arthur, in certain proportions; and the personal estate and effects are given to the same two nephews and legatees and his nieces. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

THE NEW "TICKET OF LEAVE."—The Penal Servitude Bill now awaits only the formality of the Royal assent to become law. Should the old form gave license to the convict to be at large in the United Kingdom for the remainder of his sentence, unless sooner called upon by the Crown to resume the license; the new form adds, "or unless the said A B shall, before the expiration of the said term, be convicted of felony within the United Kingdom, in which case this license will be immediately forfeited by law." It also adds, "and the said A B shall, during the residue of the said term, carry his license at all times with him, and produce the same when required to do so by a constable or peace officer." The conditions of the license remain the same as before, with the addition that the holder shall not "be called upon to do so by a magistrate or police officer;" this condition is new. The third condition from my warrant is omitted, which is that he habitually associate with notoriously bad characters, such as reputed thieves and prostitutes. The fourth and last condition remains, which is that he must not frequent the public streets, highways, or places of public resort after certain hours, unless he can prove that he is following some lawful calling then and there then and there. This license is liable to be revoked in case of misconduct, and the holder is liable to be arrested without warrant and brought before a magistrate. The whole remains pretty much as it originally existed; the compulsory clause in the proposed new license

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Bella Donna. By Gilbert Dyce. (2 vols. Richard Bentley.) This romance has an *alias*, which is "The Cross before the Name," and which is far more comprehensible than the title to which it is supplementary. For the "beautiful lady" places a cross before the name of no enemy, as a sign of a score which is to be paid off. There is no allusion throughout the story to a preparation which is said to improve (until it destroys) the eyes: and no time wasted upon explanations with respect to "beautiful for ever" preparations will be forewarned. The principal lesson to be learned from the novel is that if you happen to be a pretty governess, happen to have two or three strings to your bow, and happen to correspond with one of the strings, you become a lady, and if you are not pretty and do not correspond, for, one of your strings may be your own employer, and you may write a letter dismissing upon your own account your employer, and a vulgar little boy (a child of your employer) may happen to light upon the stage of the story (and upon the stage above on second thoughts turn up), may gum them together, and may be the means of bringing to his assistance a policeman who tells you that you do not esteem him so highly as he fondly believed. If ever you write and you are in such a letter, be careful to remember and not throw them into a waste-paper basket. "Bella Donna," we presume, is Every Day, the governess mentioned above, and Mr. Gilbert Sharp, who plays an intricate game and loses. The tale is decidedly above the average, and is sufficiently pleasant reading. Beyond this we can say little; there is some originality in the character of *Jenny Bell*, but the originality stops there: nor is the language remarkable for purity of English composition. As far as we can make bad as novels go; but it is not noticeable for elegance, picturesqueness, or masterly vigour. It is say and appropriate to the scenes described, portrayed; and none is hardly desirable, certainly not necessary.

A Leaf for the Season. By Charles Clarke. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) The characteristics of this novel may be summed up in four classifiables, which are, heavy, dreary, dismal, and dull. The scene is the stables (by no means an unpleasant smell under certain circumstances) is established in order one's nose may be accustomed to the vegalias and other kinds of tobacco, with which mingle from time to time *stray* whiffs from the tumblers of spirits-and-water. The bet to which allusion is made in the title-page is a horse-race, which is very generally surmised—in open-box but a hunting-box. It is taken by a young "swell" (one of some fourteen or fifteen) and by the favourite Irishman of the novelist, full of spirits and kind-heartedness and (according to some persons) of whisky. The love of money, as easily as a broken bank: and these two personages occupy the foreground. The background has the usual number of "flats," horsedealers, stablemen, gentlemen-riders, adventurers, adventuresses, money-lenders, &c., &c., like. The book is not without a touch of certain smartness which borders upon wit, and of a certain drollery which borders upon humour: but the author's chief aim appears to be most aptly described by the slang word "look." There is no particular plot, but, such is, perhaps, a merit in a novel-reader, not a particular moral pointed. Upon the appropriateness of his epithets the author appears, it seems to us, to be always conscientious: for instance, the reader will find, at p. 1, the "sky" described as "a mass of lascivious tenebrae and amorous clearness," where the epithets are, in our humble opinion, not more happy than the sky would be were it the "seductive bagpipes," or the "solemn hurdy-gurdy": but as eyes differ in their appreciation of colour, so, perhaps, do ears in their appreciation of sound.

The Hidden Sin. By Dr. Sandwich. (2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) The famous siege of Kars has not yet, it is to be hoped, died away from the memory of Englishmen: we would fain hope that there is closely connected, both as an actor and as a writer, with that remarkable siege, Dr. Hakim Beim, who, as we have already given the courtesy to all doctors in the service of the Sultan of Turkey, will, therefore, be a Turkish physician; he will be hailed by the reading throngs as an old friend. He professes to tell the story of the siege himself. Antonelli, a doctor in the Turkish service; but it may be presumed that there is at least a foundation of truth in statements which the literary fabric he has built up. Juvenal complains that in his day the torrent-volume of Xerxes and Cyrus and the long-haired kings had become, by frequent repetition, more familiar to him than his own hall, which is not improbable now that the siege of Kars, over which, devoted to shampooing, would remain a novice forcibly of a festive-disturbed and other Turkish dignitaries, and the long-haired accounts of travellers, have become similarly familiar to Englishmen; but we are bound to say that there is a freshness in the interesting matter—due partly, of course, to the semi-fictional form of the book—in Dr. Sandwich's work, which is perfectly new to us, and that, moreover, Dr. Sandwich may be reasonably supposed to have more than ordinary than many of his predecessors in Turkish portrait, landscape, harem, bazaar, and manner painting. The Doctor's remarks at p. 1 upon the mind is not nearly so favourable to the Turks as the Turkish Freaks of the present generation would expect, and we self-demand that it should be.

The Mysterious Shakspeare. Compiled by John B. Marsh. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) "The compilation and arrangement of the matter which I present in the ensuing pages," says the compiler, "occupied me four years, during which the whole of my spare time has been devoted to the work." So much industry in a good cause should command respect; and therefore, if we fail to see the full benefit which is to accrue to the reader of Shakspeare from Mr. Marsh's labours, we are quite willing to ascribe the fault rather to our own want of discernment than to his want of merit. The compiler announces that his object is "to be entirely impartial and Interpretative," but how that object is to be attained by referring the reader from one passage to another, we, with our limited powers of vision, cannot, but where (so far as our necessarily limited examination has gone), there is nothing in the one passage to refer to the other, we very often nothing which requires illumination in either, it is difficult to comprehend. However, let us not quarrel with the plan which Mr. Marsh has adopted. The book is numbered by columns (not, as is usual, by pages), and marginal references from column to column are made instead of letters and the number of the column, conveniently managed. Moreover, at the end of subjects of any length, such the number of passages in which any one of those subjects is handled are most easily found. The number of subjects, however, is only 372, which seems to us below the mark, for Shakspeare, as Mr. Marsh is the whole range of Shakspeare. As a proof wherein, it may be mentioned that we looked for the word "Gambling" (which may properly be considered a subject) and did not find it, though "Amusements" and Cowpland, p. 1," and "Cowper, p. 1," "let it alone; let us to billiards," and we have no hesitation in saying that such a reference is not worthy of the book of reference in the index. Again, at column 1380, we meet the phrase "I'm oneeyed, yes," and are referred to Column 1380, where we find "Cowper, p. 1." April's in her eyes." Now, though it is certain that tears in the eyes are alluded to in both instances, we cannot see how the one passage can be said to interpret one by the other. But it is far more easy to find defects (if they be defects) than innumerable merits, and we have no lively hundreds of excellent references and interpretations which our hasty construction is to overlook: and those who have not easy access to Mr. Cowden Clarke's "Concordance" will find in Mr. Marsh a work of great assistance.

The Poetical Works of Robert Browning. (3 vols. Chapman and Hall.) A third edition of the poems by the author of "Paracelsus" in a handier form than the last. Browning is a poet whom Englishmen, and is adding, we hope, to their number. To them the news will be welcome that there will have yet another edition of the complete works of their hero's noble contemporary.

The Poetry and Poetry of Burns. By Daniel Scrymgeour. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black). This is a new edition, revised and enlarged, of a handy collection of poetical specimens, from Chaucer to Tennyson (including a few Americans), accompanied by explanatory notes, biographical sketches, portraits, and critical remarks. It is nicely printed and appointed; but the colour of the binding in the volume before us (there may be, of course, varieties) is unpleasantly suggestive of medicinal rhubarb.

Bertram's Dictionary of Universal Information. (1 vol. S. O. Beeton.) This is a very useful book of reference for all books of the kind. It contains a vast amount of information (with illustrations) on all manner of subjects, including etymology. But a facility seems to attend such works: if you try to test them by a particular crux of your own, you in case they fail either in the way of information or omission. Having our own reasons for the test, we applied to *Beeton* for the etymology of "podium," and, lo! the word is not to be found at all. No doubt, a book which professes to tell you everything labours under the disadvantage of attempting an impossibility, and can only approximately fulfil its promise; hence the disappointment with which we meet it is always (in the case of *Beeton* as well as its predecessors) liable to meet.

Punch. Vol. XXXVI. January to June, 1859. (Re-issue. Bradbury and Evans.) Another of the old half-yearly volumes of *Punch* is now republished, bringing up this edition to within five years of the present date. Before the whole series of volumes can have its overtaken, and the stereotyped series will be complete. The first half month of the year 1859 was the period of the Derby Administration and of the overthrow of Lord Derby's Government on the question of Parliamentary reform—was fertile in topics for our popular humourist.

MUSIC.

Covent-garden Theatre closes this evening, when the lease of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison as joint managers of the Royal English Opera comes to an end. To-morrow (Saturday) is a morning benefit on Saturday, and Miss Pyne on Monday last. On both nights the house was filled in every part, and the performances with which both of them was received showed that their efforts in behalf of our national opera had been duly appreciated by the public. We are informed that a testimonial is about to be presented to Miss Louisa Pyne, and that a subscription for that purpose has been set on foot under the management of a committee consisting of a number of the most eminent members of the dramatic and musical professions.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday last, in St. James's Hall, before a large audience, and possessed features of interest. The two great symphonies were Mozart's in G, and Beethoven's in C minor. Herr Ernst, a chef-d'œuvre of the author. Stemdale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor, and Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Harold Thomas, one of the most distinguished among our rising generation of pianists, played his concerto in Professor Bennett's "Op. 1;" it was written at the age of fifteen, and is a work which does great credit to the young author. A promise fully realised by the achievements of later years. It has a brilliant, spirited, and effective finale, which, we should think, would become a veteran artist. Mr. Thomas did full justice to its beauties, and the pianist was loudly applauded at the conclusion of it. Mr. Cleutenaus played a concerto of De Beriot, one of the most charming examples of that composer's style, which we have frequently been produced. His music, unfortunately, is beginning to fall into oblivion: but he was warmly encouraged on the occasion of many among the audience by the exquisite performance of Mr. Cleutenaus himself. Vocal music was largely played on the occasion, and his reception was such as to seldom given to a vocalist at the concerts of the Philharmonic audience. The vocal portion of the concert consisted of a pathetic song by Gounod, sung by Mr. Santley, and a fine chant in an innovation at the Philharmonic concerts; but the experiment was accomplished successfully. Mr. Santley also sang a number of other singers; and, as they sang some exquisite specimens of German and English part-music, they were greeted with the unanimous suffrages of the audience.

The Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain held its anniversary festival (the 126th) at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday last. The chair was occupied by Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., and was filled by a numerous and distinguished company. The Society is one of the oldest and most useful benevolent institutions in England. It appears from the report read yesterday that the Society's income (£3000) was applied to its charitable objects, subject only to the trifling deduction of £1000 for the cost of collection and management, an instance of economical administration worthy of the English press. The Society has now on its list of pensioners not of the highest eminence in their profession, who not only afford precarious aid but who have devoted their time to the affairs of the institution. At present the society supports ten widows, forty-two aged members, and there are six boys and girls apprenticed to respectable trades, with sums of £20 each, besides being supplied. The society, during the long period of its existence, has received many legacies and donations, and one of the most munificent was the greatest musician in Europe. Among the earliest was Handel, one of the founders of the Society, who bequeathed £1000 to its treasury, and the latest was Signor Begrez, who died last year, leaving to the property a sum of £1000. The Duke of Cambridge is one of the pleasantest that we remember. The honourable Baronet who filled the chair performed his duties with his usual tact and ability, and his speeches in proposing the various toasts were concise and in excellent taste. The usual musical entertainment on the evening were excellent. Among many other things, Mme. Arabella Goddard played no less than three times—the concerto in A minor, Op. 54, of Schumann, the "Carnaval," the famous "Kreutzer sonata." This was the last appearance of Signor Piatti, who, we believe, is about to leave England for Germany, taken leave of the Philharmonic audience at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Sims Reeves, in England, having behind him a great desire for his return.

It is said that Richard Wagner is about to visit London, in order to direct in person the performance of his "Tannhäuser" at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mille. Titiens is still at Naples. Her engagement at the San Carlo terminates at the end of this month, when she will forthwith return to London.

The new mass of Rossini, which has been long expected with interest by the Parisian public, was performed for the first time on Sunday last, at the Church of the Madeleine. Meyerbeer was present, and joined warmly in the applause bestowed on the work.

The first chief musical festival which has engaged at concerts in Brunswick, Magdeburg, and Dresden, as also at the principal towns in Holland. At the latter city it was presented with the "diploma of honour" by the society Semper Crescendo, at Leyden.

THE THEATRES.

Our different managements appear now to have made their arrangements for the Easter holidays, which begin on the evening of Monday. We have, therefore, no new plays to review, nor any novelty of any kind to record. DRURY LANE has contented itself with the two farces and "Manfred," which have been performed for the last few weeks. It is announced that immense preparations are being made for the production of Shakspeare's historical play of "The First Part of Henry the Fourth," on Easter Monday. At the HAYMARKET a new Easter piece is promised, and it is also announced that a new three-act comedy may be expected. Other theatres continue their old bills without alteration, or have not yet advertised their intention to change after Passion Week. The immensely-successful play of "Deborah" will be played every evening, except Good Friday, at the GREEIAN. The performances of "Leah," at the ADELPHI, will be suspended until Easter Monday.

The Select Committee to try and determine the Barnstaple borough election petition will be chosen on the 11th of April next.

THE FARM.

MR. HENRY SMITH'S shorthorn herd was brought to the hammer by Mr. Wetherall at Drax Abbey, on Tuesday last, and the thirty-six lots realised £3,112. The thirty-six cows, heifers, and heifer calves averaged £85 ; the ten bulls and bull calves £29 1s.; and the total average was £82 17s. 2d. The two highest priced lots were Greslenlime (125 gs.), bought by the Rev. John Stainforth, and Gaisy (100 gs.), bought by Mr. Tyas, of Sykehouse, Yorks, on April 1st, and also Noel Hill's, on April 21, have been just added by Mr. Strafford to his list of fixtures. The Highland and Agricultural Society have held a special meeting, and unanimously petitioned Parliament against the Cattle Disease Prevention Bill *as to*, on the ground that the provisions (11 and 12 Vict. cap. 107) is amply sufficient with respect to the foreign. The *Mark Lane Express* has also petitioned by stating that the Royal Cattle Shows will not be preserved with." Mr. Gibbett, the eminent cattle salesman, has also petitioned against the Cattle Disease clauses at a recent meeting of the London Farmers' Club. He said that he had the highest authority for stating that the foot and mouth complaint was not at all injurious to meat, and that it was not of foreign origin, but an epidemic which had frequently appeared before. He hoped that on the Thursday after the last great Christmas market there was a fair with 2000 cattle and about 2000 of them were affected by it. He also corrected the impression that foreign cattle are affected with the disease in England. The examination was most rigorous, perhaps at a loss of 25 per head, because two or three had tongue symptoms. It appears by the 1860 returns that the number of London Mail 270 horses, 4 calves, 691 sheep, and 220 pigs were destroyed in that year; or 1177 animals out of the 7226 which were produced for examination by the Government veterinary surgeons.

The Smithfield Club meeting has been attended upon some important changes. The society intend, at last, to follow the example which has been set by the Royal Agricultural (subject to the concurrence of the Agricultural Company) the members of the club and exhibitors to the Smithfield Show-yard. The Christmas Show was a great success last year, and intend presenting Mr. Gibbett, as the originator of the idea, with £100 in addition to his annual 200 of those were affected by public as well, at a handsome entrance-fee. *Inter alia*, it is proposed to allot the sum of £100 to be given to the herdsmen who have fed the first prize animals in the classes; and both in Smithfield and Islington. Further, there is to be a new class for steers under two years old. Rylands, Cheviot, and Dorset sheep, and any other pure breed not mentioned in the prize list, are at present, we do not know of their own; and six months is to be the limit of age instead of four months for the Shorthorn classes. The entry fee is to be 1 sovereign as not to such unpleasantness about precocious dentition as has been the case at Battersea. The Royal Agricultural Society has now upwards of 5000 paying members; but, considering the consequence of the annual meeting, it is little very much behind the Highland and Agricultural Society, which numbers 6000 subscribers.

Mr. H. Woods's well-known lecture on the breeding and management of sheep has been published by Messrs. Ridgway. He falls back as an illustration of the value of early good sheep, on the experience of Berwick Hill during the lamb or the longest season. "You see a group of people standing round a pen of sheep, and they are each a third group, but it is a rare circumstance. Why is this? There's a good deal of lambs in each pen, and everybody is anxious to be seen, showing that it is the exception, and not the rule, to have a good lot. There is a good deal of lambs in each pen, and every group of people all over Norwich Hill; and certainly, if the men of Berwick-upon-Tweed can bring a good flock into a present, and hold a front, as they have done of late at Smithfield and the Royal, he with such a flock as I have described. Thirty pages have pitched the least out of a very large subject, and prove, by the "Agricultural Magazine," how thoroughly the author understands it. In fact, he couches, without any circumlocution, the whole of the principal points in sheep management, from "the ewes to breed from" to "the wool." We will wager that the hints are lost upon that astonishing veteran near whom we sit at the Farmers' Club dinner annually, and accounts for it by saying, "Poor things, they know what's the best." Mr. Woods's "Lecture on Management can lay to rest the "overtrue" statement that too often sheep "shoulders are placed upon their backs, and their backs upon their shoulders," likewise—as if the body had been made first and the shoulders had been a mistake and had been stuck on after the body was not cold." Then, too, "the nice cherry hue of the skin, which is sometimes seen in sheep, and stock which will graze," the 25 per cent. those in the pink which had cake—the folly of making a ram so much of a favourite as to keep him constantly on corn—the hand upon the ewes by proper feeding—the importance of chaff with roots—the deleterious effects of too much cake both on ewes and the mutton—and, finally, "the burning remedy"—all form leading points in a judicious lecture which Lords Wilton and Walsingham lingered with delight, and forgot Sir Charles and Dowding-room Rose for a season.

We have to record the death of Mr. Beach, who was about years the land steward of the late and present Earl of Lonsdale. Since the days of Mr. Coke, Holkham, no one has done more for agriculture in Cumberland for reclaiming swamps, growing turnips, or choosing shorthorns. Mr. Beach's successor will look forward to "a tidy crop of Gainford bird-quarters." It was a great day at Penrith when it opened on the 15th. Mr. Beach had bought the son of Thorpe and Old Cherry for 100 gs. from Colonel Craddock, on purpose to cross the county cracks; and the owners of Sir William, Prian, and Wallace soon made up their minds to relinquish every hope for the five-guinea sweepstakes, and fully agreed with the late Mr. Blaine that "Lonsdale was the best bull in the county." Mr. Blaine, I think, used to say that there was at that moment a better bull in England." Mr. Beach retired from the management of the Lowther estates with a handsome £200 testimonial of plate. We are glad to hear that the Lowther Arms, Penrith, "Pretty Peggy" is to be succeeded by one with a similar token for services rendered during half a century to stock and agriculture generally.

The Confederate steamer Florida and the Federal sloop-of-war St. Louis have been ordered to leave the harbour of Bahia at once.

The Emperor of Russia has just sanctioned a decision of the Council of the Empire abolishing the import duty on raw cotton entering the country by the European frontier.

The *Akbar* of Algiers states that a sperm whale, 50 ft. long, was stranded on the coast of the Philippine archipelago on the 4th. A number of fishermen immediately attempted to secure the monster; but it got off with the loss of its tail, which was cut off and carried away by some fishermen. The whale died. At last, however, the men managed to kill it with axes and towed it to the shore. It was found to be full of ambergris, and the fishermen sold it for 1,000,000 piastres. This is looked upon as a specimen of good luck, and a proof that civilisation is making progress among the natives, that two young Arabs were caught in the crowd picking pockets with a dexterity scarcely surpassed by the light-fingered gentry of Paris and London.

The annual returns just presented to Parliament show that since 1817, when the first Savings-banks Act was passed, the sums deposited with the National Debt Commissioners by the trustees of the savings-banks and friendly societies of the United Kingdom, together with the interest thereon credited to the trustees, have amounted to more than £32,000,000. There was still remaining due to them for principal and interest at the close of the year 1863 the sum of £31,000,000. On December 31, £28,378,610. To meet this the National Debt Commissioners held at that date securities of the value of £28,000,000. The rest of the sum was paid in the price of Gold, there had been a fee of £1,000,000, which must fall upon the public purse.



THE BRADFIELD RESERVOIR, NEAR SHEFFIELD: THE GAP IN THE DALE DYKE EMBANKMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 296.



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT PERTH, WEST AUSTRALIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA is now the only colony to which, by the express wish of its inhabitants, a limited number of term under sentence of penal servitude are sent. In Western Australia, after their term of punishment has expired, they have a fair chance, which in England is scarcely possible, of regaining their forfeited position, and of becoming once more useful members of the community at large. Fortunately, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated, in the late debate on penal servitude, that he believed Western Australia, hitherto the very best system of dealing with convicts that has ever yet been devised. The credit of this is due to Sir Geo. Grey, and the success which has hitherto attended it leads us to hope that Western Australia may continue for many years to be the only colony which has broken the laws of their country a land which offers them an opportunity of reformation. It is but to a comparatively limited extent that this colony has yet been settled. From its natural isolation it affords peculiar facilities for developing the convict's capital; and from the nature of its resources, which require a great amount of labour, it has peculiar need of the assistance which transportation may bring to a young and struggling community. Indeed, the vast unoccupied territory comprised within its limits, which include a country as large as Russia in Europe, must for many years offer an ample field for the employment of compulsory labour which is not required elsewhere. Since 1850 there have been sent to Western Australia 1791 convicts. The colony has made steady progress; and, while crime is comparatively rare, and life and property as safe as elsewhere, its resources are gradually developing themselves. The convicts, besides erecting their own prisons and other Government buildings, have already cleared and made some 800 miles of road, built 100 bridges, large and small, and constructed a great number of lesser but most useful works.

Our Engraving on the preceding page is a view of the Government House, which has been established at Perth, the capital of the colony. It has been almost entirely erected by convict labour. It was designed by Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, Royal Engineers, now Inspector-General of Prisons, and was partially built under his auspices whilst holding the appointment of Comptroller-General in Western Australia. The first stone of the building, commencing to be made was taken on the 11th of December last, upon which occasion the troops, consisting of the combined pensioner force and the volunteers, were assembled for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of her Majesty's new colours, by Lady Barbara Hotham, Governess, to the officers of the West Australian Volunteers. These officers are—namely, Colonel Bruce, Commandant of the corps; Captain Lamb; Lieutenants Dyett and Brown, and Ensigns Roe and Francisco. The new regimentals of the volunteers are of the same pattern as the Hampshires are each about a hundred strong, and have attained great proficiency in their exercises. These rank and file, together with the regular forces on field-days, and go through their work in a manner that would do no discredit to their brother volunteers in England.

INCISED ROCK-MARKINGS OF UNKNOWN IMPORT IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

THERE have lately been discovered, upon some hard rocks in the flanks of the Cheviot hills various incised markings, which are supposed to belong to a very remote period of British history, before the Roman Conquest. These consist, for the most part, of a central depression round which one or more circles are drawn. The circles vary in diameter from five inches to a foot. Occasionally a number of dots are placed outside the outer circle. Sometimes a number of these circles form an imperfect concentric system by the union of the elongated lines which proceed from the centre of each, and sometimes several of them are inclosed by a regular line which embraces the cluster. Though the same general character pervades the whole, they show considerable difference of detail. The number of them is surprising. In the vicinity of Doddington, near Wooler, some hundreds of them exist, and, indeed, wherever the native rock is exposed one of them may usually be seen. The rock is sandstone. Owing to the hardness of the stone of the district, and the fact that in many instances the carved figures have long been protected by a



INCISED STONES ON THE CHEVIOT HILLS.

covering of turf, the marks of the tool with which they have been carved are occasionally distinctly visible. Whether that tool was a sharpened stone or a metallic implement is as yet not generally known; but general opinion, however, is in favour of a tool formed of some hard metal. The district about Doddington, in which these circles abound, is characterized by the presence of Celtic remains—such as barrows, stone circles, and camps. These markings are not confined to Northumberland; they occur in several places in Scotland, particularly at Lochlephead, in Argyleshire; in this instance they are cut in the hard trap rock of the district. Some, of spiral character, are found in Ireland. Others, very like their form, are met with on the stone circles and cromlechs of Brittany. As yet they have been but sparingly noticed in the mainland and southern counties of England; and, when they do occur, they differ in character from those of the north. One very interesting fact connected with these enigmatical figures is, that in several instances they have been found upon metal covering Celtic interments. No satisfactory answer has yet been given to the question which naturally arises, What purpose were these strange devices intended to serve? That they have a meaning, and were not the casual product of an idle hour, is proved by their number and the general uniformity of their character. The fact that they occur on stones used for covering the graves of the dead seems to indicate that they have a religious significance in relation to the rites of sepulture. The Duke of Northumberland, who has already done so much to illustrate the history of his county, has taken measures for having accurate representations of the Northumbrian examples executed in lithography, together with the various other incised specimens which may be noticed elsewhere. Some wellknown antiquaries are actively engaged in this work; but the chiefs of the Duke, and these have appended Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to collect their communications. Many new examples of these drawings has already been made. Our Engraving represents two of them; but, of course, on a reduced scale.

Works of art for exhibition at the Royal Academy this year must be sent in to Burlington-square not later than April 16.

Mynheer E. J. B. Cremers has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Hague.

Liebig has just published an opinion that oidium in vines and hop-plants has not, as he once in the atmosphere, as many people suppose, but is a vent of vigorous and enthusiastic growth, which, however, becomes hoio-pherent and kills.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered two ships for the conveyance of Government emigrants; one, the Wanata, 1000 tons burthen, Captain Cropley, belonging to Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co., Liverpool—G.4.1 is by her station letter), to sail about the 1st of May next, from Plymouth for Adelaide, South Australia; and the other, the Light of the Age, 800 tons, Mr. W. W. Mosher, master, belonging to Messrs. John Liddell and Sons, London, at 4.14.1., to sail on or about the 10th of May, from Plymouth for Adelaide, South Australia.——The ship Legion of Honour, 1218 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. H. Mackay and Co., sailed on the 12th inst. from Gravesend to Queensland, Captain Grimmer commander. The Legion of Honour is the thirty-eighth vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 377 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 112 members of families, 60 single men, and 12 single females.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

CHLOROPHYLL, the green colouring matter in plants, has been closely examined by Professor Stokes, Sec. R.S., by the spectroscope. In all cases he found a remarkable absorption-band in the red. He has succeeded in obtaining by means of four extractions of the green colouring matter of the leaf, possessing highly distinctive optical properties. The green substance yield solutions exhibiting a strong red fluorescence; the yellow substances do not. The four substances are soluble to the same solvents, and three of them are extracted very completely by alcohol or even acid salts—such as bicarbonate of potash; but, by proper treatment, each may be obtained in a state of very approximate isolation, so far, at least, as coloured substances are concerned. Professor Stokes also examined a specimen, prepared by Professor Harley, of blue-green, or cyanogen, in solution—obtained, as he supposed, by destruction of the chlorophyll with chlorophyll, and was thereby enabled to prove that the two are distinct substances.

THE STRENGTH OF WROUGHT-IRON GIRDERS has been critically examined by Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, F.R.S., who has printed the results in tables, &c., in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, No. 61. He says that in his experiments it is evident that very much greater deflecting or compressive strains are not safe when submitted to violent disturbances equivalent to those which would result from a moving load. Having, however, exhibited the total tenacity when subjected to the same treatment with one fourth the load of permanent deflection, he finds that a girder of 50 feet span, with a load of 12 tons per square foot, or 600 tons uniformly distributed, will not exceed 2½ tons at the rate of 100 changes per day before its security was affected. It would, therefore, require 20 years to reach a load of one third the breaking weight upon bridges of this description, as, according to the last experiment, the beam broke with 1800 changes; or, at the same rate as the same rate as before, would be sufficient to break it. It is more than probable that the beam had been injured by the previous 1000 changes to which it had been subjected; and, assuming this to be true, it would follow that the beam was undergoing a gradual deterioration which must, sooner or later, however small, have terminated in fracture.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS AND FOSSIL MAMMALIA have been recently discovered together by Mr. J. Wyatt, at Summerhouse Hill and Honey Hill, near Hitchin, Herts, in the drift gravel. Professor Busk, Sec. R.S., and by Dr. H. P. Blackmore, at Fisherton, near Salisbury. In a paper recently read before the Royal Society, Professor Busk, Sec. R.S., has described a certain number of specimens of flint implements, and has given his opinion respecting the formation of gravel-beds. In a paper on the other discoveries, at one time by the two gentlemen named, Dr. Blackmore has described a bed that their condition is identical with that of the materials composing the gravel capping the chalk-hills of Wilts. The specimens exhibited by Dr. Blackmore are of the high-level gravels (in which the implements were found) to the bone-caves of Kent's Hole, Torquay, and Brixham, Devonshire, and to the lowest feathers of the former deposits, and briefly described a list of the fossils (including the mammalia and the land and freshwater shells) being also given. Mr. Evans came to the conclusion that the fossils were evidence of the climate at the time when they were deposited, having been more rigorous, at any rate in the winter, than it now is; and to this cause he attributed the comparatively greater excavating power of the early post-pliocene rivers.

OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF THE METALS.—M. Quincke's paper on this subject, which appears in the *Philosophical Magazine* for March, is devoted to the transmission of light through thin films of metal, with especial relation to the researches of Faraday, who remarked the irregularity of the intensity and colour of the light in the same metal. This M. Quincke says, would have been attributed to the presence of holes in the plate if Faraday had not demonstrated the proper cause. M. Quincke shows, when plates of metal obliquely between two crossed Nicol's prisms, it illuminates the plate and sets "just like a glass plate." This property, M. Quincke thinks, was first observed by Mr. Warren De La Rue, in platinum, gold leaf, and afterwards by Faraday in thin transparent plates of platinum, gold, silver, and copper. Faraday found, on heat, that the colour changed, and, finally, that they also became strongly polarized light and an arrangement of sulphate of lime plates, either colourless or green, could be transmitted by the gold leaf. The details given by M. Quincke in regard to his own experiments on this subject are too profound for our pages, and we merely give a part of his results.—"Light," he says, "penetrates to an appreciable depth into the metal, and must also be reflected from different depths; for the great difference of phase of the components of reflected light seems to be only explicable on the supposition that the reflected ray has traversed a layer of appreciable thickness of the metal and the surface-layer." The author has made experiments to determine directly the velocity of light through metals, and obtained results which, in the case of thin gold-leaf, are in accordance with the undulatory theory. He says, finally, that he was unable to detect any difference of phase in the components of the light transmitted by differently placed thin transparent substances, such as plates of glass. "Therefore the analogy between metals and transparent bodies is not proved for reflection, and still less can it be established for reflected light."

THE ARCHERY AND MODERN HYÆNA.—We give a few points of an interesting paper, by M. A. Gaudry, on the relations between the fossil hyænas and those now living, which was abstract of which appears in the *Journal of the Geological Society*. He states that there are three recent species of hyæna, the striped, the brown, and the spotted, which are the most like the fossil hyæna of Pikermi, and, finally, the fossil and Pikermi hyænas existed before the beginning of the Quaternary epoch. The fossil hyæna of Pikermi is larger than the recent striped hyæna, and has a more powerful dentition. It had a large tuberculated carnassial, the lower has no rudiments of a denticule. The magnificent fossil of Hyæna neschersensis, described by Cuvier, by M. Gaudry, presents the same peculiarities in its dental arrangement as the Grecian species.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S fourth lecture "On the Chemistry of Animal Life" (given on Thursday, the 10th inst.) was devoted to the phenomena of nutrition and secretion. The following are the principal facts:—1. The nutritive process, in dealing with the chyle, consists of absorption, selection, and assimilation. 2. The chyle, as it enters the blood, is mixed with the matter liquid of the whole body, by the action of different constituents, forms of complex elements, is enabled to nourish a great variety of tissues through a mass of peripheral relations. 3. The blood contains molecules and corpuscles, all the "vascular" tissues (such as muscle, brain, bone, &c.), renewing them by progressive metamorphoses, while such parts of the cellular tissue, hair, and cast passes away with the refuse, as "regressive metamorphoses." In its nourishment each tissue manifests by peculiar "vital properties," acting upon, absorbing from the blood only what it specially requires. The "non-vascular" tissues (the epidermis or cuticle, hair, nails, cartilage, &c.) are also nourished by the blood by progressive metamorphosis, but do not return anything to the blood. 4. The blood, in its course, is subject to continual nutrition; its products are cast out, there is a progressive change, and a peculiar selective process. The seat of secretion is not in the blood, but in the tissues; but of this we are totally ignorant. 5. The chemical transformations of the blood in nutrition are very remarkable, and the constituents of the blood have been analysed by the help of the body. Albumen is changed into globulin by the act of the blood corpuscles themselves; there result in quantity in proportion to the energy of nutritive vessels is obtained from albumen; hæmatin has a relation with the colour of the blood itself, and probably with that of the hair, nails, &c. Fibrine is a leavened form of albumen; and the fat in the body is not wholly derived from blood, but also from the conversion of albumen into fatty matter, and fat. The organic chemical character of blood (albumen) and the juices of the muscles (acid) are also remarkable. 6. The mineral matters of the blood and tissues also have an important influence on nutrition and secretion, and the salts, also the phosphates, chlorides, together with the metals—iron, magnesium, and silicon, all found in various parts of the body are highly important part in the animal economy. Phosphoric acid is indispensable for the brain and muscle; and the phosphates are found in the blood and chloride of sodium (common salt) for the gastric juice, &c.

The Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Inspector of the Inspectors of Schools under the Committee of Council on Education) gave the Friday evening discourse, "On the Training of the Faculties," with reference to the real reading, both as means of instructing, elevating, and amusing the minds of the lower classes and as a means of training the faculties of the upper classes. In the first of these points, he stated from his own experience, that, of very many children leaving school when only between ten and twelve years of age, not a few can read with ease for entertainment, but are totally unable to refer to other reading. It is a great error to suppose, because the labouring classes are deficient in book-knowledge, that they are deficient in common sense. In the great book of nature, or deficient in intelligence and sagacity, or unable to appreciate well-selected proverbs from the "Book of Proverbs." Mr. Brookfield thought that might arise from the prevention of parochial readings. Mr. Brookfield advocated such reading for the upper classes, as an important means of maintaining the proper estimation of style in literature, since no style could be good which was not appreciated by readers. Style was much neglected, he said, in the present day, and literature suffered much thereby which dispense with sound. Who reads a mere newspaper paragraph a second time? How successful are those writers of the day who are terse sequidas; aquaintedors; authors; well-selected passages; and clear, articulate, unaffected reading. Of good readers of the present day, Mr. Brookfield stated that Macready, Mr. Brookfield stated that 37 per cent were females, and only 9 per cent males. He concluded his lecture by stating, in a few words, the principles of the well-known "Bury of Le Fens" in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." Colonel Sir George Everest, C.B., F.R.S., was present at the lecture.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his fifth lecture "On the Metallic Elements," given on Saturday last, treated of the methods of obtaining the metals from their ores, and of their purification. The ores are usually oxides, and the more basic metals may be deposited by the means of the voltaic battery, but practically the reduction of the ores is effected by heating them to a high degree of heat and gilding. He exhibited specimens of the moulds employed, and explained that cohesion power of fluid metals. Electro-gilding, plating, and the various uses of the cyanides, which attach gold and silver more readily than the common metals. Gold and silver are also found in the native condition, and by means of potassium, becomes transferable, and the cyanide does not attain the metal to be coated. Platinum, which is a rare metal, is now obtained in Russia, and a German silver spoon was gilt. The specific gravity or weight of the metals was experimentally shown by the lecturer, and the fact that the heaviest metal, platinum, is twenty-one times heavier than water, and the lightest, potassium. Thus the heaviest known body and the lightest solid are metals. The different degrees of fusibility of the metals were strikingly shown by means of which the size of a pound of the metal. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the chief properties of the metals. Mr. Frankland will have fully illustrated—viz., colouration, tenacity, hardness, and brittleness, in which the metals differ from each other, and which have important use in the arts depends. Titanium and rhodium will scratch glass, while sodium may be cut with a knife. Tenacity was illustrated by means of iron wire, which Iron and steel possess enormous tenacity, which was shown by testing apparatus. The ductility of the metals was shown by the wire-drawing machine, and the malleability by the hammering of different kinds of metals. The opposite properties were exhibited, and the possibility expressed of the process being carried to an indefinite extent. Conductivity for heat and electricity. An example of the malleability and ductility of the metals, Dr. Frankland returned to some of the metals and by the action of heat, which acts as a hardener, and stated that, at the Industrial Exhibition at Brenlau, in 1863, an album of lead-iron was shown, which was so malleable that it could be cut with a penknife, a number inch of the leaf weighing only three-quarters of a grain. Most malleable metals are also ductile, and the ductility of platinum cannot be doubted, as a slightly ductile metal may be pressed into wire, as was shown in the case of sodium. Tasks of the metals were then described, and the lecturer concluded his discourse.

In the sixth lecture, on Tuesday last, Professor Frankland, M.D., Brookfield read Dr. delivered on Tuesday last, the 15th inst., was especially devoted to the phenomena of respiration, and was introduced to the physical properties of the atmosphere, its weight, elasticity, expansion by heat, &c., and then to its chemical composition, which was shown to be a mixture, and especially proved the importance of certain bodies generally found in air in very small quantities—namely, carbonic acid, water vapour, and ammonia—and explained how overlooking with remarks on the modification of the oxygen termed ozone, which possesses powerful oxidising properties, and is produced by the action of the electric spark on oxygen, and by the slow oxidation of phosphorus. The lecturer also explained certain carbonic acid, and especially organic matters; and it is the deleterious presence of these last which renders ventilation so imperatively necessary for healthy life. The chemical action of oxygen is especially important in its action upon venous blood, uniting it for re-circulation in the arteries. The oxygen, it was said, does not touch oxydate the blood, but to the carbon and hydrogen of the tissues, which it converts into water and carbonic acid. Time and space for the details of this proof, afforded by the quicksilver respiration of the action of the great laws of physics and chemistry in the living body. In conclusion, Professor Marshall reminded his audience of the close relation of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms through the influence of light and heat. From the earth, air, and water, by a slow-living process, vegetables produce albumen, fats, and hydro-carbons, which, as food, pass into animals, and so to other animals, ultimately returning to their original mineral form.

No lectures will be delivered during Passion and Easter weeks.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

Maximilian (Joseph) II., King of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Upper and Lower Bavaria, of Franconia, and Suabia, was the eldest son of Louis I., King of Bavaria, by his consort, Therese Charlotte Louise Frederica Amelie, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. He was born Nov. 28, 1811, and was educated for the clerical calling, and subsequently at the University of Gottingen.

He travelled in Italy and Greece, where he resided for a time at Athens, and

visited six years later, extending his tour over three years. He succeeded his father, Louis I., as Prince Royal in the Bavarian army in 1830, and was nominated Councillor of State. His father would have abstained from any interference in political matters, and, in fact, to have kept altogether aloof from affairs of State till 1848, when serious events called him to the throne. His father, King Lovis, who is still alive, at the age of seventy-seven, an accomplished patron of the arts and literature, and a munificent benefactor, had incurred much unpopularity in consequence of the State intrigues in which he had engaged the too-famous Lola Montez, whom he had created Countess de Lansfeld, and who had obtained great influence over him. Consequently the Commander-in-Chief of the army, Wrede, and the Minister, Abel, resigned office, and were banished, the people crying out, Louis, must go!" Many of his Bavarian subjects, resigned, March 20, 1848, his crown, in favour of his son, remaining himself the title of "King Louis of Bavaria," and, as the subject of this notice, was a liberal Prince. He opposed the ultra-party, and endeavoured, though in vain, to maintain the peace in his dominions. In 1849 He was ever ready to advocate the independence of his country. One memorable night he declared at the Council of State, "I will be no Emperor of Prussia, and simple in domestic life, unostentatious, affable, and kindly, he and all his family became universally popular in Munich. He walked about the walk and drive about freely; and without any show of dignity. He was so very fond of social coffee-drinking, that he had a coffee-house established in the Royal Garden. He visited, in January, 1857, Paris. Like his father, he was a patron of science and art, and he succeeded Munich the greatest modern architect of Germany. Liebig was made professor of chemistry; Schobl, professor of physiology, anatomy, and zoology at the Munich School of Medicine; and among other great men whom King Maximilian patronised may be named Pfeiffer, Carriere, and Gubel, and the illustrious Ranke. He was also a "true patriarch" of the 2nd Regiment of Austrian Cuirassiers, and of a regiment of Russian Lancers; chief of the 1st Regiment of Prussian Dragoons; Colonel of Westphalia. His Majesty married by proxy, at Berlin, Oct. 5, and personally at Munich, Oct. 12, 1842, the Princess Marie Frederica Augusta Wilhelmina Marie Hedwidge, daughter of the late Prince Frederic William Charles, uncle of the King of Prussia, by whom (who survives him) he leaves issue two sons, Louis Otho Frederic William, Prince Royal, heir to the throne, and Prince Otho William Leopold, a Lieutenant in the regiment of the Guard, born April 27, 1848. His son Otho died at Munich in infancy, and he is succeeded by his eldest son, now Louis II., King of Bavaria, who was born at Nymphenburg, Aug. 25, 1845. The funeral took place on the 13th inst., and was celebrated by Prince Otho of Bavaria, who was born in 1815; was elected King of Greece in 1832; married, in 1836, Princess Amelia, daughter of the Duke Augustus Grand Duke of Oldenburg; and was deformed in 1862. The sovereignty of Bavaria now devolves on his son, Louis II., who, as he became an electoral Prince at his majority in 1864, will be the twenty-fifth Elector of Bavaria. The Bavarian Royal Family has also been deprived of its chief by the death of Princess Adelgunde Therese Marie Josephine, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, who was born in 1823, and married, in 1842, Archduke Ferdinand, brother of the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and a cousin of the King of Bavaria. She died at Vienna, Feb. 8, 1864, and was buried in the Imperial Vault of the Capuchin Church in that city.

SIR T. H. ROBERTS, BART.

Sir Thomas Hesketh Roberts, Baronet, of Roughtondown, in the county of Cork, J.P., and marked for Sheriff of that county in 1857, who died on the 1st inst., was born in Dublin, in Barlington-road, St. Stephen's-square, and was interred in the family vault at St. Peter's Church, Cork, being the eldest son of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart., by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Hesketh, Esq., of Windsor House, Rochdale. He was born Nov. 1, 1804, and was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Dec. 31, 1833. He married, first, Oct. 30, 1834, Miss Sandes, second daughter of John Maitland, Esq., of Reden, Dumfriesshire, by whom (who died Oct. 3, 1835) he had issue one son, Rondal Rowland, his successor. Sir Thomas married, secondly, June 15, 1841, Anne Hamilton, daughter of William Langdon, Esq., R.N., of Inwood Lodge, Somersetshire, by whom he had seven sons (Thomas, born 1843, and Walworth Hesketh, born 1855) and two daughters (Florence Emily and Anne Catherine).

Rowland Roberts, who succeeds to the title, was born in 1835, and is the 3rd Bart. He married, in 1858, Ellen Cecil Colthurst, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Colthurst, Rector of Templemartin, county Cork, and has issue Rondal Thomas, born 1859, and Walworth Hesketh, born 1861.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS ROBERT SWINBURNE, F.R.S.

This gallant officer, who was in his sixty-eighth year, died at his residence, Capheaton, Northumberland, on the 1st inst. He was the 2nd son of Sir John, the 1st and present Baronet, by his marriage with Dorothy, only child of the late Sir Thomas Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, and the eldest son of the late Thomas Swinburne, Esq., of Pontop Hall, in the county of Durham (who died in 1805), and was born in 1796. He entered the Army on the 24th of June, 1813, and served as a subaltern with the 1st Guards in Holland, Belgium, and France during the campaigns in the Peninsula and South of France. He was also in the memorable campaign of 1815, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, the storming of Peronne (where he commanded the storming party), and capture of the city of Cambray, during the army of occupation in the north of France. He attained his captaincy in 1816, and retired from the Army in 1821. In 1826 he was appointed to a staff situation in the Army, but on exchanging into the 1st Guards he was restored to the grade of Lieutenant-General in 1863. Lieutenant-General Swinburne, who resided in the family mansion in Portland-place, on the north side of Northumberland, and the eldest son of the late Thomas Swinburne, Esq., of Pontop Hall, in the county of Durham (who died in 1805),

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



Nos. 1251, 1252.—vol. xliv. SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864. WITH TWO COLOURED PICTURES AND LARGE VIEW OF GLASGOW | TENPENCE

EASTER.

Easter is back again. Ice-ribbed Winter has moved off at last, after a long and dreary reign. The stern old monarch seemed loth to depart, and, as if determined to dispute the ground with his successor, has sent back his body guard of frost and snow again and again. Whilst he lingered, timid and bashful have been the advances of young Spring. We all cheered ourselves, however, with the confident expectation that the grateful change would come in due time. In the darkest, bleakest, stormiest days of winter, when our eyes were all but blinded by driving wind, and when we could scarcely keep them sufficiently open to see what was going on around us, even then—when every word we spoke went forth tremulously, half fearful of being bitten asunder by chattering teeth—we all knew well enough that the days would gradually lengthen, that the sun would get higher in the heavens, and that chaps would disappear from the lips, leaving us at full liberty to laugh without screwing them up into unnatural puckers lest tears should start into our eyes. And now gentle Spring is with us once more. True, her port is hesitating. Her footsteps seem as often backwards as forwards. The earliest smile upon her fresh and blooming countenance is ever and anon overshadowed, as the brilliancy of morning is not unfrequently chequered by rising mists. But we are leaving behind us the sternest quarter of the year. The meadows will presently don their new clothes and deck themselves with their brightest ornaments. The skies, as though touched with the tenderer emotions, will laugh and weep by turns. The trees will fling their many-hued mantles over their graceful forms, as who should say, "Let us do grateful homage to the season." And among men many a pale invalid, like a deputation from the realms of sickness, will venture forth from his chamber, his winter's prison, and sob and smile his heartiest greetings of reappearing spring.

Easter is back again. Its return is earlier than usual; but, early or late, it is a pleasant holiday. We say nothing here of its ecclesiastical purport, nor of the great religious truths of which all Christendom regards it as the symbol. This is not the place for descanting on such solemn themes. But we take leave to rejoice with the millions of our hard-working fellow-men to whom Easter gives the first, and, in too many cases, we fear, the only opportunity in the course of the year for snatching a brief and hurried interview with Nature. It does us good to see them swarming, in family groups, over every open spot within reach of them by walk or rail, breathing the fresh air, looking up into the unsullied skies, holding their picnics under the waving trees, and gathering from every hedgeside little bouquets of wild flowers to serve as mementoes of their trip into the country. For their sakes, more than for our own, we pray for fine weather during Easter. Sunny and genial days at this season, what a blessing they are to toil-worn labourers out for a too brief holiday! May that blessing be theirs this year, and so chase away from their minds the last traces left there of the miseries of a more than usually trying winter!

Easter is the first stage in the year's progress from which we are in the habit of looking back to its starting-point, and comparing actual events with early anticipations. The quarter has been one of serious anxiety gradually brightening off into hope. There has been war—war wantonly undertaken, cruelly prosecuted, barren of glory—but as yet it has been localised. That any permanent good will come of it that might not more easily have been obtained without it, nobody believes. But this incidental advantage has resulted from it—that we have the evidence of facts to convince us that the European system is not in quite such a tottering state as many people feared It was generally imagined that the firing, in anger, of the first



THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD: SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD IN THE CELLAR OF A RUINED HOUSE AT NEEPSEND.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 310.

cannon by either of the great Powers, would dangerously test the stability of the political edifice constructed with so much care in 1815. It has not proved so. The circumstances of the times have bound over the peace, and perhaps the most irritable nations to keep the peace. Under extreme provocation to snatch up arms, extraordinary forbearance has been exhibited. Nothing inflames the blood of the generous more easily than to witness the maltreatment of the weak by the strong; yet, although Europe has seen and felt humiliated by that spectacle, no strong arm has been raised to prevent it. There have been protests, but no forcible interference. The past has filled us with indignation, but the future is not without promise. The two German Powers, left uninterrupted to pursue their inglorious work, begin to be ashamed of the position into which they have rushed. Opposition would have maddened them. Left to themselves, they are impelled to reflection, and they now show signs of some disposition to listen to calmer counsels and to extricate themselves with as little loss of character as possible from the dragon in which their own folly has involved them.

The year, hitherto, has not been wholly propitious to England, but, looking back from the threshold of Easter, we may say that light has perpetually succeeded gloom during the interval. The birth of a Prince gladdened its earlier days; terrible local calamity has thrown a shade over its later ones. But, on the whole, this country has been tranquil and, we trust, thriving. The cotton distress, the worst of our troubles, is yielding to time and enterprise. Fears of war are passing away. The revenue loses none of its wonted elasticity. Trade is tolerably active. Parliament is quiet and usefully employed; content to let even its ablest members with an occasional exception squabble. Agricultural prospects are cheerful. There seems an obvious tendency to better days. Of course the promise may be at any moment broken. Furious tempests may yet overtake us, whelming all under the waves. But we have reached Easter, and no such probability discloses itself. We are not bound to anticipate evil where there is no appearance of it. We should not be wise to do so. Let us go to our holidays with light spirits and grateful hearts. We have no especial reason to be dissatisfied with the past; we see no ground of fear in the future. We may, therefore, accept the present with free thankfulness, although not without expectation which it brings without suffering it to be clouded by either reminiscences or apprehensions.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A grand family dinner took place at the Tuileries on Thursday se'nnight, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Prince Imperial's eighth birthday. During the afternoon the young Prince was present at the naval school at Brest, who had come to Paris, assembled to the number of 500 in the Galerie de Diane, and presented to him by the collation. Their Majesties were present at this fête. All the theatres were illuminated in the evening in honour of the young anniversary.

The *Moniteur* of Monday refers to a report that a new plot against the life of the Emperor had been discovered. The report, it states, is totally devoid of foundation.

The Bank of France commenced on Monday the issue of its new notes of 500 each.

The tomb of Joseph, the eldest brother of Napoleon I., King of Spain, has just been completed at the cemetery of Montmartre, to the right of the Emperor's tomb. The ex-King's remains will shortly be transferred to the new tomb from the vault in which they were deposited in 1862, when brought from Florence, where King Joseph died, in 1844.

There has been a debate in the Senate on a petition for laying an interdict on anti-religious publications. M. Langlais, the Government Commissioner, censured certain publications, but recommended that the Chamber should adopt the proposal of the Committee, to pass to the order of the day. This was carried by a majority of a large majority.

The Opposition have gained another triumph in Paris. In the first circumscription, on Monday, M. Carnot, the Opposition candidate, obtained 11,554, M. Picard 10,722, and M. Ollivier 10,719 votes. As Carnot being consequently elected. In the fifth circumscription M. Garnier Pagès, the Opposition candidate, was elected with 18,139 votes, M. Levy obtaining 8381, M. Bac 330, and M. Thalon 393 votes.

The funeral of Admiral Du Petit Thouars, a name which once played so large a part in the relations between France and Hayti, took place on Sunday at the Madeleine. By the expressed wish of the deceased, his remains are to be sent to Hayti, his native land, and his obsequies were attended only by a large concourse of friends in plain clothes.

A subscription is being raised at Paris for the sufferers by the Sheffield catastrophe, and sent to the office of the *Journal de l'English Charity Ball*," at the Grand Hotel.

A grand competition of Orphéonists is to take place at Lyons on the 22nd of May. More than 200 societies have already intimated their intention to be present.

The Paris papers assert that a Mexican loan for 200 millions of francs has been credited with a London banker.

According to intelligence from Mexico to the 20th ult., the Franco-Mexican troops were advancing in the province of Zacatecas. The Juarist guerillas are everywhere being put to flight.

ITALY.

The bill for equalising the land tax has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority.

The Senate has passed the bill for the establishment of a Bank of Italy.

From a report presented to the Italian Parliament, it appears that the Italian fleet is composed of 14 ironclad steamers, 12 unarmed steamers, and 18 sailing-vessels, carrying an aggregate of 1324 guns and 21,300 men.

On Monday morning Garibaldi and eight other gentlemen, among whom were his son, Ricciotti and Menotti, embarked at Cuprera, on board the steamer Valetta, with the intention of coming to England.

The Pope is reported to be somewhat better. An operation has been performed which has greatly relieved him, and he subsequently received the British Ambassador, with whom he was able to have a long conversation.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Modena on the 14th inst., and one was felt on the same day at Bologna, where it lasted two seconds, its direction being from north to south. At Vergato, near Bologna, the shock caused considerable damage. Several houses were thrown down, and a piece of entablature fell from the church steeple.

AUSTRIA.

The contract of marriage between the Archduke Joseph of Austria and the Princess Clotilde of Saxe Coburg Gotha has been signed at the palace of the Prince of Lichtenstein, Grand Master to the Emperor of Austria.

Advices from Venetia state that the Emperor of Austria was expected there. His Majesty was to hold a review at Verona on the 24th inst., after which he would proceed to Miramar, to be present at the departure of the Archduke Maximilian for Mexico. Troops continue to arrive in Venetia, especially cavalry. Armaments continue, particularly in Roegier and Palermo. A new military route is being constructed between Venice and Solerno.

The *Page* states that Austria is about to reinforce the principal garrisons in Hungary. Set forth, some evenings ago, a popular demonstration of a revolutionary character is described as having taken place.

GREECE.

News from Athens states that the Ministry had resigned, in consequence of the popular demonstrations. The following had been formed, composed as follows:—M. Zaimis, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Kalergis, Minister of Finance; Diligiannis, Minister of Public Instruction; Deligiargis, Minister of Justice; Cristides, Minister of the Interior; Cosmoss, Minister of War.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 23rd inst., states that the conference proposed by England, without detailed bases or armistice, has been accepted by Austria and Prussia. The territorial integrity of the Danish monarchy under the present dynasty will be maintained. The conference will meet in London.

The statement that the Danish Cabinet has assented to a conference, on the basis of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, has been declared "substantially correct" by the *Berlingske Tidende*, the semi-official organ of Copenhagen. The same journal declares, however, that the Danish Government did not and could not accede to any proposal for a conference which involved either the surrender of Düppel or a suspension of hostilities.

The Prussians are pushing the siege of Düppel very vigorously. On Wednesday week they opened a very heavy fire on the Danish intrenchments, which was successfully replied to by the Danes, who succeeded in silencing two of the Prussian batteries. An evening movement took place on the following day along the whole line of the Düppel works. Early in the morning the Danes discovered that the Prussian right wing Later in the day large masses of Prussians attacked the Danish centre and left wing. The fight which now ensued was violent fire was opened upon the left wing from the Bougar batteries. One Danish intrenchment was carried by the Prussians. The Danish works took an active part in the engagement, which lasted until the evening. The Prussians subsequently retired near Arnkenberg and the village of Düppel, the later being taken and held by the Germans, after a gallant resistance. Several villages were burned. The Prussian batteries did not fire during the night. The Danish works on the Danish works was not inconsiderable, including a Colonel killed and seventy men wounded. The Prussian loss was also considerable. Next day the Prussians obtained a few hours' armistice for the burial of their dead. The bombardment was resumed, and the Danish fire likewise commenced. It continued on Sunday.

The Times special correspondent with the allied armies before Düppel writes from Broacker on the 11th inst., as follows :—

I am writing this letter in the midst of the peace and amid the detestable noise of the most destructive artillery. The Prussians and the Danes—not only men, but guns—are at it hammer and tongs. During Mr. Lindell's very spirited and remarkably accurate sketches of some of the Danish positions, published with the original form, while others I saw reproduced in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I was under the impression that the Danes were committing prodigious popularity in the Prussian and Austrian armies in Schleswig, and elsewhere, throughout Germany, and Germany, for the last seven or for another, takes strong interest in this war. At Hadersleben, where both head-quarters were lately established, and General Gablenz—on the arrival of the *Brigitta Illustrata* used to cause quite a sensation in the crowded saloon-cabin of the ship. Personally, then most popular and enjoying a greater demand upon its cellar not larder than had probably ever been the case since the first Sesostris.

In Jutland also there has been some more fighting. On Saturday a reconnoitring party of Danes, under Frederica, Major Prince, Prince Albrecht, and the Prince of Hohenzollern were on the field. The Prussians, who had been reinforced, attempted to drive them into the fortress. During the reconnaissance sites were selected by the allies for the erection of batteries. The Danes kept up a fire by the Danes from the fortress and gun-boats. Next day the bombardment was recommenced on the part of the allies, and the Danes replied in all directions. It was kept up all Sunday night, and on Monday. The town regarded the Prussian fortress according to Prussian accounts, derived from deserters, the garrison lost 200 men killed and wounded on Sunday. The Crown Prince, Prince Albrecht, and the Prince of Hohenzollern were present at the engagement.

The King and the Minister of War left Copenhagen for the army on Tuesday.

A naval engagement took place yesterday week in the Baltic, near the Island of Rügen, between the Danish corvette Hejmdal, the Prussian men-of-war, with some gun-boats. The Prussian version of the affair characterises it as a victory gained by the Prussians, as a result ing the "withdrawal" of the Prussian ships. The withdrawing Prussian vessels were not pursued, but succeeded in gaining shelter.

The Danish brig Alf, 142 tons burden, Captain M. Andersen, has been captured off the Dandsenes, while lying at anchor under the Island of Teneske, by the Austrian gun-boat Velebich, which is usually stationed in the Quarnero.

The Danish Government has ordered the release of Hanoverian ships under sequestration.

AMERICA.

President Lincoln has presented General Grant with the commission of lieutenant-General in presence of the whole Cabinet. Grant, after visiting the President, left Telomac, returned, with Meade, to Washington, and left immediately for Culpepper. It is said that Mr. Lincoln asserts that Grant has recommended the concentration of forces for the capture of Richmond.

Rumours of General Meade's removal from command are again current. Mr. Washburne, M.C., has returned from Culpepper, and Doubleday assert that Meade issued an order for a retreat after the first day's fighting at the Wilderness. Meade's friends desire point blank in a letter to Reverdy Johnson, admitting, however, that he had brought the army back, but that it was in such a position where he could more advantageously accept battle, and dwelling with pathos upon the fact that he had done all he could not be a retreat which was to take place without a fight.

There is no more real importance from the army of the Potomac. A reconnaissance on the 19th by Ely's Ford discovered very few Confederates to the north of the Rapidan.

Buffalo, in Virginia, has been captured by Butler's forces.

The Confederates continue to make demonstrations against Suffolk and Portsmouth, but are repulsed. The Federal cavalry and two coloured regiments.

General Sherman's return to Vicksburg is confirmed. He penetrated thirty-five miles beyond Meridian, destroying all railroads. His loss was only 200 men. Polk's force.

General Johnston was pressing the Federal lines in Tennessee. The Federals have concentrated at Chattanooga. Wheeler's Confederate cavalry hold Bull's Gap, fifty-six miles from Knoxville. His army is at Greenville.

The Federals occupy Morristown, forty-two miles from Knoxville. Gen. Morgan, at Kilpatrick's cavalry raid on Richmond was completely. Upon the person of Colonel Dahlgren, who was shot and killed, papers were found informing the troops that their mission was to burn Richmond and release the Federal prisoners, and not to allow Jefferson Davis to escape. The Richmond press is strongly incensed, and urges that the severest retaliation be exercised upon the prisoners of Kilpatrick's command. The Northern press declares that the conduct to have been in accordance with instructions.

Admiral Farragut has been bombarding Fort Powell, one of the defences of Mobile.

It is reported that 20,000 Confederates are advancing from Texas towards Western Louisiana. Active dispositions are being made by the Federals to check this movement. The Federals are also sending reinforcements to hold Jacksonville, Florida, but have abandoned further expeditions into the interior.

The *New York Tribune's* correspondent reports that the blockade-running at Charleston has been resumed, two or three steam ers entering weekly.

Charges and specifications have been filed by Secretary Welles against Admiral Wilkes for disobedience of orders in taking and keeping the Vanderbilt for his flag-ship, when he knew that she was ordered on special service in South America ; in refusing to send the Oneida and Cuyler to Farragut ; for insubordination in the case of the Vanderbilt to Lagunyra when he should have remained about the bay superior officer in writing an insubordinate and saucy letter to Secretary Welles ; for disobedience of the naval regulations forbidding publication of official communications in giving a New York paper a copy of the above letter, and procuring it to be published there ; and conduct unbecoming an officer in refusing to tell the Department how did he obtain it.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill authorising Mr. Chase to coin fractional currency, which is now in the public debt, but not to sell gold.

The Tennessee had signed the whisky bill. It imposes a tax of sixty cents per gallon on all domestic-manufactured spirits, and a charge of 2 on all foreign imported spirits on hand.

A bill had been introduced in the House of Representatives to secure to persons in the military or naval services of the United States absent from their residence the right to vote in their respective congressional districts. It proposes to give to all persons who have been discharged from the military or naval service on account of wounds contracted therein eighty acres or a less quantity of the unappropriated lands, to commissioners to be appointed by the Homestead Act. The bill was ordered to be printed.

In Congress Mr. Conkling yesterday has advocated the claims of Secretary Chase for presidential nomination, stating his platform to be emancipation, confiscation, and the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Secretary Chase has written a letter urging that his name should not be considered in connection with the presidency.

From cot's friends are more active in advancing his claims for the presidency.

The Republican ticket has been elected by a large majority in New Hampshire.

The majority in New York have voted in favour of permitting soldiers and sailors to vote.

The Democratic party have carried their elections in New Hampshire by re-electing the present Governor, Joseph A. Gilmore, by a majority of about 5000.

A severe earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the morning of the 8th inst.

The gold diggings in Colorado and Idaho territories are proving to be very rich. A city is rising rapidly in California. In both territories an immense amount of gold has accumulated in the hands of a few and others, but the insecurity of communication with the States prevents the miners from realising. Provisions, tools, and clothing are very dear.

The Southern Confederacy has dispatched an Envoy for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of mutual amity and recognition with the city of Washington.

It is stated that some ladies in the Southern Confederacy are sending their gold plate to the mint to be coined for their country, "to relieve the pressure on the currency."

The Federal fleet have captured two Federal transports in Chesapeake Bay.

The Bahamian has broken out, and is a total loss.

The City of New York, New Scotian, and Victoria have arrived out.

The Judge of the Court of Appeal, at St. John's, has delivered judgment releasing the Chesapeake pirates.

The steamer Donegal has arrived at Havannah with 1000 bales of cotton.

INDIA.

Sir John Lawrence has been suffering from indisposition. The Governor-General gave his first public bail on the 15th of February, at Peshawur, in honour of the Commander-in-Chief. The bail given great offence to the native community.

The Rajah of Coorg has at last rendered his resignation, which has been accepted, and that Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., is to succeed him. The Rajah's pension is to be 2000 rupees.

General Sir Neville Chamberlain has been compelled, by the state of his health, to give up the Madras command.

The cotton crop of Western India will, it is feared, be short this year.

The peasantry of Portuguese Goa have risen in rebellion, in consequence, it is said, of the new taxes imposed on American planters, to whom the Government has lately leased immense tracts of land.

The north-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is blocked up, its single line and small rolling stock being unequal to the traffic which has suddenly accumulated upon it.

Mr. Maine has introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council a bill providing for the better administration of justice among the aboriginal of the magistrate of his district.

Lawlessness prevails in Rajpootana. Detachments of cavalry have been stationed along the roads to protect travellers from the robbers.

General Sir G. St. P. Lawrence is on his way home. Colonel Elliott proceeds from Agra to succeed him in the command of the Jat Temple goes back to the central provinces as Chief Commissioner.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of a subsidiary gold currency for India.

An important decision has been given in the Small Cause Court of Bombay respecting the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court. It is by the jurisdiction of British Courts, even when they are residing in British territory.

A Turf Club of Western India has been formed in Bombay.

The Bombay Government has given up the anchorage ground of the extinct Indian navy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which is now constructing docks at Bombay for the repair of their ship the mails.

A public subscription has been raised to erect a statue to the Hon. Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett in Bombay.

CANADA.

The Baroness Dejean, a lady who has devoted her life to works of charity, has left the whole of her property, the value of her property, to the Hôtel Dieu, the Bureau de Bienfaisance, the Orphan Asylums, and the Asylum for Incurables at Montreal. The Baroness Dejean has been divided between the town of La Pleche, Le Mans, and the collective of the Sarthe, in the department of the Sarthe.

A public meeting has been held at the Sanlhan, at Frankfort, to take the necessary steps for celebrating the 300th anniversary of Shakspere's birthday. Dr. Hamburger, president of the English circle, presided ; and it was resolved to celebrate the day in a manner appropriate manner. By a resolution of the meeting, Sir Alexander Malet the Britannic Majesty's Minister to the Germanic Confederation, and Mr. Murray Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort were made honorary presidents of the committee.

A letter from Washington, dated the 5th ult., says :—The British officer has taken on himself the mission of studying the devitation, according to distance of the effects of the Confederate shells. He has had a telescope sent, provided with a glass, and makes a memorandum of his observations. He has by letter communicated the result of his observations to the effect that out at the distance of about 600 metres. The soldiers, instinctively obedient to military discipline, respected the prohibition, and their presence served to attempt to lodge a ball in the officer's body. The latter replied at the upper part of the body, and the soldiers, who had not yet received any instructions, began to fire at him. He, however, was not touched, but was able to watch his movements. "That is all right," said he; "the muzzle is just on a line with my head." He added that he had no fear of being hit, but he was quietly wrote down, "At the distance of about 800 yards the deviation of a ball from a right angle is about 2 yards."

A Munich journal states that the private property of the late King of Bavaria amounts to the sum of upwards of £150,000, and that his Majesty's will specifies that the whole of this property is to be devoted to those benevolent purposes which the deceased monarch had much at heart during the life of the King formed his chief care. One million will be devoted to the completion, establishment, and endowment of the Maximilien Orphan Institute for the children of servants of the State ; a similar sum will be devoted towards the Maximilianeum in their preservation ; and, finally, a sufficient sum will be invested in order that the scientific undertakings—and especially those relating to history—which were set on foot by his Majesty may be carried out, and that the pensions conferred by him on certain artists, poets, and learned men may be continued. By a codicil to the will, his Majesty orders that a mausoleum shall be erected for himself and his consort behind the Theatin Church, in the Theatin Street, in the Royal residence town of Munich, and not in the vault. The plan for the mausoleum and the sum to be expended are also attached to the will. The tomb will be similar to that of Frederick William III. of Prussia and Queen Louise at Charlottenburg.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A choral union has just been established at Tiverton, Devon, and fifteen choirs have enrolled themselves as members.

The Very Rev. John West, D.D., was installed at Dublin on Thursday week as Dean of St. Patrick's.

The confirmation of Dr. Harold Browne to the bishopric of Ely took place on Saturday in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. The consecration will take place in Westminster Abbey on Easter Tuesday.

The Rev. Alexander J. D. D'Orsey, B.D., English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the council of King's College, London, to the Professorship lately filled by Professor Brasse.

The clergy of the rural deanery of Penrith, Cornwall, have petitioned the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to dissolve the See of Cornwall.

The old parish church at Foothill Gifford, Wiltshire, in the Vale of Avon, Salisbury, near the magnificent abbey there, is about to be taken down and rebuilt. The Marquis of Westminster has contributed the entire cost of the work, which is estimated to exceed £3,000 and £4,000.

We understand that the fourth annual meeting of the parish choirs of Lent and the sermons to children will be held in the cathedral Christ Church, on Tuesday, April 9. Divine service will commence at eleven and half-past.

The Bishop of London proceeded to Windsor on Saturday last, to endeavour to heal the unhappy commotion, and remained all night. His Lordship preached in the chapel of the castle on Sunday, and in the evening had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the King of the Belgians.

On Thursday week a mission was inaugurated by the opening of a school-chapel, and the erection of a cross in the cemetery in the centre of the district of Bethnal-green, in the populous district of Bethnal-green, and will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The sermon at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, at eleven o'clock, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, as Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal; and the sermon at the three o'clock service at Whitehall will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church, Ordinary to the Queen. The sermon under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the service will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College.

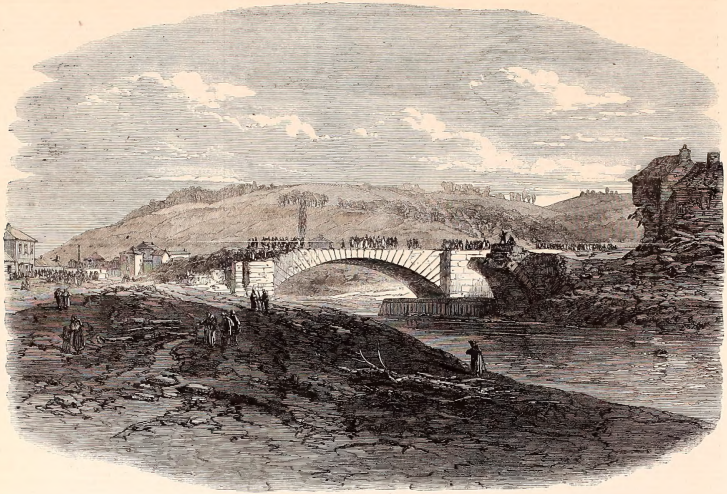
The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he calls attention to the late decision of the Privy Council. It will be remembered that he dissented from the judgment of the majority in the case of Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter, and he now states that while he would not undertake to declare inspiration, he accepted the testimony of the Articles, which declare that "Holy Scripture is sufficient to contain all things necessary to salvation." It is not, he writes, "and therefore it is not necessary to be received." He then proceeds to the exercise of discipline in the congregation. As to his acquiescence in the late views on the doctrine of future punishment, he says that he cannot find in Scripture any thing that the Church teaches the eternity both of reward and punishment, but that from the nature of the case the latter is not equal in duration to the former. The great formerly made towards restoring the church at Bodmin, near Exeter, by the late Rev. Mr. Hawker, vicar of the parish, for the reception of the relics of Cornish saints, has been seriously interrupted. The church is now undergoing a thorough restoration. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum fund for the erection of a new church in Bodmin-moor district. The society have made during the year now expiring grants to the amount of £4,013 towards the erection of churches in populous districts destitute of sites, and the re-arging and restoring of eighty-five; the income from all sources is £9,200. The total amount of grants since 1837 is £72,000.

On Thursday week was issued, in four bulky bluebooks, the report, with minutes of evidence, of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues and management of certain colleges and schools, and the studies pursued and instruction given therein. The Commissioners were the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Devon, Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. E. Twisleton, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Roundell Palmer, and the Rev. C. Vaughan. The schools reported on are Rugby, Shrewsbury, Winchester, Harrow, Charterhouse, Westminster, Merchant Taylors', St. Paul's, and Eton. The Commissioners held 127 meetings—and examined 130 witnesses; and they also personally examined each of the nine schools. The report is very full and elaborately, and recommendations relating to each are made—but, as we have before stated, they are not unanimous. The recommendations are:—1, those which relate to the revenues of the schools; 2, those relating to the government of the schools; 3, those relating to the rights of foundation; 4, those relating to the endowment of the schools, subordinate schools, and exhibitions at the University; 6, those relating to the management of the schools, including the appointment, removal, and payment of the masters; 7, those on system of admission; the regulations with respect to the board and lodging of the boys, the hours of charge, and the general discipline of the schools; 8, those relating to the course of instruction.

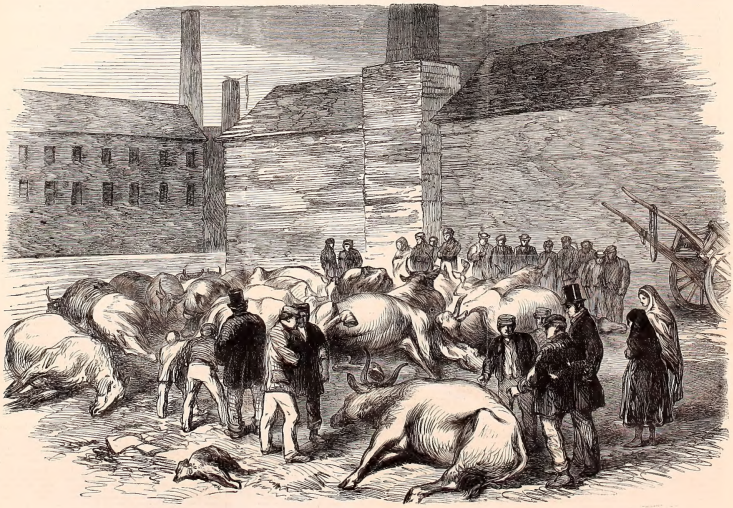
PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. B. Glennie to be Archdeacon of Brisbane. Rev. E. P. Bridges to be Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral. Rev. Henry Jones, M.A., Rector of Llanvair Talhaiarn, to be Registrar; Rev. T. E. Chetwynd to Packington; Rev. W. B. Cockser to Wadenhall, Suffolk; Rev. Joseph Hall, Newington, Surrey, to be Vicar of Simpson to Stretton, Rutland. *Vacancies*: Rev. J. Chalmers to Abbotsinch, Renfrew; Rev. T. Hill to Lower Gornal, Staffordshire; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan Chapel, Bath; Rev. J. E. Herring, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to St. James's, Near Dover; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson to Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand; Rev. J. F. Holmes to Bishop's Waltham, Hants; Rev. Mr. Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Worthy to St. Gregory, Norwich; Rev. Thomas to Pollington, Yorkshire; Rev. Mr. Beaumont to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. W. C. Mursel to High Legh, Cheshire; Rev. H. F. Welch to Olney, Shrewsbury. *Curacies*: Rev. F. J. Arnold to Bishop's Tawton, Devon; Rev. St. Mark's, Cheetham-hill, Manchester; Rev. J. Greenwood to Ecton Junction; Rev. H. H. Hughes to Ditteston and Glascoed; Rev. J. Hughes to St. Martin's, Birmingham; Rev. W. A. Newman to St. Martin with St. Paul, Canterbury; Rev. J. Hall to Newington, Surrey; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan, to St. Saviour, York. Rev. D. Denton, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the Cathedral Church of Christ, Nelson, New Zealand; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson to Wellington, New Zealand; Rev. A. Knell, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the Cure of Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand; Rev. Mr. Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Mr. Thomas to Pollington, Yorkshire; Rev. Mr. Beaumont to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Worthy to St. Gregory, Norwich; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan Chapel, Bath; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand; Rev. W. C. Mursel to High Legh, Cheshire; Rev. H. F. Welch to Olney, Shrewsbury. *Lectureships*: Rev. F. J. Arnold to St. Mary's, Bishop's Tawton; St. Mark's, Cheetham-hill, Manchester; Rev. J. Greenwood to Ecton Junction; Rev. H. H. Hughes to Ditteston and Glascoed; Rev. J. Hughes to St. Martin's, Birmingham; Rev. W. A. Newman to St. Martin with St. Paul, Canterbury; Rev. J. Hall to Newington, Surrey; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan, to St. Saviour, York. Rev. D. Denton, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the Cathedral Church of Christ, Nelson, New Zealand; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson to Wellington, New Zealand; Rev. A. Knell, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the Cure of Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand. Rev. Mr. Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Mr. Thomas to Pollington, Yorkshire; Rev. Mr. Beaumont to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Worthy to St. Gregory, Norwich; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan Chapel, Bath; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand; Rev. W. C. Mursel to High Legh, Cheshire; Rev. H. F. Welch to Olney, Shrewsbury. *Curacies*: Rev. F. J. Arnold to Bishop's Tawton, Devon; Rev. St. Mark's, Cheetham-hill, Manchester; Rev. J. Greenwood to Ecton Junction; Rev. H. H. Hughes to Ditteston and Glascoed; Rev. J. Hughes to St. Martin's, Birmingham; Rev. W. A. Newman to St. Martin with St. Paul, Canterbury; Rev. J. Hall to Newington, Surrey; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan, to St. Saviour, York. Rev. D. Denton, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the Cathedral Church of Christ, Nelson, New Zealand; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson to Wellington, New Zealand; Rev. A. Knell, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the Cure of Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand. Rev. Mr. Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Mr. Thomas to Pollington, Yorkshire; Rev. Mr. Beaumont to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Worthy to St. Gregory, Norwich; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan Chapel, Bath; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand; Rev. W. C. Mursel to High Legh, Cheshire; Rev. H. F. Welch to Olney, Shrewsbury. *Lectureships*: Rev. F. J. Arnold to Bishop's Tawton, Devon; Rev. St. Mark's, Cheetham-hill, Manchester; Rev. J. Greenwood to Ecton Junction; Rev. H. H. Hughes to Ditteston and Glascoed; Rev. J. Hughes to St. Martin's, Birmingham; Rev. W. A. Newman to St. Martin with St. Paul, Canterbury; Rev. J. Hall to Newington, Surrey; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan, to St. Saviour, York. Rev. D. Denton, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the Cathedral Church of Christ, Nelson, New Zealand; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson to Wellington, New Zealand; Rev. A. Knell, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the Cure of Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand. Rev. Mr. Hall to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Mr. Thomas to Pollington, Yorkshire; Rev. Mr. Beaumont to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Worthy to St. Gregory, Norwich; Rev. Mr. Lewis to Cotgan Chapel, Bath; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Christchurch, Auckland, New Zealand; Rev. W. C. Mursel to High Legh, Cheshire; Rev. H. F. Welch to Olney, Shrewsbury. *Curacies

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE VILLAGE OF HILLSBOROUGH AFTER THE FLOOD.



DROWNED CATTLE AT HIGH BANK, ON THE RIVER DON.—SEE PAGE 300.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



THE VILLAGE OF MALIN BRIDGE AFTER THE FLOOD.



REMAINS OF BROADHEAD WHEEL MILL, ON THE LOXLEY, NEAR LITTLE MATLOCK: WORKMEN SEARCHING FOR THEIR TOOLS.—SEE PAGE 300.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.

SUNDAY, March 27.—Easter Sunday. Robert Bruce solemnly crowned King of Scotland, at Scone, 1306.

MONDAY, 28.—The Parliament guards murder the Emperor Pertinax, and put up the direction for sale by public auction, 193. The planet Pallas discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, 1802.

TUESDAY, 29.—Victory of the Duke of Newcastle over the Parliamentarians under Fairfax, at Bramham, 1643. Dr. Olbers discovers the planet Vesta, 1807.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—Bedward taken by Edward I., and a great number of the Inhabitants put to the sword. Hospitallers, or Knights of the Assembly of Greater proclaim George I. King, 1663. Moon's last quarter, 10h. 20m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 31.—Preaching of Joseph Barth, the Capuchin, against "The Creation," born, 1732. The French enter Puebla, Mexico, after four days' bombardment, 1863.

FRIDAY, April 1.—Pope Urban VIII. issues the bull "In Cœna Domini," and excommunicates the opponents of his Papacy, 1627.

SATURDAY, 2.—The new Edinburgh Lighthouse founded by Smeaton, 1757. The Five Nations, London, published, 1844.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30
13 45	14 15	14 45	15 15	15 45	16 15	16 45

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE PRETTY HOUSEMAID. Mr. Webster, Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Emery, A. Wigan, Miss Woolgar, Miss E. Fowler, and THE AREA BELLE—Misses E. L. Tech, F. Bedford, and Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Greatest Display of Fireworks, the Grand Illumination of the Gardens, and Performance of the Original Kiralfys Pantomimes Herds by the D'Arbeau, Marvellous Dog and Bird Several Performances of Wonderful Dogs, Monkeys of all kinds, Marionettes, Punch and Judy, Ethiopian Serenaders, Bones and Banjo, Negro Minstrels, Archery, Rinks, Circus, Dancing, Dances round Maypole, Swings, Roundabouts, Steam Yachts, Boats, Donkeys, Ponies, Carriages, Chairs, Refreshments, &c. Open from 9 till 6. Admission to Crystal Palace, Sydenham Station, and Back, 1s. Open on Good Friday. Season Tickets Free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER.—Last days of the Victoria Cross Gallery. Sir Colin Campbell, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—By permission of the Directors.—REMONDINI (late WORDWELL'S) ROYAL MENAGERIE will be exhibited in the Egyptian Hall, Crystal Palace, during the Easter Holidays, and will contain the finest Lions and Lionesses ever exhibited, performing Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, &c., performing Kangaroos, Elephants, the only male Rhinoceros in this country, a pair of Polar Bears, the Sea Lion, Hyena, Wolves, Bengal Bears, Performing Dogs, Monkeys, Zebras, Ex-Racing Lion and Lioness, a group of Barbary Lions' Cubs, Performing Cockatoos, Macaws, Parrots, Eagles, Vultures, Owls, Serpents, Monkeys of all kinds, a Beautiful Leopard Cub, and various other Animals. Admission to Crystal Palace, or Sydenham Station, and Back, 1s. Open on Good Friday. Season Tickets not Available. Open from 9 till 6.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WOMBWELL'S SHOW in the GROUNDS at EASTER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending SATURDAY, APRIL 2.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Grand Holiday Attractions and Amusements, under the Direction of Mr. Nelson Lee (as formerly advertised), also Mr. Sam Adams' Minstrels, Mr. Wilson's Minstrels, Mr. Wombwell's Menagerie, Dancing, Children Happens, Charge to the Menagerie, Negroes each Several Boats, Half-a-dozen Donkeys, Several Ponies, Several Carriages, Several Chairs, Several Boats, Half-a-dozen Swings, Several Roundabouts, Steam Yacht Fun.

QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—The TYROLESE MINSTRELS—HERR PRAGSER and FAMILY will give their Vocal, Instrumental, and Characteristic Entertainments EVERY EVENING at 8, and on SATURDAY, March 26, and EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Cramer, Beale, and Wood's, 201, Regent-street; at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Queen's Concert-rooms. Doors open at Seven. Carriages at Eleven. Private Entertainments at Eight. Applications for Provincial, St. Leonard Smith, 9, Argyll-street, W. Agent for Paris, M. Jules Beer, 27, Boulevard des Italiens. New Instrument—Horn, Bassoon, Flute, Violin, Violoncello, Harp, Drum, Cornet, Trombone, Clarionet, Bass, and Reed, &c., Separated—Stalls, Private Boxes, Offices, Programmes, and the principal Musicsellers.

MR. LEACON begs to announce that his THREE ANNUAL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, on MONDAY, April 11, May 9, and June 6. Commence at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Programmes, &c., at Mr. Leacon's, No. 21, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will commence at MONDAY NEXT, at Eight, in THE PYRAMID, To conclude their Ten Years' Entertainments, ENTITLED MRS. REED'S PARTY, by MR. JOHN PARRY. Under Arrangements—Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Box-office open daily.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at Eleven o'clock, on PRACTICAL GEOLOGY. The Course in GEOLOGY to ENGINEERS will follow, and not precede, Easter. The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday, at the same hour. Fee, £1 1s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

POSTAGE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR THIS WEEK, MARCH 26.

AT HOME.

Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate FREE through the Post Office for fifteen days from the date of publication, to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands; unless addressed to persons within the free delivery of the Post when they are posted for delivery by the letter-carriers. The following are the rates at which they are charged by weight, when posted for delivery beyond the free delivery of the Post Office, and when not posted for delivery at all, but only as are within three miles of the General Post Office.

Unstamped copies should have two penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

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Africa, South—Penny Stamp	Gibraltar—Penny Stamp
Australia—Penny Stamp	Greece—Penny Stamp
Brazils—Penny Stamp	Mexico—Penny Stamp
British North America—Penny Stamp	Newfoundland—Penny Stamp
Canada—Penny Stamp	Norway—Four Stamps. This paper
Cape of Good Hope—Penny Stamp	Sardinia—Four Stamps. This paper
China—Two Stamps	Spain—Four Stamps. This paper
Constantinople—Four Stamps. This paper	Sweden—Four Stamps. This paper
Egypt—Four Stamps. This paper	Turkey—Four Stamps. This paper
Egypt—Penny Stamp	United States—Penny Stamp
France—Two Stamps. This paper	West Indies—Penny Stamp

An edition is published on this paper specially for transmission abroad. The postage of this Journal, printed on the ordinary stout paper is double to those places which require, as marked in the above list, the thin paper edition.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

At this period of the year, when, after befitting attention to the most serious of all concerns, the mind of our people turns upon social and lawful enjoyment, it is impossible not to think (with deep regret for the cause) how differently engaged upon the unhappy condition of our American brethren. A few words in explanation of the present state of the war may not be inappropriate, now that the war itself appears to have reached a point of temporary stoppage.

The new campaign opened with a series of boldly-conceived but badly-executed movements on the part of the Federals. General Sherman set out from Vicksburg for a rush eastward, and Admiral Farragut made an assault of some kind at the entrance of the bay of Mobile, in the extreme south, in order to distract the attention of the Confederates. Both efforts appear to have signally failed. The one attack was useless, and have given new courage to the South; and Sherman, who certainly dashed with great courage into a terrible danger, was not seconded by the assistance on which he seems to have relied. Had he succeeded, a most important gain would have accrued to the Federals, by the acquisition of a large portion of Alabama and of Georgia, with the Confederate arsenals and stores. As it is, we are by no means informed how far Sherman proceeded; but he was soon met by the enemy, suffered at least two defeats, and retreated to Vicksburg. Rumour said that he had suffered most tremendous loss; but, except that the absence of authorised contradiction, usually so ready, give us reason to believe that there may be foundation for such reports, we cannot form an opinion upon this part of the story. The Confederate cavalry had again shown its vigour and the ability with which it is handled; and though, as one of our military writers said years ago, "more men are killed in an hour of cavalry pursuit than in days of skirmishing and sniping," the carnage must, at some points, have been frightful. Moreover, the other attempt which was made against Lee has even more conspicuously failed, and the Federal force had to make its escape as best it might, leaving large numbers behind it, either killed or prisoners. Nothing, in fact, could well be more disastrous than the way the Federals have opened the war this new year.

Such is the state of military affairs in America while we English are preparing for a national holiday. The condition of political matters there affords also a great contrast to that of our own. We have had party fights; but no principle is at stake, and the confidence of the country is given generously and fully to the veteran statesman at the head of the Government—a man whom the bitterest enemies of the Cabinet do not venture to say they desire to displace. Our Parliament has done nothing since last meeting, for the best of all reasons—it has had little or nothing to do; and if it has occupied itself with wrangles it is because men are impatient of idleness and will combat on trifles rather than not fight. The business of the country at stake, or were a domestic interest in question, we should speedily see patriotism take the place of petulance. But the northern part of America is simply given up to elecioneering intrigue, and to the meanest political influences. That unhappy arrangement, by which it becomes impossible for the Americans to elect one of their best and ablest men, and which compels them to fix upon some person for Chief Magistrate whose chief merit is that he is unknown, is much what has is not to be laid to the present generation as a fault, though some will deny that it is a misfortune. There is not one of the reputed candidates for the presidency who, by any stretch of words, can be justly termed a statesman. But absolutely longing for a military dictator, one who will place a strong foot upon the miserable intriguers who make her success in peace or in war an impossibility, and one who with a strond hand will free the country from the corrupt politicians, the favourite names are those of M'Clellan and of Grant, and, though neither has met with disasters enough to disqualify him from popularity, neither has done anything to justify a first-rate place in the headship of a mighty country. It seems probable, however, that a military ruler may be more easily obtained than a successful commander. Mr. Lincoln's friends are strong, and he has the advantage of possession, and it may be very said that his chances are at present the best. But all presents a sorry prospect for our American brethren, and both North and South have the sincerest sympathies of all who are sincere in their observance of the season which is now passing.

OUR COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE PET.

So, Master Walter! Found you out?
Resolved a holiday to spend
Not quite so pleasant for the trout
As for your hairy, four-legged friend.
Where's Master Walter's fishing-rod, please,
And Mangnall's Questions, might one ask?
Where's the Delectus, pen with blue,
And stern Coleno's stiffer task?

All left at home, and Doggie, there,
Thinks nothing rain—nor cares who blame—
Well, whipper, Walter—I don't care
If I shall—I think the same.
Could Doggie talk as well as bite
(Please read me a line, Master, do),
I think your Pet would say "All right,"
And this is what he'd say to you.—

"Master, the day is fine and fair
But not too bright, you understand,
I'm sure if you would throw your line
You'd soon have fish enough to land.
I like this better, Master, much,
Than merrier light and all the sky,
While you sit learning double Dutch,
Tables, and spelling, and a fly.

"Besides, there's much that you can learn
By sitting here along with me;
What do they call that pretty fern
Close to our basket, Master, see?
We can talk Latin, write both,
For Cloud and Water, Tree and Sun,
Nubes and Aqua, Arbor, Sol;
Come, Master, there's a lesson done.

"And Master Walter, list, I say,
I did not mean that joke, I'm sure,
Not 'Master' as in school, to play,
For you're as straight as any reed.
You've got your Book, and I've got mine,
You'll make it ready for a three,
I've heard good sermons in a preach,
"No day without a Line," you know.

"And angling teaches other skill,
Patience we always have in need,
And study when they should be still,
And how they should be read and when.
Then, learn this lesson from the fish,
Who's caught by artificial fly,
That thinking all things what we wish
Is not a proof of being wise."

Yon Learned Dog, you dear. Aha!
What a nice dinner you will get
When Walter gravely tells mamma
His pet's excuses for Aer Pet!
And when, a prosperous man and true,
He fills his cred from Fortune's stream,
In dreams she'll see Boatswain frowning Two:
As happy, loving mothers dream.

BIRDS'-NESTS.

WHATEVER doubts there may be about the origin of flint implements discovered in the drift, and whether man at first lived in cave, forest, or shored himself up beside some inland lake, there can be none regarding the specimens of architecture he must have had constantly before his eyes in the birds'-nests that were then built. Did he want a cavern to shelter in, he had but to watch the little swallow, called the sandmartin, bew out his home in the sand rock, with no other implement but its bill. If he wanted to build himself a wattled hut in the forest, there was the musel-thrush, and no end of basket making birds, to show him how to weave his materials together, then plaster them over with mud cement, to bind when dry. Even to-day the cutting wind nor the searching rain could find an entrance, but that has to sing in the face of it. The bed of rushes is the best mean example he had followed did in its nest. Even the high-arched dome might be suggested by the reed, but it is not the bird architect which, no doubt, at that undated period, came chattering at times around him in the forest shade.

No matter how remote the period geologists may go back to in their search for the origin of man, there were swans and storks and cranes busy at work ages before man hewed out a cave for himself, with his hatchet of flint, in the soft sandstone cliffs. The birds were the natural carpenters who first built, and made joists, and laid rafters across to support their dwellings, myriads of years before the Pyramids uplifted their heads to the sky, or the builders hewed a stone of those mysterious cities that now form the ruins of Stonehenge. Frail as some of the birds' nests are which these birds have built under our eyes, yet they are renewed like the flowers, that seem imperishable, making the annual appearance with every returning spring.

There is perhaps, some exaggeration in the outcry raised against taking bird's-nests, and eggs. Where there has been better established to teach a boy or girl tender-heartedness than rearing a nest of young birds. Two enough, a few are killed at times through overfeeding and too much kindness, a pardonable tenderness of which many an indulgent mother could tell. Those who have never heard the glad cry and boys over the hero of their birds as would fill all the nests that are built during a long spring and summer, and the piteous cry of grief that would arise from the bird itself. Thousands upon thousands of young birds perish every year; for, bravely as the old ones will defend the brood, it has often to succumb in its most unequal struggle to support them. It is then that the young are attacked, for there are hundreds of the feathered creation that, at the last look, and many so ravenous that a mouthful of unfledged little birds would be a welcome meal to a single pair. The old will also try to keep a sharp look out after herself while abroad, for there are keen-eyed hawks that will not leave her alone if they can but get hold of her, and would be glad to finish off her while family duties are being without leaving a single "prize" out of their wholesome." The butcher-bird makes any old thorn his larder, and there hangs up the carcasses he has killed until he is ready for a fresh joist. Rats, mice, cats, and even snakes, are constantly hunting after young birds to devour them, instead of nursing and feeding them with the grubs and insects.

Several of our birds'-nests are very beautiful, especially those of the goldfinch and chaffinch, which are lined with cobwebs and the finest cattle, that lies like spangles on the moss. Then the lining, of wool, feathers, and hair, is sometimes very luxurious, as in those of the long-tailed tit, which is said to tear asunder as a piece of good cloth; for these birds were hunters and weavers of the finest fabrics for breakfast-time.

The thrushe builds a very neat nest, whether the outside be of straw, hay, or weeds, for it generally takes what is at hand. The blackbird is a very slovenly builder with rotten wood, or something of a softish nature, that fills up every crevice; then comes the plastering, which is not always done on the inside of a round globe as round; for as the thrush hatches its young earlier almost than any other of our native birds, it has to house several times to keep out the strong March wind and April rain. Perhaps of the two basket-makers the hedge-sparrow is the most handy, and neatest workman, for he will weave into his nest the living branches and twigs that are growing around him, and very beautiful are the cups he houses look when the buds open, as his walls are covered with green leaves, and he is sheltered by the hoofs of cattle that graze in the places where it builds. The little wren, for its size, builds as immense nest, very much resembling like a pocket. How it contrives to feed the young which lie at the bottom of this deep nest—for it has sometimes as many as eight—is a puzzle, unless in case of nature's secrets which we cannot unravel. Some think the little mother pushes her food down the throats from the outside, and so feeds them in that way, and that the little harvest-mouse makes openings to get at the young as the latter lie bottom of the nest in a similar manner.

Birds build their nests everywhere, except under water, and sometimes venture so near that as to be flooded away—indoors, out of doors, in trees, and in the very bowels of the earth, in holes of dead trees, and in the very bowels of the earth, in holes of dead trees, and in the very bowels of the earth as well as on the topmost branches of the tallest trees, under the tiles, under the thatch, in the attic, in the crevice, and in the cellar, that are selected for burning. It would be difficult to say where bird's-nests have not been found or where not another.

Then their eggs are exceedingly beautiful and of every shade of colour, from white to green, from pale blue to deep blue, in the markings or dottings. Some are blue as heaven, others of the most delicate pearly hue; pink, and of the richest blush rose, and just as warm a green of every shade, reds and browns of every variety;—and many a string may be strung of these eggs as beautiful to look upon as are the richest-coloured necklace ever worn.

Now the birds are coming back, that left us when Autumn had burnt round the beautiful green curtains which Summer had hung out to shelter them while they built their nests and brought forth their young. They are busy now in their very dress this sunny season, and we shall soon hear them singing in our long leagues of hawthorn hedges, while the lark may be heard over the fields, and the rich perfume our seagirt island from shore to shore; for the birds are God's messengers of love and all signs of the time—the pretty hues that make sweet music in the "long-drawn aisles" of our cathedral-like woods, and sweet by song His praises who sendth not "a sparrow fall to the ground unheeded."

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in good health.

Wednesday was the forty-fourth anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen and the Royal family repaired to the mausoleum at Frogmore, when the statue of the mother of her Royal Highness was uncovered.

On Thursday morning the Queen walked and drove in the castle grounds. The King of the Belgians arrived at the castle. Prince Arthur and the Duke of Manchester also arrived. The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers had an audience of her Majesty.

Yesterday morning the Queen walked in the grounds of the castle. Yesterday morning the Princess Clotilde of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Princess Amelia and Prince Leopold honoured the Princess's theatre with her presence, returning to the castle at night. This was the sixteenth anniversary of the Prince Imperial's birthday.

On Saturday last the Queen walked and drove in the castle grounds. Prince Leopold arrived at the castle, and was at the Drawingroom held by the Princess of Wales. Prince Arthur left the castle for Greenwich Park. Prince Leopold accompanied his Royal Highness on a visit. The Duke of Somerset and the Bishop of London arrived at the castle. The Duke of Somerset had an audience of the Queen, and also had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Judge Advocate General also had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the King of the Belgians, Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel at the castle. The Bishop of London officiated.

On Monday the Queen drove out in a carriage and four. Her Majesty visited Prince Arthur's apartments. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Wellesley and the Rev. J. Blunt,

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

AUTHOUR England has three plague, pestilence, and famine; although no blighting storm slays its thousands, no avalanche of snow overwhelms its villages, no lava rolls down the lofty purple mountains and overwhelms its farms, yet the continued and ceaseless accidents from machinery, railways, coal-pits, mines, fires, and other less pretentious sources of taking up a life level in misfortune, perhaps, with countries which we, with a peculiar unction, deem less favoured. Even now the full extent of the plague calamity at Sheffield is not yet seen; nor, indeed, until the excitement has in some measure subsided, can we guess at the full extent of the misery it has caused. The press has asserted her supremacy, proving that she can be cruel as well as kind; and the money and sympathy which have poured in so free when they seek to put their hands upon the exact and removable cause of the accident. That the days are over when the city pomps all agree; but nothing could have supplemented its strength, or have increased the decent respect for the memory of the dead. That destruction is so great that Lord Alfred Paget, who has been down especially to the spot, believes that two millions of pounds will not cover the damage. Sympathy, however, is not dead in this land, and all the leading men of every sect and party are anxious in their endeavours to relieve the sufferers. We have had the most fearful descriptions to which, we hope, our readers will add their names, in aid of the public fund.

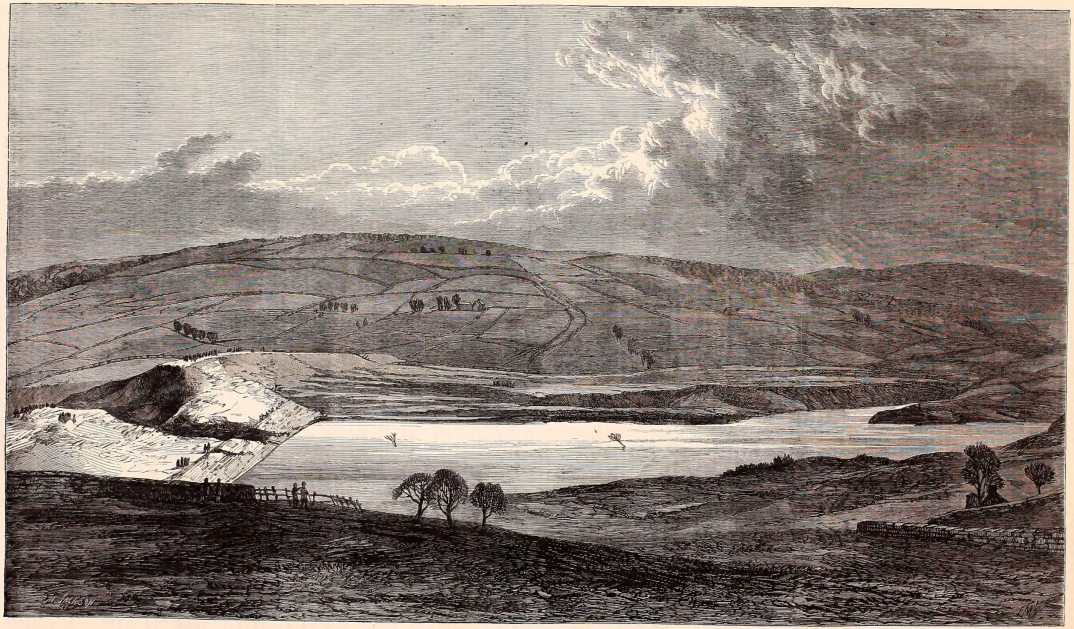
The great Sore Canal Company, conducted by M. Ferdinand Lesseps, which has more claims on the sympathies of a war between England and France, which has occasioned immense irritation, and has brought terror of the Emperor's name at the doors of overworked Egyptians and smuggled Coolies, is, it would appear, very much in want of some of the gold which the sale of its valuable stock machinery work easily. It shows that it has faith, much faith, in the easy kindness of John Bull's heart in appealing—by an enormous advertisement—to the public generally. Whether it is such a matter as Bacon's "Essays" or Goldsmith's "Vicar"—to his pockets for help. Whether it is a case of sympathy with the Egyptian's ceaseless and ceaseless enmity, and the *Times*, *Economist*, *Standard*, and *Saturday Review* will be equally anxious to help it. Time, however, we see, is now *De Lesseps*. Does not this recall De Béranger and his indignant song of "Ma Nuit"?

> Eh, non! j'apprends que l'on critique
> Ce que je prends pour mon nom.

We are afraid that, at present, the cause of Arabia Petræa are hard enough, there is yet sufficient sand in the course of this Suez (old) Canal to swallow much English gold, should it come in the way.

Our correspondent at Rome writes that the fall of a part of Pisino drilling in Cork and other parts of Ireland, of the tramp of armed men in recruiting parties, of the sharpening of swords in the streets, and by trembling but loyal citizens, and the "right, half-face, mar-c-r-ch" of some volunteer drill-sergeant, is heard in the very next street and even past. At the same time, many people have been asking why Garibaldi should be put down, and why the Italians should not have our help and energy are not given there as elsewhere? Perhaps this Fenian question is to blame. The Irish organisation is enormously rich and money-bags, as we know from Addison's allegory, tremble and shrink up when they are approached by the sword. Perhaps it is known with that this ghost of '98 were finally laid. What if the Queen, like a good fairy, or that virgin who in Moore's melodies bore a bright gold cross on her breast, were to step down from her throne to make a summer tour through Ireland, spending, let us say, half a million of money among the people? Would not enthusiasm and fun, going freely as she could go amongst her poorest subjects (without guards), be worth the money spent? Would it not be cheap? Would not the play be worth the candle? Her Majesty goes to Scotland; why not to Ireland?

When our last Number was in the hands of many of our readers, the Lord Mayor's Banquet, with fifteen hundred auctioneer-like and unfit word in relation to a great author—which we had commenced to call the Guildhall Gorge, the most mysterious notion which pervaded the sale-room that Hogarth—once silver engraver and then sergeant painter—had something to do with it, before the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and which is now every little: even the souvenirs of the man were hardly prized. A little figure from the "Analysis of Beauty," in 1806 called "The Gorgius" in the *Sock Papers*, the constant desk companion of Thackeray, and Mr. Punch's pet, and the Lord Mayor's Banquet heads of our late Monarch in *Punch*, was bought for a small price. The Lord Mayor's Banquet,



THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD: VIEW OF THE BRADFIELD RESERVOIR, SHOWING THE BROKEN DAM.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE TERRIBLE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD.

THE extraordinary disaster at Sheffield, an account of which, illustrated with two Engravings from sketches by our Special Artist, was given in this Journal last week, has not yet ceased to occupy the public mind. The inquest upon the death of those who perished by it, or, strictly speaking, upon four or five of them, among the first that were identified, out of a total number of about two hundred and fifty, whose lives were lost in one hour at midnight on Friday, the 11th of this month, has now been resumed, after its adjournment from Saturday, the 12th, and will probably lead to a thorough examination of the whole matter. At the same time we observe no abatement in the efforts that are being made, through various organs of publicity, to further the national subscription—it should be no less than national—for the relief of hundreds of bereaved and houseless families, to which must be added thousands of workpeople thrown out of employment, in consequence of this tremendous visitation. We therefore present to our readers this week, in continuation of the views of Bradfield and the Dale Dyke Embankment, already published, a small Map or Plan of the country for seven or eight miles west of Sheffield, and half a dozen more Engravings, from the sketches by our own Artist, to show the scenery and situation of the Loxley Valley, and to illustrate the huge amount of havoc and ruin which was caused by the bursting of the reservoir.

Along with the Map, on page 304, we would direct attention to a view of the Reservoir itself, engraved above. It gives a notion, which the verbal descriptions had failed to supply, of the shape of that great hollow between the Loxley hill on the north and the Stannington hill on the south side, in which the Bradfield Reservoir was formed.

The tract of moorland country, which still popularly retains its ancient name of Hallamshire, that runs up westward of Sheffield into the almost mountainous range of the Derbyshire hills, has much the same character with many other districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It exhibits the same features of scenery—broad valleys or "dales," of an oval shape, and generally with a sloping bottom, narrowed at each end, being almost inclosed by the boldly swelling downs. These downs, unlike those of the south of England, as they consist of something very different from chalk, pour into the valleys an abundance of water, feeding innumerable rapid streams, which all flow in an easterly direction, and, joining the Don, the Aire, the Wharfe, or some other Yorkshire river, are finally discharged by the Humber. The near vicinity of several of the great manufacturing towns to such upland basins along the ridge of the Yorkshire border has occasioned their use by the inhabitants for the purpose of storing up water, so much required by the processes of their trade as well as by the natural wants of an immense population. The easiest way in which the water companies could here provide for a constant supply was by taking possession of one or more of these moorland valleys a very few miles above the town, and artificially completing the basin with a dam or embankment across the gap left by the surrounding hills at its lower end.

The Engraving on this page shows just such a basin as we have described. The water now seen at its bottom, since the bursting of the dam, is the mere

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DENMARK. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FIGHT BETWEEN THE DANES AND THE AUSTRIANS AT VEILE ON THE 8TH OF MARCH.

pool that remains out of a spacious artificial lake, which was a mile and a quarter long by a quarter of a mile in breadth, or equal, perhaps, to the most extensive reach of the Thames visible at high tide from either of our London bridges. Its depth, we are informed, was about 40 ft. on the average; but a glance at the Engraving will show us how the bottom slopes away towards the broken dam, on our left hand, and we might thus be warranted in believing the local reporter, who says that the extreme depth at that end of the reservoir was more than 80 ft., or nearly 100 ft. We will take it, however, at 85 ft., the height of the dam or embankment outside the reservoir being reckoned at 95 ft. One of our Illustrations last week showed, as seen from below, this outer or eastern side of the Dale Dyke Embankment, with the vast and fearful gap that has been torn in it—110 yards wide and 70 ft. deep—by the bursting force of the water. In the present Illustration, on our left hand, we look at the same embankment, with the same chasm in the midst of it; but we look at it from above, and see its inner or western side, partly composed of masonry, which is now laid bare, except perhaps some 10 ft. or 12 ft. at the bottom, by the emptying of the reservoir. We can readily perceive how large a space the water must have formerly filled when it was up to the top of the embankment. It must have come very near the trees in the central foreground of the picture, where the spectator is supposed to be standing on the north bank of the reservoir; and on the opposite side it must have bathed the foot of the hill—Stannington Hill—which rises majestically to the south; while it must have stretched westward, up the Dale, a little way beyond the limit of our View to the right hand, the extent of one mile, or thereabouts, being comprised in the length of our Engraving. This will be found a very serviceable illustration of the form and position of the Bradfield Reservoir.

We proceed to notice some of the destructive effects of the flood in its course down the Loxley Valley, as far as the confluence of that stream with the River Don, but a little way above Hillfoot and Neepsend, the suburbs of Sheffield town. The length of this course, from the Dale Dyke Embankment to Hillfoot, is at least six or seven miles. In the upper part of it, where the ordinary channel of the Loxley lies in a deep gorge pent in by its steep banks on each side, and with a rapid fall admitting the utmost swiftness of the current, the water could not spread so much to the right and to the left; nor could it long abide and continue to rise in the space which was at first overflowed. The village of Low Bradfield, for instance, a view of which was engraved in our last, though it stands nearest to the source of the inundation, suffered very much less than some other villages four or five miles removed from it. The bridges, and some of the buildings here close to the stream, were at once swept away; but these were not dwelling-houses; and most of the inhabitants, after their first alarm when the water came into their lower rooms while they lay in their beds up stairs, found it subsiding in a quarter of an hour without more fatal mischief. But on the very banks of the Loxley stream, in the narrow part of its channel where it always runs with considerable force, were erected, at intervals of some half a mile, several forges and mills for grinding steel, which were instantly overwhelmed; and as the machinery of these establishments was turned day and night by the water-power, a number of workmen, who were attending to it at that hour, perished in the wreck of their workshops, having not the slightest chance of escape. It will probably be for the surviving families of these poor fellows, and for those who are deprived of subsistence by this destruction of their factories and implements of labour, that a great part of the charitable fund will be required. As an illustration of this particular form of the local

(Continued on page 304.)



ARTILLERY BAGGAGE-WAGGONS ENCAMPED NEAR KOLDING

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

We have engraved on the preceding page two sketches by our Special Artist in Denmark, one of which represents the fight which took place at Veile on the 8th inst., while the other scene is an encampment of artillery baggage-waggons near Kolding. It will be remembered that the town of Kolding, a View of which we gave last week, is on the frontier of Jutland and Schleswig, and Veile is a short day's march to the north of it. The road, for two thirds of this distance, goes straight across a bare, monotonous plain, with scarcely a village upon it. Near Veile it is diversified by hilly ravines, and woods, sloping towards the south-east, where the town stands, at the head of the inland fiord or gulf of the name of Veile, and a fine harbour station. Here the Austrians arrived about eleven o'clock in the morning, from Jelling, and were slowly advancing for the last three hours into the Austrians commenced their attack. Having planted their batteries on the heights of Windfalli Bakke, to the south of the town, they opened fire, which was replied to by two of the Danish guns on a hill to the north, at the opposite side of the inner side played right over the town. Meanwhile, the Austrian infantry regiment, the Hesse was advancing in line from the left hand, across the frozen swamp above the town, to gain the rear of the Danish artillery posted on the hill. The Windsbrigaths Dongeons, who covered this movement, fell in with a stronger force of Danish cavalry, and had to drawn men. But the Hesse Regiment, being speedily formed their way across the bridge, and, in spite of a sharp fire of musketry, entered the street of the town. The Danish artillery soon left the town, and then took their stand on the steep wooded heights where their artillery was posted, on the north side of Veile. There was a few poor houses at the end of the town, close under the hill, which is the place shown in our artist's sketch. On the top of the hill, from where the smoke of musketry is seen, the Danes had constructed a sort of breastwork of earth and trunks of trees, from behind which they kept upon the enemy; while upon the second hill, in the middle background of our View, they had cut an object on the line of road, and through which their battery commanded the road below; and they had another battery still farther back, where the road turns to the left hand. The Austrians were 15 pounders. The Danish infantry was about 1000 strong, of the 1st, 11th, and 7th regiments; but all these were not engaged. The Austrian force consisted of the Grand Gouderourrix brigade and of the Nostrix brigade, comprising the regiment of Hesse (so called, though recruited from Lower Austria), the regiment "King of the Belgians," and the 9th and 18th Jager battalions. The regiments and the Jagers were all present at the time. They held the Austrians in check till about six o'clock in the evening, when the Austrians battered open the gate, the Danes then went forward, and encamped for the night three miles to the north of Veile. The loss on both sides was trifling, that of the Austrians being about 30 killed and wounded, and the Danes' about the same. It thrives by the breeding of cattle and the manufacture of boots. Our second Illustration—that of the encampment of baggage-waggons in readiness for the next day's march—does not require any comment.

THE FARM.

The sale of the Towneley herd, the result of which we gave by telegram last week, was a tremendous success. About 1000 visitors had lunch, and the catalogues announced 49 cows and heifers. The average of £128 7s. 7½d. for 56 was 7s. 3d. less than Robert Colling's for 61, in the memorable year 1810. The highest price was 1000 guineas, given by Lord Dudley for Lord Duke's average as still quite untouched, and the former, £151 8s. 9½d. for 47 (one of them a Bates's cow), and the latter, £128 7s. 7½d. for 56 (none of them), therefore far below it on the merits. Taking the average of the eight greatest sales since 1810—viz., Mr. Colling's, £133 15s. 10½d., and that 548 lots were sold at them. No one would give the 9 gs. beyond 1000 guineas for Duke of Oxford 6th (by Mr. Eastwood's Butterfly), and therefore he was sent back again to his box; but he will no doubt be sold for a very handsome price. The 9 gs. bull calf, Two of his stock averaged £440 8s. that day, and Mr. Eastwood bought three of them for £1000. The 9 gs. Towneley bull calf was sold to him, and the top lot of all was only the third calf at the Worcester Royal. Owing in a great measure to the unfavourable state of the Duke of Wharfdale calf, the second prize in calf heifer at Worcester beat the first-prize one at the money test by no less than 32½ gs. The average for the Duke of Wharfdale's 12 was £151 8s. 9d., and this also showed with what judgment Bates had been dipped into for the first, and Booth for the second time. The Duke of Oxford 6th's Duchess tribe averaged £179 11s., and the old cow was repurchased for a good commission from Mr. Eastwood, who thought she was not well, and therefore she was not put up; and if (although two Agreeys have declined to part) Colonel Towneley would only take two or three more, there will be a small nucleus left for herd No. 2, which, like the first, will have a most distinguished and ancient name at Thornsyholme. We shall engrave Royal Butterfly's portrait.

Mr. Wragge, on behalf of Mr. Gaskell, M.P., has given 400 gs. for Royal Butterfly 11th, which was second to Mr. Eastwood's Hero at Worcester; and Mr. Beever secured a bull-calf of five months and a half, also by Royal Butterfly, for 200 gs. This calf has already made fame, bought Royal Butterfly 10th, the second at the Battersea, Royal in the yard, and sire of a well-known prize-winner (Lovely), was a very grand and true average, and but for the doubt respecting Hero's sire she ought to have reached nearly £200 each.

A prettier trio than Royal Butterfly's Duchess, her daughter, Butterfly's White Duchess, and Beauty's Duchess, has not been seen here back from a sale, and Mr. Betts may be very proud of them. The improvement in the first-named dam since Worcester was most remarkable.

Mr. Wickstead's Cambridge herd blood may be said to have made the sale, as Buttercup, the dam of Butterfly by Booth's Leveller, and Beauty, the dam of Frederick by Lax's Duke, were both from his Barnpton Duke, which was sold at the Rev. Mr. Sharpe's to Mr. R. Watson, a few minutes after he lost 1, Roan Duchess, a thirty-two days calf, was knocked down to Mr. Richard Booth, at the same sale, the Earl of Scarborough, who was the first prize in the first class at the Yorkshire Royal, and Mr. Betts's sale for 20 gs.; and Whittington, the sire of Roan Duchess, was taken out of the ring having no one worthy of him to go to. "Time is the judge; Time knows nor friend nor foe," and, cheap as these lots went at the time, it has confirmed the judgment and choice of the shorthorn Nestor in selecting his blood, and of Mr. Eastwood in buying it.

The Farnley sale was a fitting sequel to the Towneley one, and, with two or three exceptions, the buyers were entirely fresh ones. The average for one-and-twenty females was £74 11s., and that for the fourteen males; and the whole thirty averaged £58 19s. The highest price at the sale was 200 gs., given by Mr. Chorley for Miriam, and Mr. Eckersley gave 80 gs. for Lord Valentia by Lord Colling.

The sale on Tuesday was attended by about 2000 persons. The eighty-six cows and heifers averaged £74 11s., Mr. Bates's own bulls £58 16s. 5d., and the sum total was £5194 7s., which shows an average of £47 18s. 6d. The top price, 100 gs., was given by Mr. E. L. Betts for Lady Louisa; and Thorndale's Grand Duke 17th was the highest bull. Lord of Lancaster 2nd made 90 gs., and Lancaster for 65 gs. The sale was a good one, considering the large amount of lots, and twelve of the females sold for 70 gs. and upwards.

Dr. Bowring has presented to the British Museum his very fine collection of insects made during his long residence in the East. The Bowringian Collection, as it is called, consists of 84,296 specimens, arranged in three cabinets of forty drawers each and fourteen cabinets of twenty drawers each.

THE FISH-REARING HOUSE AT TWICKENHAM.—We last week reviewed an Engraving of the interior of the fish-rearing or pisciculture establishment which Mr. Francis Francis, of Twickenham, has constructed within his own domestic premises. It ought, however, to be mentioned that Mr. Francis, as a member of the Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain, had been specially directed by one of its committees to the subject, and was thus led towards the cost of the fish-rearing house now granted from the society's funds. The result is to be simply our own and by it to the most valuable fish to introduce to the society at such prices as will be remunerative.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Old House in Crosby-square. By Henry Hall. (2 vols. Saunders, Low, Son, and Marston.) The author deals this tale "a story in two parts" and he manages matters so that the more prominent characters either die in the first part or appear in the position to which the resolutions of the whole of Crosby-square. The scene of the story is laid in the City, and the time is borrowed from the fact that the chief personage in the drama, a merchant, lived in a goodly house in Crosby-square. The merchant, whose father had been ruined by pecuniary reverses (as we learn from every people are not very often, except in novels), and who in his youthful days was jilted by a frivolous coquette in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, has more than sense by coming to a deterioration that he will mete out Shylockian justice, untempered by mercy, in all matters of pecuniary borrowing, and that he will make himself uncomfortable for life by refusing to listen to the voice of the female charmer—charm she never so wisely—who has jilted him in his youth. The first intimation that he becomes a miserly old bachelor, rich enough in time and riches to be a fit subject for the "Times" Gold Mine" of a workhouse in love and friends. Howbeit, he preserves for some time a character of certain interest—interest, that is, having been most likely of an eccentric disposition, had taken a fancy to the new merchandise to be school, and when battles were fought (the various pugilistic encounters being described at somewhat tedious length by the various boy-heroes) he fought. Be it, as we hour, the clerk becomes security to the merchant for some one in the latter's employment. The merchant is candid enough to give him the advice which he always gives to those who apply to him for security, "to wit, "don't;" but without avail. So it comes to pass that the clerk runs away, and the merchant becomes liable. This is not much more able to pay than an unsuccessful crossing-sweeper would have been. The merchant's liabilities are £20,000 and his his pound of flesh at all risks, even from his own grandfather had it been due, thereon his fate is sealed, and he is left to his own dismost forthing. The friend, however, being a chronic invalid, pays the debt of nature, and the merchant is left to his own devices without a home and without subsistence. The wife and son had already died, the effect of entreaty and humiliation more after the fashion which prevails upon the stage than upon office floor or counting-house. The son, by the way, is a disappointing one): merchant; but they might as well have spoken to the metal from which the metaphor is borrowed. And so the first part of the story ends. The second part is chiefly taken up with the scenes of highway robbery, after the Dick Turpin and Claude Duval style of the days of the Georges, and in which the City men are introduced to some of our old friends in new characters. The merchant has a second time to be ruined, and he is left to the mercy of dangerous Hertford road; the clerk's son, under the name of Chestnut Neale, has the characteristics of the gentlemanly man of highway robbers; the clerk's daughter is the companion—if not chaperone—of a young lady, the heiress of the merchant, for whom the clerk had been security, is a "full private," or coarser thief and drunkard, the leader of the predatory band. The author has to be readily guessed at the time of vengeance which the clerk's son had piously prayed for arrives; the merchant's grandson on the side of the highway robbers thieves, and the thieves reckon in their number the clerk's son and the unfortunate merchant's grandson. The merchant's grandson is the only one who has been robbed of money belonging to the merchant, and knowing how austere a man he is, he (the grandson) has the courage of making and robbing the public to confessing his misfortune (attributable undoubtedly to the paternal blood which flows in his veins). He does, however, is merciful in his hour of triumph, and even rescues the merchant from the hands of the highwaymen of his rivalry; the family—though remarkable—was surpassed by his thirst for the merchant's blood); which act of generosity, consequently, the merchant is not likely to forget. The merchant's chant, that he falls sick, and becomes sentimental, and ultimately dies, "with the sun shining on his face, and a contented smile on the clerk "Chestnut Neal" and his sister very wisely (for the former is the gentlemanly robber) "go to the Cape of Good Hope to their own country;" the delinquent, so far as one can understand, was hanged; and the merchant's grandson, "Jack Neale," is, in our opinion, are the descriptions of natural scenery and natural incidents, such as we have in "Jane Eyre," and in the descriptions; the struggle, also, in the mind of the hand man, the merchant, between the dictates of conscience and the love of money. The author's style is ably handled, and some of the dialogue is according to experience and reasoning. But there is no denying that the narrative is occasionally tedious, and that we are not of that kind which compels one to read on; the pathos and the humour are not of the kind which will make one laugh and cry; and the perils and escapes, the loves and the quarrels which lent absorbing interest to the "Romance of the Forest," and other romances of the road," are here almost entirely wanting.

Beppo, the Conscript's Foster-Brother. A Ballad. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) We are aware of only one man who ever requested to be allowed to write the ballads of a nation, and that he thought he could with infallibly perform that ceremony (at any rate, figuratively, or their mental tablets) for Giuseppe Verdi. Of that is the full style, while the other, the author, has consented to write the Italian people jealousy from beginning to end made him totally unworthy of the task undertaken. Beppo, the conscript's foster-brother, and who were much discontented that she did not bestow her hand upon the former, although he was a conscript, and she knew it. So that there was anything to object to in Beppo except that he was the fact of being conscripted. Beppo, however, was, more than strong enough, more than plucky enough, more than hand-some enough to be the hero of a ballad, and the whole romance of his life is soon told. He was the eldest son and heir of a thrifty Romagnese peasant, and his foster-brother was the younger, and lived with the family. Beppo, tall at he was, was over head and ears in love with her, a contingency which his anxious parents, who wished to see their son married to Giulia, regarded with the assistance of a crafty priest, got Giulia away from the house, and by tempting Beppo to go to the fair of Rimini, in order that Beppo had managed to understand one another. In the town Giulia became the sequaintance of a corporal of Bersaglieri, and in consequence of Beppo's absurd behaviour when he went to call upon her and found the corporal in her company, he was enlisted in the regiment against Beppo and drove the latter to the verge of lunacy. Soon afterwards Beppo is drawn for a conscript; he is accompanied by the above-mentioned crafty priest's advice, he "takes to the hills," and is set down as an outlaw. Giulia, who has been sent somewhere else to the farmer's, makes an appointment to meet Beppo and is overheard by two soldiers reading aloud the Riminese Gazette. Beppo appoints a meeting-place, but discovers what the soldiers have done, and at once perceiving that Beppo will regard her as a traitress, sets off to meet Beppo, and Beppo to meet her. The two meet beforehand with her, come upon Beppo suddenly, and would have killed him, but Beppo, with "Old Mortality," in a hand, he takes, to which Morton's, in "Old Mortality," is a reversed, and Beppo, who has become a mutual-aid-society man, a river (a curious, not to say ridiculous, position for angry lovers—though, however, Beppo is not angry with her, but only pleading at such side of their mouths, to have) out renewals of love in), love is renewed, and Beppo becomes a brigand. The brigand becomes himself, in parcloned, joins the army, gets promotion, and marries Giulia. The story is told in a pleasant manner, and the versification, it is slight, but pleasantly, if a thought lengthily, told. We allude to the many passages devoted to the description of nature and to the thoughts passing through persons' minds, to questions as to those thoughts which it is impossible and unnatural to answer, and to general reflections. By-the-way, a little reflection, we should have thought, would have convinced the author that Phidias, a Greek sculptor, would scarcely have called a girl with a net *retrossed* (vol. i. p. 35) "the incarnation of his best ideal" (p. 36).

Sketches of Character. By the Rev. Edward B. Hastwick. (2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) It is pleasant to lay hol upon a book which is not a novel, and which is not a book of travels, which we know, and much that it is convenient for conversational and other purposes to know. This Mr. Eastwick's book does; and it would be difficult for us, at a moment's notice, to mention a work of the kind which is more entertaining reading. Matters relative to hieroglyphics in Persia, where he was first of all Secretary of Legation and then Chargé-d'Affaires at the Court of Tehran, are not reached until one arrives at the 246th page of the first volume; but he leads up to that point in a particularly readable and vivacious manner. As a usual with most travellers, he discourses at some length about the fly, the flea, the bug, and the mosquito, and devotes to those subjects more space than their flative worth would seem to require; but "he tests at scan no more felt a wound;" the bi-bitten veteran from Eastern climes would probably consider his wounds to be mere matter. It is not for us to discuss the reasonableness of recalling the author, after but a very brief hour of acquaintance as Chargé-d'Affaires, nor, indeed, can one pather from his narrative any particular ground for his recall; but the fact is that he was recalled hurriedly to England for inserting in, and appending to, his work high testimonials in his favour. He appears to have been sent with despatches over the line of telegraph from the Turkish frontier to Tehran, with respect to which it will not be out of place to quote the words of a caustic German, "Meine Meinung nach, in Tehran die reine Wasserleitung ist viel mehr nothwendig als Telegraphen," and Mr. Eastwick may well seems to think that water-supply is almost if not quite as necessary as a telegraph. The second dispense with, we take on account of the presents his friends gave him when he left, and with the announcement that his "Persian Sketches" were in course of preparation. We should, however, like to find a Chargé-d'Affaires talking of himself as "parties" (vol. i., p. 2); and such expressions as "starvation and consequent emaciation" (p. 3) smack rather of affectation or pedantry than of delicacy or humour.

FINE ARTS.

We are informed that her Majesty, on her visit last week to the exhibition of Mulready's collected works at the South Kensington Museum, made the remark that they had implied a wish to have them—whether an exhibition of the late Mr. Dyce's pictures could or would be arranged. The most great mural works could not of course be assembled from Westminster and Buckingham Palaces, Osborne, All Saints' Church, and elsewhere; but there are some forty most perfect of the cartoons, sketches, studies, and other works which would make a most interesting and instructive display.

The Royal Commission of Fine Arts has reported on the Royal Commission of last year. It will be immediately submitted to the Queen, and Her Majesty will understand that the proposal to introduce "lay members" was rejected almost unanimously.

One of the most remarkable of the recent works of Sir Rowland Hill for a postage envelope, and to which we alluded in the notice of the painter's exhibition, is that of Mr. Kensington, has been produced in the *Times* for sale. It is described as "an India-proof impression" one of six—from the original block engraved by John Thompson in the year 1840, and printed in colours." A curious fact for our postage-stamp collectors.

It is well known that French painters practise the fascinating art of etching more generally than our own. An article in the last *Fine Arts Quarterly Review* on the subject of French etching is a well-timed addition to our knowledge of contemporary foreign art. It will be interesting to collectors to learn that "the value of a photographs—"auto-photographs" they are called—from French etchings is stated to be very various. Concerns such as that of Goupil, of Paris street. These comprise examples, in a remarkable diversity of styles, of Herard, Jacque, Meryon, Millet, Thomas, Portaels, Bida, Tschaggeny, G. David, Lamy, Lamar, Noel, Kipp, Richard, Gigaux, Damey, Francia, Lemoine, Henri Berger, Eug. Faver, Gueide, Chavet, C. Haut, Comte del Gallo, Gaillard, Guichon, Gaichon, Cicéri, &c.

The council of the Society of Arts are increasing their very liberal and praiseworthy efforts to encourage art-workmanship. They have just offered a new and greatly extended series of prizes, which collectively amount to the munificent sum of £500, and which is more than total amount of the prizes is £500, which is apportioned as follows:—Plate of repoussé-work, in any metal, £15; ornament, £8; hammered metal-work, £8; glass-blowing, £12 10s.; engraving in intaglio, £8; etching and engraving on metal, niello-work, &c., £15; enamel-painting, £20; painting on porcelain, £20; decorative painting on glass, £20; for walls, £20; engraving on glass, £8; gem-engraving, £20; die-sinking, £15; glass-blowing, £12 10s.; bookbinding and leather-work, £15; carving in wood, £15; wood-engraving, £15; lace-making, £11? 10s.; and ivory, £37 10s.

Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, opticians, have just issued a first part of a series of carte-de-visite photographic "character-portraits," taken by Mr. Mayall, jun., of "Celebrities of the Crystal Palace and London Stage," accompanied with short biographical notices. The first portrait is that of Mr. Charles Dickens, in the character of "Dr. Augustus Tinside," and subject and photographer have conspired to produce a most amusing and characteristic result. The same gentlemen, opticians and photographers also announce the publication of a series of largersized photographs of "Illustrious Personages of Literature Person," which, judging by the portraits of the Prince of Wales, in his robes of the Garter worn at his wedding, and Prince Alfred, in his naval uniform, both included in the first number, will likewise be first-rate examples of photographic art.

Miss Burdett Coutts, the daughter of the late Mr. Ellison, and to whom the most valuable portions of Gateshead belong, proposes, in a plan just published, to make extensive and costly improvements and embellishments in the borough. A very beautiful tower is to be built in the centre; and a handsome fountain, and also a park are to be constructed. Not the least novel part of the plan is, that the streets proposed by the lady Janes and Annes of the Gateshead and Claverton Person, which, and the martyrs are to supply names for others. Royalty and Anti-tocracy are also to be duly commemorated in the names, and the statue of a famous native wood engraver is to be honoured by "Bewick-road."

The council of the Art-Union have awarded the premium for the best model of a design for a monumental work of art-decoration at South Kensington Museum is the "Wood Nymph," by Mr. C. B. Birch.

A repetition of a marble bust of Oliver Cromwell by Mr. Noble, sculptor, has been purchased by Mr. R. J. Mackie, of the Manchester, to the Reform Club.

A statue in marble of careful drawings from "The Life of Peyslo," in the Farnesina Palace at Rome, has been issued by the Photographic Society of Berlin.

Worcester College Chapel, Oxford, is to be redecorated from designs by Mr. Burgess.

Shakspeare's will, which consists of three sheets of brief-paper, has, by permission of the Lord Chief of the Court of Probate, been carefully cleaned, and each sheet has been placed in a polished oak frame, between which it was placed. Photographs were made simultaneously on the top of each in a brass plate, engraved, "Shakspeare's will, March 25, 1616," and the inscription, with the date, was also cut in the wood. Impressions and copies of photographs of the will have been taken, and despatched.

Garibaldi is expected in England in the course of the following week. Signor Carta, residing at Chelsea, has officially communicated to the secretary of the Italian Democratic Committee in London that the General would be in London by the end of the present month at the latest. Signor Carta has received letters from Garibaldi, in which the latter has not mentioned the day on which he intended to start, but left the impression, believed, on receipt for England. The committee have been called together to organise the reception of Garibaldi, and it is probable that he will remain in London and a banquet, probably at the Crystal Palace. Garibaldi and his suite arrived in Genoa, and were received by the Vice-Admiral for Southampton on the next day.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—The Legislature of Queensland has voted £100,000 for the immigration service of the present year. The sum of £10,000 has been remitted to the Emigration Commissioners, for the purpose of granting free and assisted passages to the colony to domestic servants, agricultural and railway labourers, and country mechanics.—The National Colonial Emigration Society, London, provided passages for 79 persons of the operative classes selected from the neighbourhood of Manchester and Stalybridge, in the Eastern Empire, which has sailed from Plymouth for South Australia.—Her Majesty's emigrant-ship Northumberland, which sailed from Plymouth on the 20th of September last, arrived at Port Adelaide, South Australia, on the 20th of December, with 400 emigrants on board, consisting of 100 married couples, 100 single women, 30 boys and 22 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and 15 infants. Seven births and two deaths (both of infants) took place on the voyage.

MUSIC.

Covent-garden Theatre—as "The Royal English Opera," under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison—closed its doors on Saturday evening last, to be reopened by Mr. Gye, as "The Royal Italian Opera," on Easter Tuesday. On the closing night of the Royal English Opera a pretext farewell address by the lessees was circulated among the audience. It is a straightforward, manly paper, to which, had space permitted, we should have given a place in our columns; but we are able only to insert the following passage, which is a brief statement of facts well worthy of attention:—

It requires no very great stretch of memory to recall the time when there existed no home for English Opera, no theatre to which the music-lover could secure a hearing at the bar of public criticism for works which demanded a large and well-trained body of artists to interpret them. It is our boast to be able to say that such a house, such a theatre, we have furnished; such a body of artists we have brought together. In the course of our eight seasons we have produced fifteen operas and five operettas, together with eleven revivals—all admitted to be of interest or excellence, including the entire number of the seasons of which competent judges have pronounced them deserving. It is not too much to say that the lists of these works will be found a valuable index to that for the existence of the Royal English Opera; and that, had it not been for the existence of that theatre, they would have remained in their obscurity. In these eight seasons we have produced no artists of European fame, but we have formed a good and capable company, consisting of two hundred thousand pounds.

All this gives the lessees a strong claim to the approbation and gratitude of the public. At the close of the performance testimonials by the members of the company, the officers of the establishment, and a number of distinguished amateurs, to Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, on the close of their managerial career, were presented to them by the conductors assembled on the stage. The gifts, which were precisely similar, consisted of two very elegant breakfast services, each bearing an appropriate inscription. The Rev. Henry Bellenden, in the name of the subscribers, presented the testimonials; and the compliment was acknowledged by Mr. Harrison, who, as well as Miss Pyne, in a brief address, full of good taste and feeling. We have only to add, that if the management has had to struggle with pecuniary difficulties on the whole, lucrative to themselves, it has, nevertheless, been beneficial to the English musical stage by raising it to a position which is not never before attained.

English Opera, hitherto a monarchy, is now to assume the form of a republic. The "Royal English Opera Company," a joint-stock society on the limited principle, having taken from Mr. Gye a lease of Covent-garden Theatre, is to commence operations in October next.

During the past week the only public musical performances have been the usual "Passion Week oratorios" at Exeter Hall.

The arrangements for the meeting of the three choirs at Hereford have been completed. The first morning will be performed Haydn's "Creation" (parts 1 and 2), and Beethoven's Mass in C; on the second morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" on the third morning, the first part of Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and selections from "Judas Maccabeus" and "Israel in Egypt;" on the fourth day, "The Messiah." The evening service will comprise the following works:—Midsummer Night's Dream, a selection from Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," Richard Coeur de Lion," Symphonies, Beethoven's in C minor and Mozart's "Jupiter." On Friday evening there will be a concert of chamber music.

THE THEATRES.

Many of the theatres have been quiet upon Passion Week, Good Friday excepted. At the HAYMARKET, "The School for Scandal," and "All Five Shillings," and the "Lucky Hit," etc., were performed. Mr. Webster appeared at the NEW ADELPHI, in "The Dead Beat," which was followed by "All the Area Belle." At the LYCEUM "A Day At the Races" and "Bel Demonio" occupied their places; as did also "B. B." and "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," at the OLYMPIC. The bill on this occasion was filled up by "Ici On Parle," consisting of "Under the Rose," "The Silver Lining," and "Cool as a Cucumber." The SURREY still disports itself in the sensational drama, in "Ashore and Afloat," followed by the Christy's Minstrels; and the NEW ROYALTY with "Mother Shipton," "Rhiz" and "Sam," and "Item at the Wheel." At the GREEKAS "Deborah" was performed to full houses; and the extraordinary success of Miss Kate Terry in the character continues manifestly to increase. At the STANDARD Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul gave their entertainment, entitled, conducted by H. Emile Berger. We may also notice, under this head, that Miss Grace Egerton has removed her entertainment from the Polygraphic Hall to JAMES'S HALL. At the latter place Mr. Wallace Montgomery has given recitals from the poets during the week, to the satisfaction of a fashionable audience.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—On Tuesday Mr. Woodin repossessed himself of this popular place of amusement, and appeared in two new monodramas, entitled "Elopement Extraordinary" and "Bachelor's Box." These two entertainments differ materially in their character from Mr. Woodin's previous performances. They are more dramatic, more elaborate, more ambitious. The first has been composed for him by Mr. John Overdrift, and consists of the adventures of passengers on a railway, as it stops at three stations, on its way from Tilbury to Fenchurch-street. Here Mr. Woodin appears in a succession—like-sloping couple, the father of the lady, a railway porter, a ticket collector, and a desperate passenger. Each is most characteristic, particularly that of the last scene, where, by mechanical contrivances, the father and the two lovers are made to be apparently suspended in the railway carriage, the head of each being alternately supplied by Mr. Woodin. The device was necessarily a most laughter. The second piece, which is divided into three parts, and written by Mr. T. W. Robertson, is of so complicated a character that we can reserve our description of it to a future occasion. There are many parts in this singular drama, which are capitally played by Mr. Woodin. Some of they are not decidedly dramatic, and show the artist in a more decidedly dramatic point of view than usual. The bachelor is a Frenchman, and when the action begins at sunset and concludes at break of day. Then there is the policeman and the sympathetic maid-servant, and the two sable swells and whisky, which, however, are partaken of by others as well as by himself, particularly by Le Baron de Crac-Crac, who is most magnificently made up, and by the M'Tartan, of Glensmiffogh, very characteristically dressed. As a monologue it is wonderfully successful in his female portraits, and the author has here provided Mr. Woodin with one which are capital. The little monologue with some stereophoric and spiritual effects, which, owing to the extemporised nature of a first night, could not be thoroughly exhibited, and speaking which was another opportunity of speaking more at large. Altogether, this promises to be the most successful of Mr. Woodin's entertainments.

EASTER PIECES.—At DRURY LANE an elaborate revival of Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," with Mr. C. Kean as Prince and Falstaff, is in active preparation. The HAYMARKET will produce a new burlesque, by Mr. J. C. Burnand, called "Venus and Vulcan," which a new actress will make her appearance; and at the NEW ROYALTY a new extravaganza, by the same author, called "The Maid and Wife in the Moon." The WORKS will open with a new and original low comedian, is announced. The APOLLO will rely upon "Leah, with new scenery and its stock burlesque. The latter piece changes its bill, except to introduce a new comedietta, called "A Hunt for a Husband." At the ST. JAMES'S Miss Kate Terry will shortly appear in a new burlesque version of "Fra Diavolo." The PRINCESS'S will produce a new farce, by Mr. Augustus Mayhew, called "Drawing-room, Second Floor, and Attics." At the LYCEUM there will be no change, except in the revival of an old farce ("A Day After the Fair") and the return of Mr. Fechter after his late severe accident; and the OLYMPIC will probably not alter its programme, unless to introduce the burlesque "morality" prepared last Christmas by Mr. Tom Taylor. The SURREY announces a new melodrama, with Mr. Anderson in the chief character; while MADAME WILLIS will open its doors with an English opera company. ASTLEY'S promises a new drama, with extraordinary "effects," and the STRAND will open a new by Mr. Stirling Coyne, with Mdme. Celeste as the heroine. At the ADELPHI the bill will remain unchanged, consisting of "Deborah" and the pantomime.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THOMAS WORTHMAN.—You will have seen from our last Number that Problem No. 1041 (sent in our opinion) be solved by the process you suggest.

J. H. S. (Bath).—Correct solution received.

J. P. T.—Your solutions of Problems sent by you are all right. 3. The key move to Enigma 1317 shall be given next week.

J. B. (Cheltenham).—Problem 1041 is wrong. 1. R to K 3rd, fine White proved ? No. 2 would play. No. 3 like a successful contemplation.

J. B. G.—Exceptionally clever of the sort; but who will be at the pains to solve a Problem with two solutions?

ALPHA.—You are bound to capture when you can be touched. 3. Tyx I, B to K 4th; 4. B to K B 6th. 5. No; the Problem, as we gave it, is without fear; you overlook the check by Kt.

E. B. T.—It is correct, but much too easy.

J. P. T.—Your solution is correct.

J. P. T. (Bath).—Your solutions are all right.

W. B. T.—Defence both in difficulty and interest.

ALEXANDER.—Your solution, though not intended, to Problem No. 1040, by your mate in two moves. 1. Kt to Q 5th (ch), K to Q 4th; 2. Kt to K B 3rd, mate. What then?

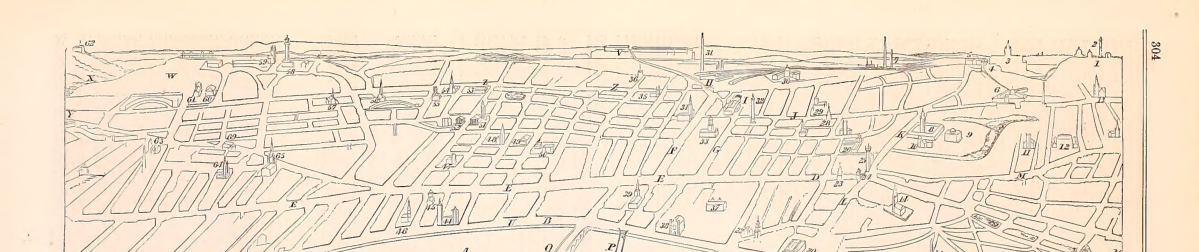
ALEXANDER.—In the position given, the player of the white men ought to win easily.

J. F. L.—We acknowledge correct solutions of any problem, even though they differ from the author's solution.

W. PENNEY.—It is not practicable to spare room for solutions to the same enigmas, more than a week after publication.

J. F. L.—We acknowledge correct solutions of Problem No. 1041, by J. P. T. (Bath).

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1040 by Selina, Phil, Q. R., J. H., J. Shepherd, T. K. B., Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Omega, Rho, Sigma, Tau, Upsilon, Phi, Chi, Psi, Omega, E. Kidd, W. White, and L. Leverton, Plymouth; C. G., Lincoln; Rev. G. Gorham, Ely; Captain Spring, Lee; W. D. Chester; Sentry, C. B. Bernard Dev, The Dub Fenny, Burgh, Clun, Ajax, Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Ben Cruachan, Ben Ledi, Ben Venue, Ben Voirlich, Ben Ghlas, Ben Dearg, Ben Wyvis, Ben Attow, Ben Nevis



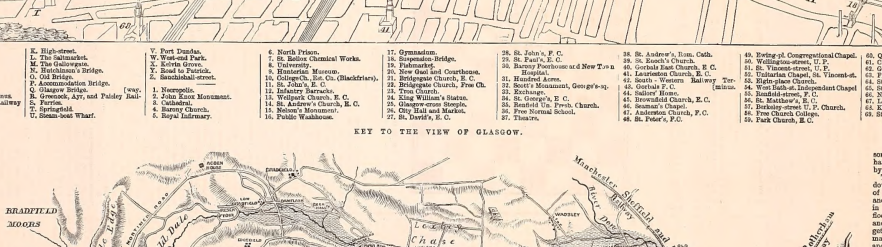
A. The River Clyde.
B. Broomielaw.
C. Glasgow Green.
D. The Trongate.
E. Argyle-street.
F. Buchanan-street.
G. Queen-street.
H. Caledonian Railway Terminus.
I. Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Terminus.
J. George-street.
K. High-street.
L. The Saltmarket.
M. The Gallowgate.
N. Hutchinson's Bridge.
O. Argyle-arcade.
P. Jamaica-street Bridge.
Q. Glasgow Bridge.
R. Greenock, Ayr, and Paisley Railway.
S. Ferries.
T. Springfield.
U. Steam-boat Wharf.
V. Port Dundas.
W. West-end Park.
X. Kelvin Grove.
Y. Road to Partick.
Z. Sandyford-street.
1. Necropolis.
2. John Knox Monument.
3. Cathedral.
4. Barony Church.
5. Royal Infirmary.
6. North Prison.
7. St. Rollox Chemical Works.
8. University.
9. Hunterian Museum.
10. College Ch., Int. Ch. (Blackfriars).
11. St. John's, E. C.
12. Trinity College.
13. Wellpark Church, E. C.
14. St. Andrew's Church, E. C.
15. Nelson's Monument.
16. Public Washhouse.
17. Gymnasium.
18. Stepenson-Bridge.
19. Fishmarket.
20. New Gaol and Courthouse.
21. Bridgegate Church, E. C.
22. Bridgegate Church, Free Ch.
23. Tron Church.
24. Glasgow Bridge Station.
25. Clyde Suspension Bridge.
26. City Hall and Market.
27. St. David's, E. C.
28. St. John's, F. C.
29. St. Paul's, E. C.
30. Barony Poorhouse and New Town Hospital.
31. Hundred Acres.
32. Scott's Monument, George's-sq.
33. Exchange.
34. St. George's, E. C.
35. Campbell Un. Presb. Church.
36. Free Normal School.
37. Theatre.
38. St. Andrew's, Rom. Cath.
39. St. Enoch's Church.
40. Gorbals East Church, E. C.
41. Laurieston Church, E. C.
42. South-Western Railway Terminus.
43. Gorbals F. C.
44. Dallier' Home.
45. Brownfield Church, E. C.
46. Seamar's Chapel.
47. Anderston Church, F. C.
48. St. Peter's, F.C.
49. Ewing-pl. Congregational Chapel.
50. Wellington-street, U. P.
51. St. Vincent-street, U. P.
52. Unitarian Chapel, St. Vincent-st.
53. Eight-place Church.
54. West Sixth-st. Independent Chapel
55. Rendrid-street, F. C.
56. St. Matthew's, E. C.
57. Berkeley-street U. P. Church.
58. Free Church College.
59. Park Church, E. C.
60. Queen's Rooms.
61. Claremont Church, U. P.
62. Gilmour-hill.
63. Finnieston Church, F. C.
64. St. Patrick's, R. C.
65. St. Mark's, F. C.
66. Napier's Rooms.
67. Lading-Shed.
68. Kingston Church, E. C.
69. St. John's Scotch Episcopal Church.

KEY TO THE VIEW OF GLASGOW.

(Continued from page 301.)

distress, we have engraved on page 297 a view of the remains of the mill called Broadhead Wheel, situated near Little Matlock, on the Loxley, where four or five workmen are sadly searching for their tools in a heap of timber, stones, and broken iron, beside the large water-wheel, now still and silent, upon whose busy revolution they formerly waited for employment. This scene, though a very simple one, is peculiarly characteristic of the district, and of the industrial habits of the people, whose portable tools, being the property of the workmen themselves, are usually kept for them at the workshops or mills when they go home at the close of the day. At Broadhead Wheel, it is said, there were only two boys at work at the time of the inundation, and it was supposed that both of them were drowned; but one of them has since appeared alive—the other, Walter Sooth, is not yet found. Besides these establishments of the staple manufacture of Sheffield, there were corn and paper mills, blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shops, and farmsteads, employing in the aggregate some hundreds of men, who have been thrown out of work by the common disaster.

The strange mixture whirled down the rivers and the roads of this district from the ruin and ruin of all human industry in the path of the restless flood, was both a grotesque and a lamentable sight. Together with the fragments of machinery, the piles of wood and iron that buried in the oozy mud, the broken wheels, the pieces of houses—flooring, roof, rafters, and staircases—which had floated miles away from their demolished walls, might be seen the trunks of trees uprooted from the fields, the washed-out stores of barns and farmyards, and the bodies of drowned oxen, horses, and pigs, of agricultural as well as manufacturing stock. The imagination of our readers may conceive what a medley assemblage of relics—contributed by all the villages, factories, and farmsteads along the Loxley Valley—was at last collected upon the low land just outside of Sheffield, on the left bank of the river Don. As soon as the retirement of the waters allowed the labourers to set to work to clear away the drifted masses,


BRADFIELD MOORS
Bole Edge
Bradfield Dale
Dale Dike
Agden Dike
Ughill Moors
Ughill Dale
Stony Delph
Rivelin Dale
Loxley Chase
Wadsley
Loxley
Wisewood
Malin Bridge
Hillsborough
Owlerton
Penistone Road
Sheffield and Rotherham Railway
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway
River Don
Rivelin
Stanningfirth
Bower Spring
Bower Building
Brightside
Carbrook
Attercliffe
Darnall
Woodhouse
Handsworth
Tinsley
Low Marsh
Sheffield
Old Wicker
Wicker
Sheaf
Park
Ecclesall
Nether Edge
Sharrow
Heeley
Norton
Norton Lees
Crookes
Crookes Moor
Upper Hallam
Lower Hallam
Hallam Moor
Ranmoor
Fulwood
Broomhill
Broomhall
Glossop Road
Upper Don Pool
Lower Don Pool
Sheffield Moor
Wadsley Bridge
Wadsley Common
Wadsley Church
Wadsley Church Road
Loxley Road
Loxley Valley
Loxley Common
Loxley Chapel
Stannington
Stannington Road
Stannington Moor
Stannington Dam
Stannington Dam Road
Rivelin Dam
Rivelin Head
Rivelin Valley
Rivelin Glen
Rivelin Mill
Rivelin Bridge
Rivelin Dam Road
Rivelin Head Road
Rivelin Valley Road
Rivelin Glen Road
Rivelin Mill Road
Rivelin Bridge Road

THE CITY OF GLASGOW

We this week present our readers with a large Picture-plan or Bird's-eye View of the city of Glasgow, engraved on a supplemental sheet. Its topographical details are explained by means of the key-plan and index of names, which will be found on the opposite page. With such illustrations of the locality, no very elaborate description of its site and general aspect is required. This city is the largest in Scotland, and one of the greatest provincial towns in the United Kingdom. It stands in the county of Lanark, forty-two miles west-by-south of Edinburgh, and about four hundred by the shale river, after a course of 100 miles, discharges itself into the Firth, about twenty miles west of Glasgow, having the port and town of Greenock on the south bank, and the opposite shore of Dumbartonshire on the north. The manner in which its channel has been artificially improved as far up as Glasgow will be explained presently. Here it is first encountered with the great town or city which has grown up at that place, and which has extended considerably beyond the limits of the parish. The view of Glasgow shown in our Engraving is taken from the south side, and from a point considerably elevated above the line on the north bank of the Clyde. On the south bank, in the foreground of our View, are the suburbs of Gorbals and Hutchesontown, suburbs of Hutchesontown on the one, or to the right hand, almost every building in which is a cotton factory, and to the left hand of the spectator. The city of Glasgow proper lies straight before him, in the middle of our Engraving, with the suburbs of Calton and Bridgeton on his right hand, and those of Anderston and Finnieston on his left, all forming one continuous town on the north bank of the river. The harbour of Glasgow is on the south or near side of the river itself up to the first bridge—that is, to Glasgow Bridge, so called par excellence, which crosses the river in our View. It is, however, sometimes called the Broomielaw Bridge, after the Broomielaw Quay, on the north bank, near to it. The present bridge, designed by Telford, is a fine structure, faced with granite, 906 ft. long and 52 ft. wide, with five arches, one of which is an opening, and a suspension-bridge higher up the river. Those parts of the city and suburbs which lie nearest the river are on level ground; but the northern parts are on the flat and on the low ridge, beyond which there is a gentler acclivity towards the north-west.

The general appearance of the city is not inviting as that of some other great manufacturing towns. Together with the innumerable tall chimneys, which are the characteristic feature which relieve the outline of its mass. The buildings are mostly of white freestone; many of the streets are handsomely constructed, and many private houses and warehouses of a certain degree of elegance and of architectural merit. The principal streets, which run in the Irongate, with Argyle-street, its continuation, to 80ft. wide, and may be esteemed, as well as Buchanan-street and Queen-street, which cross Argyle-street, Trongate, and Gallowgate, to be 60ft. wide, as a city. The Royal Exchange, in Queen-street; the Tontine, on the north side of Trongate; the Trades' Hall, in Glassford-street; the Merchants' House, with the Huntarian Museum behind it, are among the finest public buildings of the city. The Cross, at the junction of Trongate and Argyle-street, is a Corinthian style, with a triple columnar portico, and columns along the sides, the whole surmounted by a dome, with a cupola and a fine structure of some pretensions. An equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti, stands in front of it. The other ornamental monuments, comprising a Nelson obelisk in the Green, or Park, on the east side of the city, a Doric column, and a statue of Sir Walter Scott, in St. George's-square, with several statues of illustrious men born in the city, are all more or less worthy of note.

We have not space to enter into the extravagance of the architectural and other places of worship, except the venerable Cathedral, or High Church, which dates from the 13th or 14th century. The World is, on the steep bank of a small stream called the Molendinar, which flows into the Clyde from the north. The cathedral stands in a wooded shadowed of yore by a forest of pine-trees, the original Celtic inhabitants of which gave the name of Glasgow (*Glas-dhu*, or "Dark Ravine") as though to have settled in pre-historic times. The church was dedicated to St. Mungo, or John Kentigern, the founder of the first Bishop. It has a commanding position to the north-east of the city. The custody of this ancient cathedral is supposed to belong to the Crown, but the management of it appears to be in the hands of themselves. Within the last thirty years, however, large sums have been spent in the restoration and repair of the fabric. In January, 1856, some hatted and public-spirited gentlemen conceived the idea of decorating the interior with stained-glass windows, as the finest of the best workmanship and good pictorial design. For this purpose a committee was formed, and subscriptions raised. Mr. Charles Neath Wilson, then of the Government School of Art at Glasgow, was commissioned to prepare cartoons for the work. This was executed by the Royal Establishment of Glass-painting at Munich, from designs by various artists. The choir, the nave, the transept, and the eight side-aisles have new windows, filled with scenes from the Old and New Testament; and there is nowhere in Europe, either in ancient or modern architecture, a more complete and chronologically arranged a scheme of Bible illustration by means of stained-glass windows. The cathedral has also a fine crypt, or subterranean series, and these are nearly ready. We must not, however, linger in the city of the dead, but return to the busy scenes of the industrial and commercial activity of the town and port of Glasgow.

Glasgow is not a seaport town. Although the ground required for their construction has been secured. But, with an ingenuity born of necessity and most vigorously applied, the barriers of the navigation have deepened and widened the formerly shallow stream, and, by making it securely on both sides, have converted the river itself into a harbour. Glasgow Bridge is now 906 ft. in length, ranging from 18ft. to 21ft. Sixty years ago its depth, under favourable circumstances, was but 9ft. Now it is 20ft. at low water. Within these massive quay walls extend downwards on each bank to a distance of 1,000 yards, and more, the docks and basins of extensive and space of substantial but temporary wharves. The whole combined furnishes quays and accommodation for ships of the largest burden miles, where fifty years ago people might be seen upon the jetties, with rod and line, fishing for salmon, and where there was even a solitary sail would disturb their enjoyment. In 1863 the arrivals of *sailing* ships numbered 3148, with an aggregate tonnage of 350,956; and the arrivals of *steamers* reached 6556, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,035,982. In 1801 the harbour dues levied amounted to £2450 16s. 10d.; in 1824 to £12,000 16s. 2d.; and in 1863 they amounted to £116,083 7s. 10d. A harbour so situated and constructed would, however, be of little commercial importance, if it were not for a channel of proportionate dimensions. This difficult object has been accomplished principally under the superintendence of a succession of eminent engineers. The magnitude of these operations may be inferred from the fact that the Act obtained alone for the widening of the river and extension of the harbour has cost upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, and that more than £700,000 has been expended in construction and dredging. Of the harbour dues mentioned above as levied in 1863 there was expended by the Trust, in ordinary repairs and improvements, £30,000 15s. 7d., irrespective entirely of new works and improvements. All these large sums were thus economically and efficiently administered by a body constituted free of expense, by gentlemen elected by their fellow-citizens.

In nothing, perhaps, is the commercial spirit of Glasgow more exemplified than in the progress of the ship-building trade. The material used in shipbuilding is, of course, principally iron. We may remark that this iron is dug, smelted, rolled, and finished within a few miles generally of the city. The mineral fields contiguous to the quays and wharves at the city the shipbuilders yards commence, and occur at intervals for miles along the banks of the river. Very soon after iron began to be used as a substitute for timber in the construction of vessels, a series of river-steamers were turned out in succession at Glasgow. Notwithstanding much opposition from prejudice and an adverse decision from the Admiralty, which declared the utter unsuitability of this material, the iron shipbuilders of the Clyde maintained their practice; and when at length the Admiralty reversed its decision, the builders of Clyde were found occupied by a steadily increasing number of iron-ship yards, many of which have since attained to celebrity by the magnitude of a Great Eastern. We have already seen how two ancient coal-steam-ships of our own Navy—the Black Prince and Hector, with the iron floating-battery Erebus, and the Danish armour plated frigate Rolf Krake—were built and launched almost within the city; besides the yet unnamed Danish steam-ram, now detained in the Clyde. The results of the last named is now occupied by the Java, a Conard liner of 3000 tons.

The statistics of shipbuilding on the Clyde during the year 1863 about nine miles and twenty-one vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 124,000 tons, were launched. Of these thirty-one were iron sailing vessels, and four were sailing-vessels of wood and iron combined; sixty-seven were iron screw-steamers, and two were vessels of the same material with paddle and screw; and lastly of wood; thirty-eight were iron paddle-steamers; there was one iron war-ram, the Rolf Krake, and one iron steam-dredger; a total of 144 vessels constructed at or near the city, while the wooden vessels, which we do not particularise, were built lower down the Clyde. In addition to these were a multitude of smaller craft, built at Greenock, since the 1st of January, 1864, exhibit a marked increase in proportion to those of the same months in 1863; and the quantity of tonnage at present in course of construction on the Clyde considerably exceeds 100,000 tons. The total statistics of 1864 will be of a quantity those of last year. Before leaving this subject of the harbour it is interesting to advert to the statistics of the revenue and trade of port, as indicating, to some extent, the quantities, if not the value, of the imports. The dues collected in 1863 amounted to upwards of £469 13s. 6d.; and in 1863, after successive reductions of duty upon almost every article of importation, and the consequent increase in the greater number of those articles, the amount collected reached £1,000 15s. 7d. Much is due to the progress of shipbuilding and navigation at Glasgow, which is really remarkable. If we recollect that a hundred years ago the river Clyde was impassable except for a few flat-bottomed boats, and that 1770 the depth of water in the *Ford* about two miles below the city being only 11ft. 3 in. at low tide and 21ft. 6 in. at high water, the navigation of the river was then literally perceptible at the bridge. There is now a depth of 18ft. or 19ft. at the same tide and 30ft. at high water. At the spring tide a steamer, extending over a space of 375,000 square yards, will accommodate hundreds of vessels, and ships drawing 20ft. of water with good anchorage and room for them to get round without being towed. There are now eight iron graving docks, 1500, with an aggregate tonnage of a million and a half. These figures, compared with the significant amount of maritime commerce at Glasgow before its great engineering works, will serve more emphatically as a sample proof of what may be done by skill and enterprise to remedy the defects of nature. We have not seen in the world so fine a natural example of this sort of conquest over the difficulties of a local situation.

While Glasgow has improved her river and created a port for shipping, she has no less made good use of the mineral wealth of that district of Scotland which surrounds her, with good coal and ironstone, of which she is the natural outlet. The cotton manufactures of Glasgow are very considerable. Before the American war, forty or fifty years ago, the cotton-spinning mules and sewing-thread were in full and constant work. As many were employed in the weaving of the cotton goods. These with the carpet, worsted, linen, silk, and mixed fabrics, gave employment to thirty thousand persons. The cotton trade of Glasgow, however, must be added the multitude of handloom-weavers in all the suburbs of Glasgow, and in the Glasgow branches of the cotton trade engaged in the factories and printworks of that district beyond the limits of the city. Glasgow manufactures also large quantities of the cheap linens of Scotland, and these produced 30,500 tons of pig iron in 1863, as compared to 31 in 1862, and 29,000 tons in 1861, besides 38 not in blast, and the production amounted to 1,160,000 tons, of which Glasgow and its neighbourhood made 1,105,000 tons. The abundance of iron and facility of conveyance naturally render the production of coal extensive and very extensive in the district. Indeed, the castings of Glasgow are known throughout the world. The home consumption it is impossible to ascertain, but the shipments at Glasgow, for the year 1863, were as follows:—Coastwise, foreign, 17,678 tons; coasting, 19,682 tons. Railway chairs, foreign, 30,000 tons; coastwise, 11,012 tons. These do not include the castings sent by rail. We have already noticed the construction of iron bridges and marine steamers, to which may be added the rails of all locomotive engines and carriages, machinery for the mills, and a great deal of other work. The iron-plate trade is also very considerable in Glasgow manufactures and trades, such as the breweries, and the sugar-refineries, and the manufacturing in timber. There is no city in Great Britain so multitudinous in its pursuits. Doubtless, much of the progress of Glasgow is attributable to the fact that it is not in the general excellence of her productions. Depression may overtake any branches of trade, as lately it did the cotton-trade; but all do not suffer at one time. Hence, there is not that general ruin and bad misfortunes which sometimes come upon localities dependent upon a single kind of industry, as was the case in the cotton districts of Lancashire, depending solely on cotton.

The Glasgow Corporation in 1856, and opened by her Majesty in person on Oct. 14, 1859, deserve especial notice. From the Clyde they convey water by the Loch Katrine, a distance thirty-four miles straight, the pure water of that lovely Highland lake is conveyed, by means of a tunnel, aqueducts, and iron-pipes, and a pipe, under the mountains, over the valleys, and across the rivers, into the heart of the populous city. The engineer was Mr. Bateman. The total cost of the works was about £700,000. The Corporation also paid £675,000 to buy up the old waterworks, which belonged to a private company, and the total cost of the whole, at the gates of the City, has been kept in operation, the rest being now superseded, the water from Loch Katrine is found sufficient for all purposes in the amount of its supply. Descending from an elevation of 360 ft. above the sea-level, it has a pressure of a half million. Water daily poured into Glasgow for the public and private wants of a population of 450,000 souls, and in the case of fire. Hydrants are in service.

This sketch has been more especially directed to a review of the commercial and material progress of Glasgow. But it must not be supposed that the pursuits and appliances of education are neglected in that city. Glasgow has a flourishing University, founded above four centuries ago, and which still maintains its high efficiency, down to the lowest parochial school, good opportunities of acquiring information abound for both old and young. There are the Andersonian Institution, founded in 1795; the Mechanics' Institute, the Mechanic Institute, a number of elementary schools, the colleges of divinity and medicine, and a variety of scientific, literary, and philosophical societies.

The charitable interests of suffering humanity left unheeded. The Royal Infirmary is one of the noblest hospitals in Europe. It has sheltered and relieved since its erection more than 5662 inmates and 13,768 dispensary or outdoor patients, while affording to numerous students the invaluable opportunities so wide a field of observation. There are likewise institutions for the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, with many charitable foundations for the relief of the aged, the unfortunate, the miserably poor, and for the assistance of the passing stranger in the need.

The municipal government of the city is intrusted to a Lord Provost, eight Bailies, two River Magistrates, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and thirty-seven Councillors, elected annually by the £10 ratepayers. We heartily respond to the motto of their Corporation, "Let Glasgow flourish!"

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 16th inst., at Bodnigh Grange, Hants, the wife of Thomas Sergeo, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th inst., at Kennet House, Arrahies, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, James George Hay Boyd, of Townsend, Major, unattached (late 59th Foot), to Mary Ashley Adeline, youngest surviving daughter of Charles Somerville M'Alester, of Loup and Kennox.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at 2 Fulwood Park, Liverpool, Elizabeth Macknight, wife of Robert Christie, Esq., M.D.

On the 20th inst., at Amsterdam, Jane Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. F. Brook-deep, and deservedly lamented by her sorrowing family; aged 45. Friends out of Holland are requested to accept this intimation.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Ethiopian opera, entitled PARIS, and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY, Every Evening (except Saturday), in April, and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office at the Egyptian Hall is open from Ten o'clock until Five.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—The Gardens will be OPENED THIS DAY, MARCH 29, at SIX O'CLOCK in the MORNING. Fellows admitted at Twelve o'clock. Tickets, 5s. each; Saturday, 10s. 6d.; Monday, 2s. 6d.; Wednesday, 7s. 6d.; and on Two Days only, 10s. The Gardens will be in the Grand Season. The Band will play in the Conservatory from 4 to 6 P.M.

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The following Entertainments will be given in the GREAT PAVILION,

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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, BANQUET.

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MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, CONCERT.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, MESSIAH.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, TWELFTH NIGHT.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, CONCERT.

Reserved Seats 10s. and 5s. 6d.

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All orders for Tickets must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount. Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the Secretary, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, Avon, or to the Committee, No. 8, Bond-Street, London.

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A BAZAAR, in aid of the Funds of the Asylum, will be held, at the MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON, on SATURDAY, the 29th, MONDAY, the 5th, TUESDAY, the 6th of JULY NEXT, under the Patronage of

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H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1253.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with that distribution of the year peculiar to this country, which causes most of our public work to be performed in the summer months, the Legislature, after a brief breathing space—hardly needed, by-the-way—is about to take to actual business. The pre-paschal proceedings of the two constitutional Chambers have this Session partaken more than ordinarily of the nature of preliminary flourishes. The Opposition has done much to show that it is able and willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike; and, so far as the immediate situation is concerned, her Majesty's Government are, after having received a few rough shakings, firmly enough planted in office to enable them, if they have luck, to carry on affairs so as to weather the next four months. At this juncture it is not without interest that we contemplate the prospects of Ministers and the possibility of their proving equal to their responsibilities and the demands upon their capabilities.

In referring, with the prophetic vision of a few days, to coming Parliamentary events, the subject which looms largest is clearly the foreign policy of the Government. It is undoubted that the very earliest opportunity will be taken to summon the advisers of the Crown to give information and explanations in this respect, which they have hitherto contrived, upon the whole, to avoid. Allowing that whatever concerns our relations with the contending States of America will be fought out in the courts of law—where, perhaps, the interest, taking a new form, may undergo a process of revival from its present rather torpid condition—it is certain that serious pressure will be put upon the Government with a view to ascertain how this country stands in relation to the other Powers of Europe. Many pungent interpellations will be made; and inquiries will be frequent as to whether England is in a position of security from foreign hostility, and whether our diplomacy, which it is now assumed has been curiously infelicitous, has entered upon a new and more successful phase. It is a certainty that, refusing to receive half information, the Opposition will demand categorically from those Ministers who can speak with authority ample explanations of their political conduct in reference to foreign affairs. They will be called upon to state who are the allies and who the foes of this country; and, above all, whether



THE WAR IN DENMARK: INSIDE KOLDING GATE, FREDERICIA—DANISH SOLDIERS MARCHING OUT TO MEET THE AUSTRIANS.

er not we are drifting into a war. All this, and more, will be paraded on the floors of both houses, in the shape of questions and debates more or less formal; and, so far as we are able to foresee, without any very palpable or satisfactory result to the interpellators. In reply to interrogatories on the 4th or 5th inst., the answer will be prompt and conclusive that a conference on the chief vexed question of foreign policy in which this country is concerned—that with Denmark—will commence its sittings on the 12th; and that being so, that all discussion on the subject will be premature, and all allusions with regard to the past futile and perfunctory. The conference is to be taken as a great act of condonation of all the faults, follies, and blunders of Ministers—supposing them to have an existence—which have surrounded or mingled in this question. The Danish difficulty will thus, no doubt, be tided over the critical period of Parliamentary activity and vigilance which invariably succeeds the recess and refreshment of the Whitsuntidays. To be sure, Poland remains as a subject of impeachment; but, truth to say, we believe that in the minds of the people of this country, and even in those of the political partisans of the Poles, that question is little better than stage ware. Indeed, in this case that the most earnest philo-Polonist cannot demand that an English fleet should give its moral support to the insurgents, or an English contingent be marched upon Warsaw. A direct demand for active and material aid to Poland can only come in the large and responsible shape of war with Russia, on a scale commensurate with the position of the two nations. Parliamentary talk on this subject, therefore, need present but little in no very terrible shape for Ministers, and that not the less because the Polish question in the House of Commons has got into the hands of very able and eloquent, but very young, members, and therefore has assumed rather a *dilettanti* than a practical aspect.

But, best chance of all for the Government, between all more or less ideal questions stands the reality of the Budget. On Thursday night Mr. Gladstone will produce his Budget, and, unless he belie all his financial antecedents, he is likely to occupy it for no inconsiderable time. Assuming, as we do with a certain positiveness, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will base his final scheme on the principles already at disinclination of taxation, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that he will enamaed, as he supposes, his plain, down right facts and figures with fanciful changes of detail which will exhilarate, if not delight, the House of Commons. It is not to be presumed that a finance Minister of genius will be contented with a plan which will meet with such universal approbation that it will pass through the ordeal of Parliamentary criticism *sans peine ni reproche*. In short, we do not exactly scarcely consort with the mobile temperament of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he will not feel that he has done his duty and discharged his official conscience unless he battles his projects at least two days in each week for a month. It will, of course, not direfully grieve Lord Palmerston if in this way Mr. Gladstone become for a while the chief consideration of the House, and so divert the attention of the hostile thoughts and intentions of the Opposition.

Amongst the minor difficulties with which Ministers will have to contend—and, looking practically at the matter, we use the word minor advisedly—are the two little reform bills which have been launched from behind Mount Olympus. It remembered that the Administration is pledged, with most facile indifference, no doubt, but still pledged, to the question of Parliamentary Reform. However it may be assumed that they have received from the people absolutely no mandate in this matter, to be contended that that absolution is plenary. It cannot be taken that the Palmerston-Russell Cabinet has whistled this question down the winds. All that they have really done in this way is that there is no call from the public for any measure on this subject, but when it comes they will answer to the call. What, then, will they do with Mr. Locke King's County Franchise Bill, and Mr. Baines's Borough Franchise measure? These bit-by-bit reformers, if their words, and, still more, their demeanour, are to be credited, mean to press their schemes and to test once more the temper of the House on the question of Parliamentary Reform. They may, on the notion that there is a political reaction in the country, the Conservatives will oppose these bills uncompromisingly, and Ministers may then be supposed to be placed in a dilemma, for by giving way pronounced and unqualified support to their calling together; that it was created ostensibly by Conservative inspiration; that, on such a question as Parliamentary Reform, they cannot be made responsible for its conduct and encouragement; and if that potent minority, which by the simplest of chances may be converted into a majority, should reject the projects of Mr. Locke King and Mr. Baines, they would give all they can, their votes, and refer the members for East Surrey and Leeds to the consolations of that philosophy which is expressed in the phrase—wait and hope.

Upon the whole, if we take on ourselves to venture on a prediction, it is that the Session, which is now reaching its most interesting epoch, will be perturbed and fruitful of animated debates, but that at its termination it will leave the present Administration in office. If we have read the temper of the Opposition aright, it is not their policy to displace the Government just at present; nor does it comport with their plans to bring on a dissolution of Parliament in the early part of the year. They will not seek to disturb Lord Palmerston personally; but they will so work on and worry each one of those of his colleagues who may be supposed to have an ambition to succeed him as to render such a result wellnigh impossible, and, in the event of any attempt to organise a Ministry out of the components of that which exists, apart from its new chief, a resolute effort will be made to destroy and scatter it to the political winds. At present the people out of doors, as the phrase goes, look on this mere game of politics with indifference, and the respective parties with an apathy which may be a little contemptuous; but the world be a bold man who would assert that, if a real crisis in the affairs of the country were to arise, public opinion and the impulse of the national will would be less effectual than it has been of yore, or that any party or any Ministry would be permitted to trifle with the interests, the well-being, or the honour of England.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Opposition in the Corps Législatif have given notice of several amendments to the Budget.

Vice-Admiral Penaud, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean experimental squadron, died at Toulon, aged sixty-four.

Mazzini has been condemned in Paris, "by contumacy," to transportation for alleged participation in the Greco plot. The decision has been pronounced by the Court of Assizes of the Seine.

Baron Lerich, the inventor of gun-cotton, has visited Paris, by invitation of the Emperor, who has conferred upon him the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour, and presented him with a gold snuffbox set with diamonds. Baron Lerich has invented a scheme which promises to effect an important change in artillery practice.

A new Journal for the Ladies, called the Journal des Femmes, by Hippolyte Flandrin, the decorator of so many of the Paris churches in frescos and painter of the wonderful portraits of the Emperor and Prince Napoleon, died last week at Rome.

The Moniteur declares that the Bois de Boulogne attract such crowds of the high society of Paris that the once-famed promenade of Longchamps will soon be known only by name.

Letters from Rochefort to the 19th inst. say from Rennes to that port which was all that was wanted to place Brest in communication with the sea. The Loire is now open to the sea, and the Emperor sent the Emperor's fete day.

About two acres of the forest of Chantilly have been destroyed by a fire, caused, it is supposed, by a lighted match or cigar being thrown under the trees.

The remains of a Roman aqueduct, eight metres in length, have been discovered at Arles, in the Rue de la Calade, by excavators. The aqueduct is supposed to have been made to convey water from the Alpilles, as it is precisely on the spot which was at one time the bed of that river.

A trial of an extraordinary nature has just terminated at Aix, in the Bouches du Rhone, which has excited their greatest interest at some two hundred witnesses. Maurice Roux, the conchman of M. Armand, a gentleman of Aix, was charged with murdering his wife. The catastrophe was found in July last in the woodcutting, lying bound hand and foot, with her throat cut, in a field near the house of Maurice Roux. When sufficiently recovered, though still not able to speak, the letters of the alphabet were shown to her, and she spelled out the name of the murderer's name as that of the person who had attempted to murder her. Roux, who was arrested, was committed to a term of solitary confinement and imprisonment for eight months, and at last brought to trial in the midst of extreme interest throughout the surrounding country, his neighbourhood that it was necessary to call in the proceedings to the more distant Court of Aix. The accusation of Roux was that his master's wife, Madame M. Armand, had told him that she "knew he would teach him to speak ill of his household." But out of six medical men who had been summoned to their opinion as to how the blows might have been inflicted and the cords wound round the hands and feet by the prisoner, only two declared positively against his guilt. Although no motive could be imputed, save, perhaps, a quarrel, with high words and blows on both sides, followed by an attempt to conceal what had occurred, by the murder of the victim, the public took the opposite view; and M. Armand was acquitted on both counts of the charge, and left the court to a scene of hostile harm—in the midst of great excitement. The master and the servant, M. and Mme. Armand, Roux had constituted himself *garde civile* as well as accuser, in order to be able to claim damages for the attempt to murder on the person of his mistress—and the verdict he promised in the former demand. In the case of Mme. M. Armand, a criminal accusation against such "flagrant opposition with the decision of the jury," and the "undignified and unbecoming conduct" of the jurisdiction of the Court, not absolutely bound in its civil jurisdiction by the negative verdict, entertained the demand and finally accorded 20,000f. damages, in the case of Mme. Armand, 5000f. damages.

News from Mexico is to the effect that Juarez had refused to resign, and that the French had achieved no success.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Another attempt to carry Düppel by assault has been repulsed. Early on Saturday morning the Prussians made a general attempt to assault upon the Danish position, and from the accounts received, though some details are not known, it appears that they have failed in coming to the conclusion that the Prussians were foiled. All the various reports agree that the Prussians had been repulsed, and that the losses mutually inflicted were large. Both besiegers and besieged claim to have made prisoners; and the latter assert that they succeeded in repulsing the assailants, but latter assert that they succeeded in recovering and retaining the position from which the former attempted to dislodge them. The fact is, however, that the Prussians, even on their own showing, did not succeed in advancing their outposts beyond the point at which they originally commenced operations; and, if the attack was begun by them, as there is every reason to believe it was, they have failed in their endeavour to drive the Danes over it any have been, signally failed.

The Correspondenz Wolff says that Danish army repots on the affair as follows, by telegram to Copenhagen:—"At three o'clock this morning the Prussians commenced their grand attack on the Düppel. He penetrated between two of our trenches, but was repulsed to his former position with considerable loss. Since then the conflict extended along the whole line. Our ironclad took an effective part in the conflict.

The German account states:—"When the outposts of the Raven brigade had almost completed their intrenchments, the commencement of which was interrupted, the Prussians opened a fire from all their batteries and of the Rolfe Krake, renewed the engagement with varying success. The Prussian troops of the 13th Army Corps engaged using the butt-ends of their muskets as well as the bayonet. Ultimately the Raven Brigade, under the enemy, retired towards the advanced position it occupied in the morning. The Rolfe Krake was driven off, having been struck by four solid shot. The village of East Düppel was set on fire. Fifty-three Danish prisoners were taken. The Prussian Regiment of the Guard lost fourteen killed and fifty-three wounded. The loss of the 18th Regiment has not yet been ascertained."

The *Times* correspondent with the Danes telegraphs an account from Sonderburg. He says:—"This morning, at three o'clock, an attack was made on batteries 6 and on the whole Düppel lines. The Prussians were thrice repulsed. At last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey their officers' command to advance. The Rolfe Krake fired from the Sonderburg Sound on the enemy. The engagement lasted for seven hours. The casualties continue. One hundred Danes are killed and wounded. Twenty-two Prussian prisoners have been taken. Only Danish ingineers were engaged."

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* sends the following telegram from Sonderburg:—"The Prussians attacked the Düppel works at three this morning all along the line. They were completely repulsed, with heavy loss, and many prisoners were taken by the Danes. The Rolfe Krake fired from the Wenning Bund on the Prussian right. Four Danish regiments only were engaged, and about a hundred Danes were killed or wounded. A tremendous bombardment still continues."

The allies have withdrawn from before Frederica. On the 23rd ult. a despatch from the commander of the place to the Government at Copenhagen announced that the Austrians had left, on the previous day, abandoned their position before the town.

The King of Denmark has visited the troops at Sonderburg and Düppel. The *Times*' correspondent writes of Christian IX. as follows:—"In the elementary art of Kingcraft, those which belong to the minor morals of his station, he is perfectly at home. Face to his subjects who come within the reach of his fascination, I should think, will not easily be met with the King's dignity, or the King's reserve. The *Daily News* correspondent is equally eulogistic. He writes that the King "has a fine, soldierly bearing, a tall, handsome ride, it is said, from a bursting shell; and then, with his usual kindness of heart, he had it sent home to the King of Copenhagen. Such attention to the wounded soldiers is keenly felt by their comrades, and the King's visit will fully confirm the high terms in which he is spoken of. His manners are discussed pretty freely; rulers suspected of weakness are often severe critics, and the commander-in-chief knows exactly what he is fighting for. A thorough gentleman, as is his Majesty of Denmark, will never desert the cause which he has sworn to defend. 'I will not be driven from my kingdom,' is reported to have said, 'and the Ministers dare not betray us.'"

The Danish Diet has rejected the proffered services of the Irish Cent Gardes.

The Danish Privy Council, or Assembly for Denmark Proper, has closed its sittings. The Speech from the Throne declared that Denmark was ready to do everything that could fairly conduce to peace, but that the enemy must know how distant the time is when she could be compelled to submit to dishonourable terms.

The Danish Government has drawn up and communicated to its diplomatic agents in foreign countries a history of the proceedings of the two great Powers in the late conflict. It points out that previously to the invasion public order and tranquillity prevailed throughout the Duchies. It says that the object of the Austrian and Prussian forces revolutionary movements immediately broke out, instigated and supported by the Governments of Berlin and Vienna. Although the Prussians and Austrians, in one instance alone, made a pretence of appealing to the Confederation, the many other steps they countenanced them by not permitting the loyal population to make counter-demonstrations. The Danish Government accepted the Allies with countenancing or permitting the expulsion of all the officials who remained faithful to their oaths to the King, and concludes by having for their object the total abrogation of the King of Denmark's authority.

Prussian engineer officers of high rank have arrived at Rendsburg, in order to survey and select grounds for the erection of a new line of fortifications.

The Deputies of the Holstein Estates will meet at Kiel on Tuesday next. They are summoned by order of Professor Hans Ludwig Andreas Hurr Reincke, Pastors Versmann and Schrader.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed on the 15th December will begin in London on the 12th inst, on the basis of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy. The Danish Government has given notice to recognise that the sovereignty of the duchies belongs to Christian IX.; and is the only quarter to make to the connection between one part of his dominions and the other.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The committee appointed by the Norwegian Storthing to report on the King's application for a vote of money to defray the expense of armaments, and for authority to employ, in case of need, the Norwegian army beyond the frontiers of Denmark, has unanimously recommended that the application shall be granted.

The Swedish Government state that orders have been issued for the immediate fitting out of the Carl Johann, screw-ship of the line, and the frigates Bellona, Svea and Aldemar.

The Royal Life Guards and one battalion of each regiment have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

RUSSIA.

The Government has published an Imperial decree abolishing the compulsory sale of serfs belonging to Russian nobles on their marriage with foreigners. The consent of the Emperor to such marriages is rendered unnecessary; and the Governor of Livonia is assigned the command of the military division of the Mississippi, embracing the department of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas. Major-General M'Pherson is assigned to the command of the department and army of the Tennessee. In which command they participate in General Grant's movements. President expresses his thanks and approbation "for the able and zealous manner in which the officers and troops composing the late expedition have been performed."

The receipt of such a strong impression on both sides that General Grant is about to inaugurate a vigorous campaign in Virginia; and the Confederates are said to be concentrating an army of observation in North Carolina to watch the southern part of James River, in which direction they anticipate the Northern regiment will appear.

The Federals are concerting expeditions against Shreveport, Louisiana, and the Trans-Mississippi region.

General Sherman, who had gone to New Orleans to consult with General Banks, has arrived at Memphis to assume his new command. General Sherman was said to have done immense damage to Chief Federate property in his late raid—to have destroyed 150 miles of railway and to have driven the negroes who chose to go to Vicksburg; but we are told anything respecting the losses sustained by him.

Firing in still heard in Charleston, but no more casualties are reported.

President Lincoln has called for 200,000 more men, to be raised by the 15th inst.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill authorising the sale of the surplus gold in the Treasury.

General M'Clellan and General Fremont had both been nominated for the presidency by meetings held in New York.

Arkansas has elected an anti-slavery Legislature.

The Free-State Government has been publicly inaugurated at New Orleans with imposing ceremonies. The wife of General Banks officiated in the lady. At the banquet a great public demonstration of sympathy was made.

President Davis, the *Times* New York correspondent telegraphs, has appointed the 10th inst. as a day of fasting and prayer.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Kentucky, having for its object the secession of that State to the Southern Confederacy.

The Federal Judge has decided that the English bounty Saxon was illegally seized at Angra Pequena, on the South African coast: but we have yet to learn the result of the inquiry into the homicide of her mate by one of the Vanderbilt's officers.

The steamer Mary Ann was captured by the Grand Gulf, off Wilmington, on the 6th ult. The sloop Two Brothers was captured on Feb. 16, off Indian Inlet. On the 27th of February the sloop Miss was captured; on the 29th the schooner Rebel, and on the 8th ult. the sloop Ann Eliza.

The Navy Department of the United States have advertised for tenders for sailing line-of-battle ships Ohio, Wabash, Minnesota, Columbus, the frigates Cumberland, Congress, Merrimac, Raritan, and Columbia, and the steamer Whitehall, which have been sunk during the rebellion.

A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, under the Treaty of 1846.

JAPAN.

A fire which lately took place at Osaca has destroy ed a portion of the city about five miles in circumference. Fires have also occurred at Kanagawa and at the Japanese capital, Yedo.

The Prussian treaty has been ratified by Baron de Rehfues and the Japanese Minister Tamanu Bip-No-Kami. The Swiss have made a treaty which was to take effect from the 3rd of February, on which day it was to have been signed at Yedo.

The French and American Ministers have succeeded in obtaining a reduction of the duty upon various articles.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A landslip took place a few days since near Weymouth, by which about seven acres of land fell into the sea.

Professor Pillichody died at his house, 3, Newfields-row, Edinburgh, on Sunday morning, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

Colonel Strange has been elected without opposition for the county of Armagh in the room of Mr. Close, recently resigned his seat.

The last remaining of the County Shipwreck Associations—namely, that in Lincolnshire—has ceased to exist, itself to be National Life-boat Institution.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Portsmouth and from the Board of Commerce at the close of this present session.

The *Durham Chronicle* announces the death of Mrs. Taylor, at Stanhope, at the advanced age of 104 years. She has left an unmarried daughter residing with her.

The Inverness-shire Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Mr. Baillie, Kinmylies, were inspected on the 21st of June and proceed to Fort George. The recruits will muster on the 20th of May.

Last week, at Dundee, a ward, in the High School, where twenty pairs of Witney blankets were given to the poor by Mrs. Hoddinbun Williamson from the proceeds of an entertainment given for charitable purposes.

The East Kent Militia, under the command of Colonel Brenkan, is ordered to assemble at Canterbury on the 21st inst. for twenty-one days' drill, and the recruits to be under quarter-instruction days previous to that date for instruction under the Adjutant.

Mr. Thomas Edward Chitty, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Queen's Counsel in the room of Mr. Overend, in addition to Rainey Garvey (son of the late Baron Garvey, and brother of the Recorder of London), who also received his Patent.

The death of Viscount Sidmouth, at his seat at Abbey, yesterday week, was announced by Baron Martin on the opening of Court in the House of Lords by his eldest surviving son, the Hon. William Wells Addington, M.P.

Notwithstanding the severe weather, swallows have appeared on the banks of the Thames near Old Windsor. Numerous nests of the same eighteen days before Christmas. A nightingale has also been heard this morning early at Maidenhead, near Cookham.

A boiler exploded one night last week at the Denby ironworks, near Derby, when a person, named Wm. Orrell, a man of the distance of 400 yards. One man was killed; another, it is feared, fatally injured; and a third was seriously scalded and bruised.

There is a prospect of a revolution in the Isle of Man, the Legislative body of which, consisting of the Governor, known as the Lieut.-Governor, has sentenced Mr. Brown, proprietor of the *Isle of Man Times*, to imprisonment for the term of one calendar month.

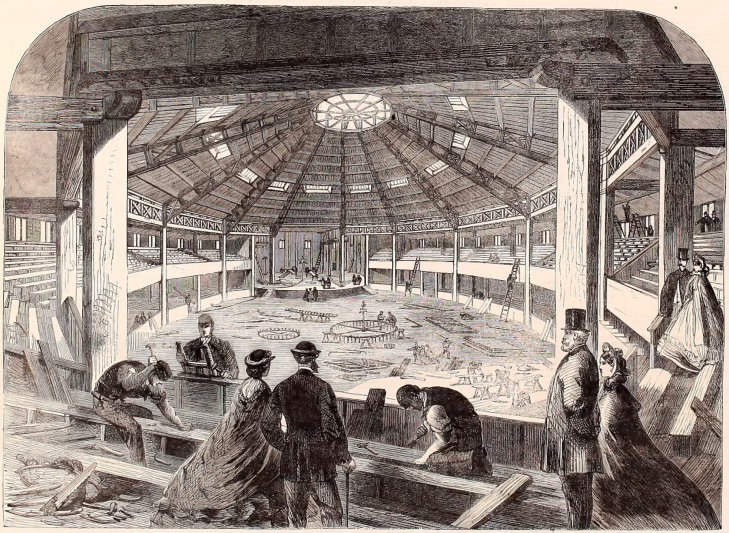
A shipwreck took place near Castletown, in the Isle of Man, on Saturday last. A schooner struck on Port Iron, about five miles of Castletown, and all hands on board were saved by the crew of the Port Iron lifeboat, who saw the schooner had foundered with all hands on board.

The Queen's Bench Division, which has been fruitful a theme of controversy in connection with the affairs of the Northumberland District Bank, have at length been disposed of. The Vice-Chancellor has left the purchaser being a company chiefly consisting of creditors of the bank.

The foundation-stone of the new Medical School of Medicine was laid on Monday afternoon by the Lord Lieutenant. The building is to stand on North Brunswick-terrace, and is the result of the purchase of the ground and the erection being paid out of a fund bequeathed for that purpose by the late Surgeon Campbell, the interest of which for years will bear. The foundation-stone was laid in the presence of nearly all the university members of the medical profession resident in Belfast and the townsfolk generally



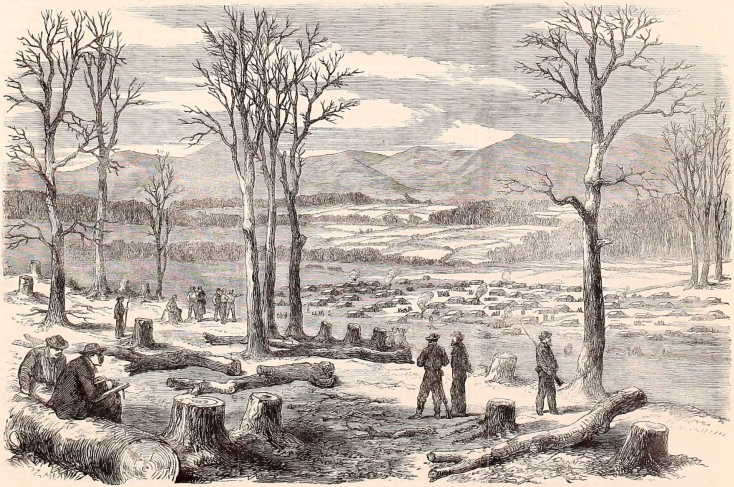
THE SHAKSPEARE PAVILION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.



INTERIOR OF THE SHAKSPEARE PAVILION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



NIGHT ATTACK OF THE KENT ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS IN ORE CREEK, NEAR FAVERSHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: WINTER QUARTERS OF THE LEFT WING OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY ON THE RAPIDAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

VOLUNTEER NIGHT ATTACK AT FAVERSHAM.

We have engraved a Sketch, by our own Artist, of the rehearsal of a night attack and defence by two parties of the Kent Artillery Volunteers, with the assistance of three ships' launches armed with 6-pounders lent by the naval authorities at Sheerness. This novel performance was contrived by Captain Weston, the Adjutant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gladdish, the commander of the Kent Artillery Brigade, at took place at Faversham, on the evening of Saturday, March 19. Being intended less for a public exhibition than for experimental lesson, it was limited to a small portion of the volunteer force, and no special arrangements were made for the conveyance of spectators from London. The defending party was stationed before nightfall in the private grounds of Major Hall, at Davington, about three miles from the town. They took up their position in the fields near the village of Ore, close to the water of Ore creek, where they had a battery of two 6-pounder guns and some works which they had thrown up in an intrenched and palisaded space, with one bastion looking towards the sea. Major Hall, Captain Crookes, and Lieutenant Shepherd were here in command. On the other side Captain Harper, in the boats of the attacking squadron, which represented gun-boats on this occasion, brought the 13th Kent Artillery Corps to force a landing; Lieutenant Bell, R.N., being in command of the boats. On arriving at Ore creek they began to exchange shots with the battery, and presently the assailants landed, as shown in our Engraving. They are just passing over a substantial wooden bridge, ment which divides the fields or marshes from the creek. The defenders (not seen in the Engraving) are making a sortie on our right hand. We will quote, from the spirited account in the *Daily News*, the further particulars of this affair:—"Some skirmishing took place on the beach as the landing party advances and divides itself into two bodies, one proceeding in loose order under the sea-wall to attack the right flank of the battery, while the other charges it in front. More firing from gunboats to assist invaders, more return shots from battery to repel the attack; and we descend the "wall," and retrace our steps to the battery. We find last been taken. A solitary sentinel remains in battery. The wall is nearly four-pounder, but the place is otherwise deserted, save by a few inquisitive sightseers, who pat, and smell, and watch the fuse of the gun. In another part of the enemy, who are pursuing its late defenders up to Woolwright's Farm. During the retreat the defending force has formed into volley by sections, while their pursuers, in their eagerness for victory, fire independently and with rapidity, as directed by regulated battery. At the farmhouse just mentioned the Faversham party make a stand, until driven out, when they fall back upon the position of attack at a masked battery, from which they, in their turn, spread discomfiture and dismay. They have been, apparently, lying in wait for the enemy in battery. The enemy, who had marched through a pitch-dark night, some eight or nine miles, are tired,

and doves in the castle grounds. Prince Philip of Wirtemberg, attended by Baron von Gultenberg, arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Royal dinner-party included the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Prince Helena, Prince Philip of Wirtemberg, Lord and Lady Taunton, Admiral Sir George Seymour and Lady Seymour, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the Queen and the Royal visitors. In consequence of the death of the Landgravine of Hesse, grandmother of the Princess of Wales, the Princess did not join the Royal dinner-party. Count Lavradio, and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell and Mrs. Cardwell, left the castle for London.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur, walked in the castle grounds.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Countess of Errol (Lady Augusta Stanley), Lord C. Fitzroy, Col. H. Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, took an airing. The Queen travelled by special train to the Harrow-ddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, and proceeded thence to South Kensington and to the former site of the International Exhibition Gardens. Her Majesty arrived at eleven o'clock, and was received by Sir Wentworth Dilke, Bart., Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., and the Council and officers of the Royal Horticultural Society. Her Majesty spent an hour inspecting the flowers and plants. Her Majesty received a most cordial welcome, and was frequently recognised by the crowd of the 1st Middlesex (Volunteer) Regiment playing "God Save the Queen" upon her Majesty's departure. The Royal party comprised the Countess of Elgin with a visit, returning to Windsor Castle in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur visited Victoria Park, Bethnal Green, Prince Arthur, attended by Major Teesdale, left the castle for London Bridge, and Prince Philip of Wirtemberg left the castle for London.

On Thursday the Bishop of Cashel, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Princess Mary arrived at the castle. Their Royal Highnesses left the castle on Friday for the Cottage, Esher.

The Queen and the Royal family have again taken to their driving exercise in the grounds adjacent to the castle.

The Queen of the Belgians arrived at the castle minutely inspected Mr. Whitworth's one-pounder mountain gun and carriage, and also his large three-hundred pounder for the purpose of testing the wooden plug which he has lately invented.

Prebendary Owen has, during the week, had the honour of delivering before the Queen and the Royal family the first of a course of four lectures on sacred history.

The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Royal family have honoured Mr. Charles Thomas with settings for his picture of the Prince of Wales's Marriage.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting to the Princess Alexandra. Colonel Seymour, C.B., have succeeded Lord Talbot de Malahide and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, returned to Marlborough House on Wednesday from Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Dr. Holman. The Prince and Princess had the honour to pay a visit on passing through Paris on the Great Western Railway, arriving at Paddington at eleven o'clock. The Prince afterwards left Paddington by the 11.30 express train for the Clarendon Hotel. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Princess is in good health, and Prince Albert Victor, who has been recently vaccinated, is also doing well. The Prince and Princess were expected to leave Marlborough House (yesterday) for Sandringham, Norfolk, on Thursday. The Princess will remain there the course of the season, and the Prince will hold three Levées on behalf of the Queen.

The Prince and Princess have presented the Countess of Macclesfield with a splendid bracelet, in remembrance of her ladyship's kind act and ready assistance rendered to the Princess on the occasion when her Majesty has also presented Lady Macclesfield with a handsome souvenir of the late visit of the Princess of Wales to Ireland, as a respected Countess, to mark the auspicious circumstance.

Mr. Henry Cole has had the honour of receiving from the Prince for his picture of the landing at Gravesend; and Mr. H. Weigall has been honoured by a sitting from the Princess for a full-length portrait.

Mr. Henry Farnham, Lieutenant of the Knights of the Betrayal, has been submitted to the inspection of the Prince.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred remains at Holyrood Palace. On Good Friday the Prince, attended by Major Cowell, left Edinburgh by the 4 p.m. express-train on the North British Railway, en route for Alnwick, in Northumberland, and arrived at the station at Floors Castle.

On Saturday last the Prince, with the Duke of Roxburghe and the Marquis of Bowmont, enjoyed a day's fishing in Floors Water. His Royal Highness returned to Holyrood Palace. His Royal Highness left on Monday for Belfast, and returned to Edinburgh.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service. The Rev. Mr. Smith officiated.

On Monday the Prince returned to Holyrood Palace. His Royal Highness had a dinner-party in the evening.

On Tuesday the Prince honoured the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate with his presence at dinner at his house in Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France has returned to Albert-gate House from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer have left Grosvenor-gate for New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Duchess of Cleveland has left Battle Abbey for Dowsham Hall, Norfolk.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort has left town for Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough.

The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Gwendaline St. Maur left the Vyne for Cowdray, Sussex, on the departure of the Duke for Paris, for a week or ten days.

Marquis Camden and the Ladies Pratt have returned to town from the Wilderness, Seven Oaks.

Earl and Countess Jermyn have left St. Jamess-square on a visit to Lord and Lady Forester at Willey Park, Shropshire.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield have left town on a visit to the Marquis of Abercorn at Beechwood, Hertfordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Caledon and family have arrived at their residence in Hill-street for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough left town on Saturday last for their seat, Bessborough House, Kilkenny.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Craven, at Combe Abbey, near Coventry.

Countess De Grey has left town to join his Lordship and family at Studley Park, Ripon.

The Earl of Rosebery has left town on a tour in Italy.

The Earl of Harrowby has left Grosvenor-square for Norton House, Gloucestershire.

The Earl of Ellenborough has returned to his residence in Eaton-square from Southam House, Cheltenham.

The Earl of Fife left town on Saturday last for a visit to Lady Louisa Brooke, at Aston Park.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to Cambridge House on Monday, from Broadlands, Hampshire.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., has left town for Fenkins Park.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived in town from Dalmeny.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has taken 40, Belgrave-square, for the season.

The Bishop of Exeter will hold his next ordination in Exeter Cathedral on Trinity Sunday.

It is proposed to establish a chair of Celtic literature in the University of Glasgow.

A public subscription is being made in Yorkshire to erect a window to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Wightman in York Minster.

A window in the south transept of the parish church of Ramsbottom, Lancashire, has been filled with stained glass, at the cost of the Rector, the Rev. Basil Berridge.

The new church of St. Andrew, Church of St. Andrew, Romford, has lately been enriched by a painted east window, the gift of Mrs. George Cooper, in memory of her husband.

The Rev. J. Davey, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, late Second Master of King Edward VI. School, Retford, has been appointed to the head-mastership of Bromsgrove Grammar School.

The old parish church at Fonthill Gifford, Wilts, near the celebrated abbey tower, which has been recently restored, by order of the Westminster has undertaken the cost of the work, which is estimated at between £1000 and £1500.

The Bishop of Ely was consecrated on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey. The officiating Bishops were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Worcester and St. David's. The Dean of Westminster also took part in the ceremony.

Six stained-glass windows have recently been placed in the nave of the parish church of Newport, Essex, which have been presented by R. G. Windus, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex; the sixth being the gift of the Rector, the Rev. R. Bagot Chester.

The Sunday Evening Services in the nave of Westminster Abbey will commence to-morrow. The following are the preachers for the month:—April 10, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke; April 17, the Very Rev. Hugh Stowell; April 24, the Rev. R. Woodford, Vicar of Rochdale; May 1, the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

A public meeting is to be held at Cambridge, on the 8th inst., for the purpose of taking steps to establish a Working Men's Institute in connection with St. Nicolas' College, Lancing. The Vice-Chancellor is to be in the chair, and the Bishop of Chichester, the founder of the institution, are expected to take part in the meeting.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, Rector of Langar, near Ongar, Essex, has been removed, after considerable alterations in the chancel. The work consists of a new chancel-floor, laid with encaustic tiles, new oak stalls, panelled back, and a new timber roof, the cost of which has been defrayed by the Rector, the Rev. T. W. Oliver.

The Bishop of Oxford is to lay the first stone of the new English church at Brussels on the morning of April 19. The church is to be built of Autwerp bricks, is to accommodate about 700 people, and is to have a tower and spire 200 feet high. The architect is Mr. Street, a son of the Avenue de la Toison Or.

A beautiful east window, at a cost of £1000, has been placed in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, in memory of the late Rev. Thomas Hind, Vicar of St. Mary's. The window having been placed by the Queen, the following reply was received by the Vicar, the Rev. Frederick Brooke:—"Windsor Castle, March 29, 1864.—Sir,—I have had the honour to submit before her Majesty the Queen the description and design of the memorial window to the late Rev. Thomas Hind, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham. Her Majesty has been much gratified by this mark of respect and admiration of the late Vicar, expressed by his parishioners.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C. B. Phipps."

The Bishop of London has appointed the following clergy to be Rural Deans, and has assigned to each his district:—Archdeaconry of Middlesex—Hackney, Rural Dean, the Rev. Thomas Hill, from April 1.—Sunday, 3, the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, Head Master of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—Monday, 4, the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Stanhope, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—Tuesday, 5, the Rev. Thomas Scott, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—Sunday Evening Services, at 8, in St. Paul's Cathedral.—Sunday, 3, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; April 10, the Rev. Portock of the Chapter House, Westminster; April 17, the Rev. the Hon. R. H. Liddell, Student of Christ Church, Oxford; 24, the Rev. W. M. Murray, D.D., Rector of Bromley, Middlesex.

The Bishop of Lichfield has issued an appeal to his diocese on the subject of the Church Extension Fund. The fund, since the date of its subscription with £1000, gives the following summary of the work done:—Since 1841 there have been 74 new churches built, and 74 churches built, 174 restored, and 8 temporary ones, furnishing an aggregate of 72,241 additional sittings. Of these 39,000 are free sittings. Of the new churches 19 have had their endowments augmented, and 104 parsonage-houses have been built. The total amount of money raised for these purposes has been £1,000,000. The additional requisite needs of the diocese are said to be—77 new churches, 45 to be enlarged, 77 new parsonage-houses, 4 new endowments, 3 new rural districts, and additions to the endowments of 102 livings of under £100 per annum, and of 100 of £100.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. A. R. Webster, Rector of Bainton, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough.—The Rev. W. F. Block to Hawkchurch, Warrington; Rev. B. D. Bowling to Preen Manors, Salop.—The Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Stanhope, to Yatton Keynell, Vicarage: Rev. R. A. Bathurst to Brockworth, Perpetual Curacy.—The Rev. Thomas Hugo, Rector of Langar, Notts, to Bainton, Yorks: Rev. M. Kerry to St. John, Bristol: Rev. R. M. Price to Filkins, Curacies: Rev. J. S. Bowden to Ashton-under-Lyne: Rev. J. Bell to Bolton-le-Moors, Incumbencies: Rev. R. Gibbs to Cheltenham, Lectureship.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—On Saturday last the congregation of St. Mark's Church, Kennington, Surrey, presented the Rev. Thomas Hill, M.A., their late Vicar, with a handsome testimonial of plate. Hitherto, with a street dessert service and salver, together with an illuminated address, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Hill's late flock, as a token of their esteem, as they leave, as they say, "a field of labour in which you have been the instrument under God of ministering Christian Comfort, after a residence thirty-five years in the district of Kennington." The testimonial, which is of massive silver, was presented the Rev. C. J. Martyn, M.A., with a portrait of his father, the Rev. Thomas Martyn, B.D., F.R.S., Rector of Kelshall, on Monday a handsome Louis Quatorze timepiece in gilt and porcelain, together with a purse containing £100, was presented to the Rev. Mr. Kaskin, Birmingham. At the same time an exquisitely inlaid workstand, contributed for by the ladies, was presented to Mrs. Kaskin, wife of Mr. Kaskin. The event giving rise to these presentations is the resignation by the Rev. Mr. Kaskin of the curacy of St. Bartholomew's, Birmingham, in order that he may be living in the north and to the office of Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon. On Tuesday the Rev. Thomas Hill, late Vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington, was presented with a purse containing £100, a handsome silver salver, a pair of candlesticks, a handsome drawing-room clock, and an address from the parishioners of St. Mark's, Kennington, on leaving the parish. The Curate of Spennithorne—a handsome edition of "The Parables of Our Lord," in a handsome Oxford binding, from the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, M.A., the Rev. Richard E. Craig, incumbent of the Martineers' Church, Hull—a set of watercolour exercises, through the kindness of Mr. Lowes Dalby, to the Rev. Mr. Dresching-gown, from his churchwardens and a few friends, on Easter Day.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—A meeting of the Council of gentlemen favourable to the establishment of an association for the better endowment of the University of Edinburgh was held on Monday, in the presidency of the Lord Provost, the attendance included the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Ivory, Lord Neaves, Dr. David Laing, Dr. Balfour, Professor Bell, Dr. Baxter, Sir G. Home, Professor Christison, &c. Dr. John Hutt (brother of the late Sir William Hutt) read a letter from Sir William Hutt, intimating that an association for the following objects:—1, the foundation of scholarships or bursaries for the encouragement of students of limited means; 2, the endowment of additional chairs; 3, the improvement of the buildings; and the foundation of new professorships. Of the two objects, the former was the more urgent, although the latter was also of great importance to the University. There was not so much occasion to make further provision for bursaries for undergraduates, as the University possessed several exhibitions in the faculty of arts, and seven in theology; and several county clubs now springing up were likely to provide bursaries for students in their respective districts. Lord of Schahampton or fellowships; to the augmentation, where necessary, of the incomes of the Professors; to the improvement of the buildings; and to the character tending to promote the efficiency of the University as a seat of learning." Another meeting is expected to be held, when action should be taken.

The Iceman steam-ship City of New York, from New York, on the 19th ult., struck on Diant's Rock on entering Queenstown Harbour on Tuesday morning. She is likely to become a total wreck, the rock having passed right bottom under the starboard bunker opposite the mainmast. The passengers, specie, mails, and much of the cargo have been saved.

At Vienna, a young Countess, only seventeen years of age, niece of one of the highest State officials, has shot herself through the body. In a letter found on the bed a letter from her lover, a Count, in which the circumstances would not allow him to fulfil his promise to marry her, and which therefore released him, is given as the reason which she adopted for recovery.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The citizens of the Ward of Bassishaw have elected Mr. David Henry Rose, haberdasher, to be an Alderman, in the place of Mr. E. Conder.

A meeting was held yesterday week on Blackheath to express sympathy with Poland. The chair was taken by Mr. Edmund Beales, Q.C. Names of 6000 persons were present. Various resolutions were passed declaring that intervention on behalf of the Poles was the duty of our Government.

Messrs. Peto and Betts are intend to commence the long line from the Farringdon-road station of the Metropolitan line of railway to Smithfield on Monday next. Upwards of 1000 hands will be put in motion with the Finsbury extension line.

The annual Easter dinner at the Mansion House took place on Monday night in the Egyptian Hall. It was a brilliant affair. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Strathnairn, Sir Frederick Smith and other noblemen, together with several members of Parliament, were among the guests of the evening. The Lord Mayor's health, the Lord Mayor's health, after dinner the Lady Mayoress held a reception.

The opening of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club took place on Thursday week. Above six yachts rendezvoused at Blackwall Pier at 11 a.m., and, after a short time, the commodore, arrived at Blackwall pier. Dinner was on the table at six o'clock, and thirty gentlemen sat down. Mr. B. Hewitt, the commodore, presided, being backed by Lord Alfred Paget, the treasurer. A pleasant evening was spent.

The Registrar-General's return contained the Bethnal-green grandmas and Dr. Moore with the conclusion at which they have arrived upon the reports of Inspectors Lankester and Farnall, who conducted inquiries into charges made by the guardians against Dr. Moore. Some of the charges they could not be taken proved, others they say are proved, and they censure Dr. Moore. Upon the whole, they come to the conclusion that he had better resign his appointment, and that the union should reorganise.

Last week the births of 1607 children (974 boys and 923 girls) were registered in London, in the week corresponding week in the last 1851-61 the average number (corrected) is 2861.—The deaths registered in London last week were 1,176. The average number for the corresponding week of ten previous years, 1854-63, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,347. Epidemic diseases caused fewer cases; measles, scarlatina exhibits an increase, in forty-four; scarlatina in thirty-seven; diphtheria in twenty-three; croup in eleven; and hooping-cough in seven. The number of deaths referred to phthisis is 158; to bronchitis 102, which in nearly the same proportion as in the last week. Diseases of the nervous system, the two evils of whom were respectively ninety-six and ninety-seven years of age.

Meetings of the Civil Service and trades unions' executive committees, who have interested themselves to give a welcome to Garibaldi, were held on Thursday. It was agreed that Garibaldi would leave Southampton on Friday, April 15; visit Southampton on his way, where he would be entertained by the Mayor and Corporation; arrive at Nine Elms Station, London, the morning of Saturday, April 16; arriving there, it was proposed to have a procession to the Crystal Palace, where it is proposed to have a banquet given to Sir Sidney Smith, in March last. The Committee have to be asked to allow the volunteer rifles to line the route. The reception and testimonial committees will meet at the Mansion House, Thursday next, to be held.—Mr. S. Morley is the chairman of the committee, and Messrs. J. Richardson and Co. are the secretaries. A member of the District of Camden Council has given notice of a motion for the presentation of the freedom of the borough to Garibaldi.

A show of flowers was held at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Wednesday. There was present, and as her Majesty's visit was of a semi-public character it excited great interest, and a considerable crowd of the public had taste installed. The Queen looked remarkably well. The show was announced as an exhibition of cut flowers and miscellaneous articles. The assertion hardly seems a trifle obstinate this year, the show was extended to other flowering plants, and consisted mainly, indeed, of the latter. Azaleas, rhododendrons, and the like filled the valley, and rhizomatic. Those products of spring culture were arranged in the conservatory, and the cut flowers were in the tent. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Alexandra went to the flowers and plants the more of the morning, and, a change of wind having taken place towards the afternoon, the air was very cold, and the tent was deserted. Her Majesty, after inspecting the show made their way to the grand conservatory, where the Royal party lunched, and the Royal Engineers played a selection of music. All things considered, and despite of weather influences, the show almost equalled those of the past year.

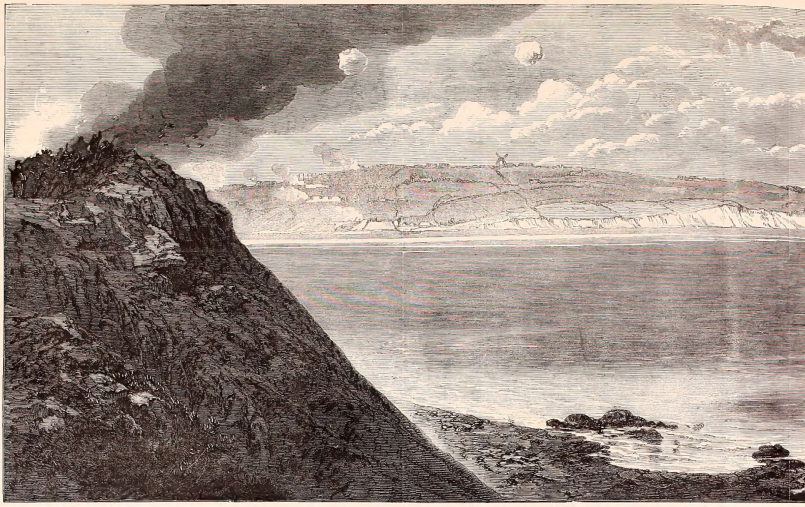
The nineteenth anniversary festival of the friends of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was celebrated on Thursday night at the Freemasons' Tavern, by a numerous company of gentlemen connected with the drama and literature, presided over by Mr. Charles Dickens, the trustee. This society, which aims at affording relief to the sick and disabled actor, or actress, and to the widow, orphan, and to the temporarily distressed members of the "sock and buskin," is the youngest but one of the five societies which have been established for the benefit of the professors of the histrionic art. The operations of this society during the past year were marked by the increase of the number of annuitants from twenty-seven to thirty-two, and by the increase of the annuities from £31 to £40 each. The payment to annuitants, in accordance with the rule which limits the annuity to £40 per annum, amounted to £1280, while £60 refunded to members who have claimed a return of their subscriptions. The Benefit Fund, which is regarding the usual loyal toasts, took occasion to mention that her Majesty had contributed her annual donation of £50, and that the Prince of Wales had consented to become the patron of the institution—announcements which were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Benefit Fund, which is the special speech in advocacy of the claims of the drama and its professors to the support of the public, was in no case on the night of the festival—namely, the incontestable benefit of an elevated drama and the meritorious character of the actor's profession. The report, which was read by the secretary, stated that the finances of the society remained in an encouraging condition, the receipts having reached £1,000, while the subscriptions from members during the past year amounted to £272. Further donations to the funds were needed, as notice had been given of five more claimants to the benefits afforded by the institution, and there would have to provide for twenty-six decayed actors and actresses whose providence and carefulness had given them a claim to permanent support. The result of the night's meeting by the chairman and by the treasurer was a liberal addition to the funds.

LAW AND POLICE.—The trustees of the late Mr. Dale, deceased, left a will, whereby she gave £20,000 (but by a codicil the sum was reduced to £10,000) to the trustees of the Royal Institution for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The trustees of the Society were empowered by the will to establish and maintain a hospital or hospitals, dispensary or slaughter-houses in the neighborhood of London and Westminster, away from the more populated places, for the relief and protection from cruelty of the animals taken to be slaughtered. The residuary legatees, having contended that the gift was void, and that the money should revert to them, the case came before the Chancery, where counsel for the society urged that the money was given for the purpose of erecting and maintaining suitable buildings, but it might be applied towards the maintenance and management of the buildings when erected and existing. The gift would not, therefore, be void by mortmain. The Vice-Chancellor Wood said he did not think the money should be considered to have been given for the erection of buildings merely, but that the money was given to the society in order that they might apply it in the best manner they might consider for the purposes of the institution. A decree directing the legacy of £10,000, therefore, must be paid over to the society.

Considerable excitement in the police courts prevailing some days since in consequence of the arrest of a gentleman in a fit of insanity in the precincts of Bread. A City bookseller, not unlike, in his way, to Mr. Murdstone, in "David Copperfield," who, considering that it would be paid to the publishers of the "Times" for the advertisement, and, moreover, that the books were charged at exorbitant prices, and had never been delivered, had, in the most business-like manner, declined to engage a packet of the books and engaging a sum of money which had been charged for carriage.

SUPPOSED FOUNDERING OF AN ITALIAN FRIGATE, AND LOSS OF FOUR HUNDRED LIVES.—The ship Star of the West, on her passage to New York, left on the 19th ult. Gibraltar, and on the following day passed the frigate all night, but the weather was usual and favourable. On the 21st ult. it was reported that the frigate was the Re Galantuomo, an ironclad, bound to New York for the Italian Government. We spoke to the Captain Watson, of the ship Star of the West:—"On the 7th of March the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo left Spezia for New York. She had on board four p.m., with mainstaysail gone and colours in mainstaysail, as if they wished to speak a ship. At five p.m. the frigate overhauled by the Star of the West, sixteen miles off. We were about to accompany her to the nearest port, when the weather became very bad, and the frigate, being in sight, we said we would not accompany her to the nearest port, "We have 600." We promised to remain by the frigate through the night, and to accompany her to Gibraltar, and kept by her all night p.m. we fired a rocket, which was responded to by another from the frigate, and we then have to about two miles to the windward. At nine p.m. fired a blue light, which was answered by one from the frigate, the two ships being then in about the same positions. At ten p.m. fired a rocket and a blue light, but received no reply; and again, at eleven p.m., another blue light and rocket were fired, but no reply was made to either. We then stood on and remained there three miles. Here to and by until daylight, and again ran to the spot, but the lookout at the masthead could see nothing of the frigate. At six a.m. hoisted by the wind, supposing the frigate had kept before the wind. Shortly after nine a.m. it commenced blowing a strong breeze from N.N.W., with heavy squalls and rain, but saw nothing more was to be seen of the frigate." A British, a French, a Russian, and two American vessels of war have sailed in search of the Italian war-frigate Re Galantuomo.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DE

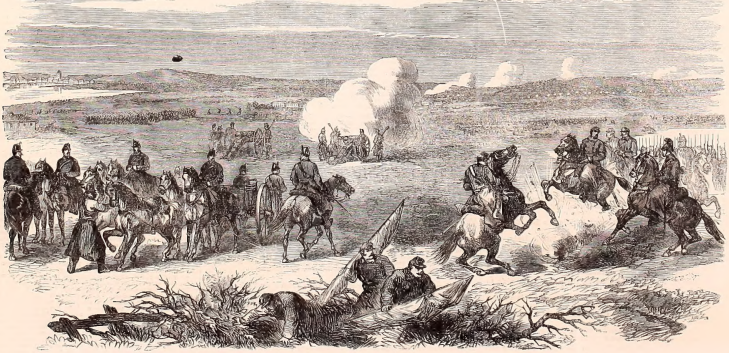


GENERAL VIEW OF THE DUPPEL

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

THE SIEGE OF FREDERICIA.

The Engraving on our front page, from a sketch just sent us by Mr. Nielsen, a Danish engineer at Fredericia, represents the Danish troops marching out from the western gate of that town—the Kolding Gate—on the 8th of March, to check the advance of the Austrians at Vejle. A sketch and brief account of the conflict, which took place at Vejle on the afternoon of that day, appeared in our last week's Number. Although the Austro-Prussians have, at least for a time, withdrawn from the siege of Fredericia, some notice may here be taken of the position and defences of the place. Beyond the western fortifications, outside the Kolding Gate, the villages of Erritsö and Skovstrup, about two miles from the nearest bastions of Fredericia, were last week occupied by the Austrians; but in the low marsh lands between those villages and the town the Danes had contrived, by damming up a stream which runs across, to improvise a kind of moat, 1000 ft. in width, above an English mile in length, and too deep, as well as running with too strong a current, for either horse or foot to cross it. The landward fortifications of Fredericia extend in a semicircular curve from north-east to south-west; while the south-east side and the south side of the town—each about two thirds of an English mile—are built close to the waters of the Little Belt; and the batteries of the citadel or castle, at the angle



A SKIRMISH NEAR FREDERICIA.

DENMARK. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FFEL REDOUBTS AND SONDERBURG.

where these two sides meet, command the navigation of that narrow strait. The *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Gallenga, says that the land-ward bastions are "masses of earth with moats and escarps, constructed with a solidity which he had never seen equalled." This is especially on the north-east side, which is further defended by "trenches, ditches, and palisades, calculated to hold the ground inch by inch, on the entrance, and within the town up to the citadel." The batteries are mounted with the heaviest guns that were known ten years ago. On the eastern side of the town, along the shore, the Danes have constructed, in their old parade-ground, a regular intrenched camp, as far as the Treide Wood, and five bastions, to secure this position, which, if taken by the Germans, as it was in 1849, might interfere with the access to Fredericia by sea. The intrenched camp, which extends rather more than a mile from the northern gate of the city to the wood, is looked upon as "a kind of second Dannewerk, having been undertaken, after the fall of that great national bulwark, on the retreat of its defenders to a narrower field of action." The camp is strengthened on the landward side by earthworks or batteries, provided with mood aid palisade, and armed with cannon of a good large calibre; a breastwork for the infantry runs along the line. As long as the Danes can hold this intrenched camp, the communications of Fredericia with the islands of Denmark will be safe at the northern end of the Little Belt; but last week vessels entering at the southern end could not



PRUSSIAN INFANTRY MAKING FASCINES AT ATZEBULL, NEAR DÜPPEL.

R SPECIAL ARTIST.



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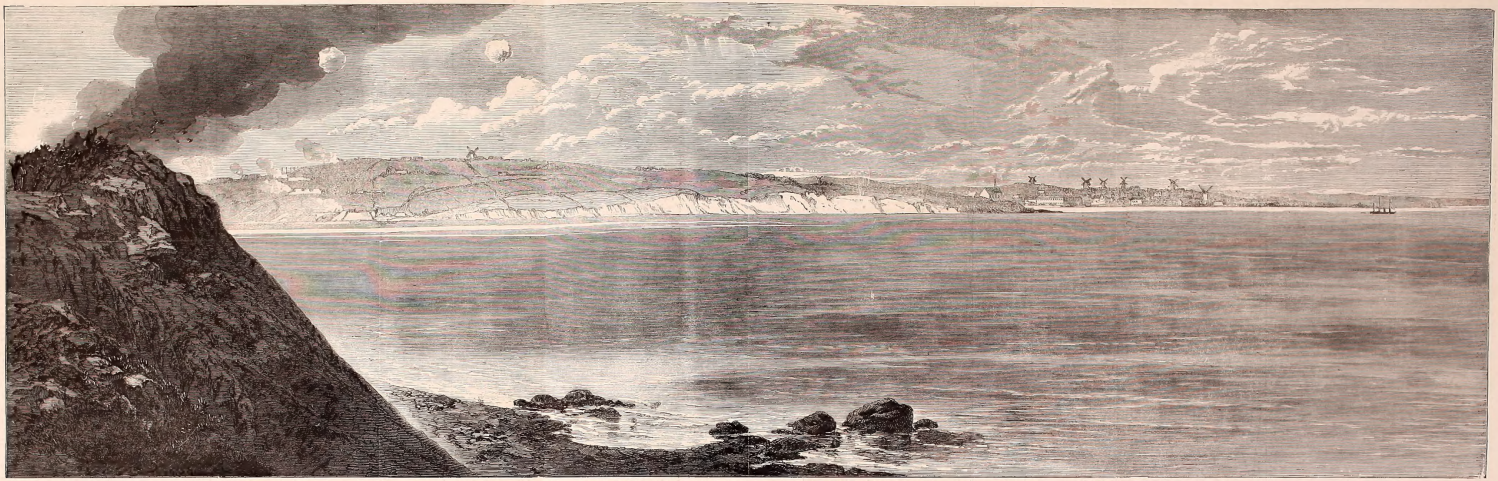
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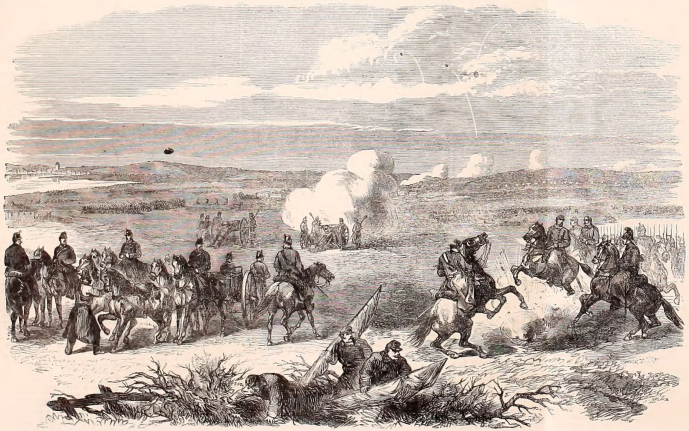


GENERAL VIEW OF THE DUPPEL REDOUBTS AND SONDERBURG.

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PRUSSIAN INFANTRY MAKING FASCINES AT ATZEBULL, NEAR DUPPEL.

FINE ARTS.

HERBERT'S "MOSES BRINGING DOWN THE SECOND TABLES OF THE LAW."

Persons who have seen the frieze "Lear Disinherits Cordelia," by Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., in the Poets' or Upper Waiting-hall of the Palace, Westminster, will perhaps form a forecast of the higher estimate of the painter's capabilities for this kind of work than those familiar only with his oil-pictures. This frieze has the best qualities of monumental art, and has moreover proved the most durable of all the early frescoes in the new Houses of Parliament.

The Royal Commissioners, who have this acted wisely, therefore, when they intrusted to this artist the execution of an important series of compartments in the same material between the windows in "Peter Robing-Room," but really intended to be the Appeal Court of the Lords, in the Victoria Tower. Seven subjects have been decided on, and seven only, of subjects. Law and judgment are the themes he has set himself to illustrate. Of the seven compartments, five of the largest compartments, indicates the source of the law in the tables of the Ten Commandments given by Moses on Mount Sinai, the other compartments of equal size are to contain illustrations of the wisdom of the judge Solomon, and of the righteous Daniel, between the mothers, of Daniel between the wicked Elders and chaste Susannah, and the divine overruling of judgment in the blessing of the tribes by Balaam. In the four smaller compartments prayer and faith, which are the basis of righteous judgment, will be typified by Daniel at prayer in his window, and Daniel in the lion's den; and on the opposite side, the service to God which precedes and the honours which follow the administration of justice, by Solomon's decision at the building of the temple and Solomon receiving the Queen of Sheba. The seventh compartment, over the throne, is not yet decided on; we could have wished to see some illustration of the new law of Christianity, by which justice is tempered with mercy. But such illustrations might, perhaps, have been out of place in this chamber for we suppose English law is, like the old Jewish, based upon principles of strict justice—"an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth."

Mr. Herbert received the commission for these works nearly ten years ago, and during that time the court was not sufficiently advanced to admit of his painting therein till 1857. Meanwhile the artist was engaged on the compartments assigned to him. The subject just finished was actually commenced in the room six years and a half back, but, from the nature of the work, Mr. Herbert became so dissatisfied with the process of fresco that he cut out the whole of what he had painted, intending to try it in oil; but all the frescoes at Westminster had shown traces of premature decay, but the restitution of the work was, while in progress, so much for the painter that by the new process—which is the purest form of water-colour painting—the artist can retouch as he pleases, altering and improving the whole as he work, while in fresco it is impossible to paint on the stronger (or last coat of plaster) while it is *freshly* wet, and to paint on the dry coat is to paint on a surface on sandy. The water-glass, or tetra-silicate of potash, which is syringed on when the painting is finished, produces a hardened surface of extreme hardness, promises, moreover, to perform the functions of a perfectly protective varnish, which will not change colour or injure the oil-paints and varnish. The new method also allows the use of all those colours which would be destroyed by lime used in a fresh state in the fresco. One other advantage it is specially important to notice in connection with Mr. Herbert's works—namely, that the process is not liable to the evil of ultramarine. This preparation from the precious stone lapis-lazuli is not only the most costly but also the most beautiful in its effects of all blues. It is the blue employed in the sky in old frescoes, being often the subject of special contract; but it could only be employed in fresco in the ground of the sky, while in oil it could be used in the upper strokes, where the touch is lively, and where atmospheric tints and shadows it is possible to conceive.

The preparation of the ground on which the painter finally adopted a modification of the process, which we must also notice because not only peculiar to himself, but productive of considerable effect in the painting to which it is applied—namely, the brilliant white order of nice. This ground involves much more labour, but is also of a higher degree of durability, and presents a greater purity in the colouring, and, as the painter believes, secures the solemn appearance of the work after years. The new process has proved eminently adapted for the particular scene represented; for it will be seen the room is open to the sky, and the light is used for the arid desert and slopes of Sinai lit with an afternoon sun. For general purposes, indeed, the painter considers the process to be that most likely to produce coldness and crudeness. In comparing this picture with the large painting with the same name by Poussin, the variety of water-glass painting with the pure fresco of the Frenchman we find that while the first has a more vivid brilliancy, and is more tender, pure, and serial, the latter has more transparency, greater depth of tone, more richness, and a richer and more grandiose texture.

Having stated Mr. Herbert's process, Mr. Herbert recommenced his painting from the cartoon towards the close of 1860; the work just now completed has consequently occupied the artist for about three years. In justification of the space we devote to its description we shall at once say that we have not seen a picture in the whole of the art, which we firmly believe is in some important respects the most remarkable production of the modern school of art in Great Europe.

The painting occupies the upper part, of the end wall of the room—space about 25ft. by 12ft. The foreground figures are life-size. The painter's text will be found in Exodus, chapter xix. 20, and in the following chapters, to chapter xxxiv. 9 and 10. At first sight, the dazzling open-air effect of the picture is so startling as to be overpowering. It is not the usual custom for the eye to receive its powers of correct perception. In fact, the eye requires to be educated to appreciate it. No one can observe that the head of a door cuts some two feet into the centre of figures, if considered as a picture, and not as a fresco, without, so to speak, architectural encumbrants are common in Italian frescoes, and sometimes even in Raphael's compositions, as in the Vatican. Here a group of figures is very skilfully disposed round this door-head, so as to form a pyramidal composition. At the foot of Sinai, and this central group communicates on the left with another and grander irregular pyramid, which is formed by the mountain itself, and by the figure of Moses, as he rises, or keystone, in Moses blessing the law of God. The eye is thus instantly directed to and fixed on Moses. In the same way the architectural association would be at once revolted by the strange and extraordinary aspect of the great leader of Israel. But as the result of the picture is to produce a sense of the unconfortably drapid, respectable but ill-tempered, prophesids who have done their duty in this world, and are to be rewarded in the next, it will recall that seated statue of Michael Angelo, so sublime an ideal of prophetic power, which sits on the tomb of Giuliano, resting from the head and taking the tablet from the lap, might serve for Pan or a patriarchal satyr, or a Titan, a Philistine, or any other heathen, but scarcely for the "meekest of men," chastened by a forty-days' fast—vividly, we say, as the visitor will recall this statue with the picturesque Moses of Parmigiano and, may be, a number of less familiar representations, will be at once thus before his eyes, and the conviction of the Moses of Mr. Herbert. The conventional ideas on design from the paintings of the old masters—which are accepted as an early age without thought and are retained through life without examination—are here subject to the test of the principles of nature, and the examination of features, or grave details due to the introduction of draperies admitting of being "cast," academically, or to the addition of merely picturesque accessories, are not to be found. One thesis of this picture is an aged man, wrinkled, worn, and wasted with eighty winters and a forty days' fast, wearing a costume resembling that of a Sheikh of the desert. He descends from the Mount of God unconscious of those gathering about him, thinking possibly of the far-off future, and still in the trance of awe with which he has communed with that Presence which no one else could behold and live, and with the tables "written with the finger of God" in his hand, and with his gold enshrined girdle. The reflected glory lingering about his face, personal to the Old Testament in the words "he wist not that the skin of his face shone," the painter represents by faint rays of horns, which, however, are not obtrusive, and which, as it is by the concentric circles of a halo, or nimbus, the last being the only appearance in the contemporary works of Raphael and Michael Angelo. On each side stand or kneel the Levites, elders, "chiefs of the congregation," and "princes of the tribes," as the text has it—patriarchs, rulers of hundreds, &c., who have ventured up to the elevated rocky platform on which Moses has descended. The same at the suggestion of Moses is intensified by the recitation of the commandments lightning over the heads of the mountain-side, which, with the recent idolatry of the golden calf had been visited. Aaron, the chief instrument in that idolatry, stands on the left side, nearest Moses, holding the tablets of the first dispensation, which promised and deservedly, and with his hand on his breast in token of penitence. Behind him are Abihu, and Nadab, the latter carrying a silver trumpet (copied in the bas-relief of the Arch of Titus), the expression of their features corresponding with the penitence which afterwards cost them their lives when offering strange fire to the Lord. The remaining figures are kneeling in a sword landscape, in the jungle, a rat sibah over his white back, is Joshua, the son of Nun, "a man in whom the Spirit is," by his side—a golder but not less dignified personage—stands Eleazar, Aaron's third son, and attendant high-priest in succession to Nadab and Abihu, towards the front, bending reverently before the Tables of the Law, is Nun, the father of Joshua. All these, except Joshua, being Levites are furnished with the insignia of their order, a censer in the right hand, while his back turned to the spectator, in a Prince of the tribe of Judah, wearing a purple robe and the golden or sized crown of royalty, is intended for Joseph's or many colours. Among a number of other figures and groups in the foreground, the Hebrew slaves, just flying out of Egypt with the Jews) is an Israelitish woman with her babe slung at her back, either Jochebed, Moses's mother, or an elder sister, and protected from the sun by a veil hanging from her head; as accordingly, we see in the figure of the Egyptian who was drowned in the Nile.

Connecting the left-hand crowd with the lower central group are a boy of twelve covering and flying in alarm from the supernatural aspect of Moses, and a young mother, on one knee, giving suck to her infant, while she looks up in fear at the mountain. The mountain is lined with a spray of that spine-studded acacia which is supposed to have furnished the wood of their ark, and which is the only shrub to typify the cruelty of the Jewish race. Next, to the right, a Hebrew mother, with her child in her arms, and a little maid is weeping her position him a Nazarite. He wears the small ahbah, and a garment, which, in the absence of the long robe worn among the Egyptian Arabs, and translated "brochen" in our version. A remarkable feature in this group is an ass with a pack-saddle, the big eyes while gazing at Moses; together with a semi-prostrate shepherd, who, with his crook, is endeavouring to keep his flock from admirable anatomical study—arch over the door-head. Foremost of the right-hand group, with a purple abbah over his green tunic, is Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, one of the "twelve" whom he besides Joshua of those who, numbering in the wilderness, were permitted to enter the promised land. Caleb's next is Hur (the husband of Miriam), in Levitical white. His name is wounded in the head, and is, we believe, the first ancient slaughter. Near him, in a sheepskin jacket, standing in an attitude of weariness, is Aaron's second son, Ithamar, through all which people belonged Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, and, of course, the wife Zipporah, and her two sons, Gershom and Eliezer, carried by the sudden curiosity about her, from giving drink to her daughter's Behind are a Judean boy and Simeonite girl, with Asher, Dan, and Naphtali in the distance, who will contain the Tables of Testimony, the coming workman in gold, silver, and brass, wood, and stone. Nearest Moses Moreh, the acacia-tree, evergreen, and bearing her leaves and head beneath her advanced arm, her timbrel lying by her side. Behind this group a Reubenite and a Gadite, the latter bearing the rod not described; and beyond Levite guards keep the "bounds set round the mount," the sheep

art, such as simple but full composition, appropriate expression, and harmonious colouriferice of material dealts with general breadth, are most conspicuously present.

It may have occurred to the reader that in a recent report of the Fine-Art Commissioners, and in the last Session of Parliament, complaints were made at the slow progress of Mr. Herbert, and also of Mr. Dyce. If no further interruptions occur, and we assume making no allowance for the preparation of cartoons) that each of the large compartments yet to be painted will occupy the artist as long as the first, and the small compartments a year each, it will be some thirteen years before the whole court is painted. The delay was quite unforeseen by Mr. Herbert himself, for he contracted to paint the large compartments at the rate of £300 each, calculating that each would occupy him twenty months. What Mr. Herbert's loss must be, have been over this public work will be better understood by those acquainted with the prices (thousands for a single oil painting) now given to inferior artists by dealers and private patrons. And a similar sacrifice, more or less, has been made by all the eminent painters at Westminster. It is, in fact, the simple truth, that well-painting abroad are executed in a much slighter manner and more rapidly, and that for many years past mural decoration such extreme elaboration as we see in every part of Mr. Herbert's work is unnecessary. Had the artists employed at Westminster are quite exceptional for artistic value as well as self-sacrificing labour; and it seems to us remarkable that the graceful that this great and wealthy nation should remunerate artists who are producing works which will remain the pride and glory of the country on a scale which, except in Italy, Raphael, Dyce, and Maclise more especially, has barely amounted to half that of the salary of an under-secretary in any of the departments of state. The late Mr. Dyce had private means to fall back upon, but the unfounded complaints made about him were a terrible blow to him into his grave. Mr. Herbert, however, plainly confesses that he cannot afford to proceed upon the same scale of expenditure and its contemplation of a different description of work. It is for the public to decide whether the 'scheme is worthy of further help.

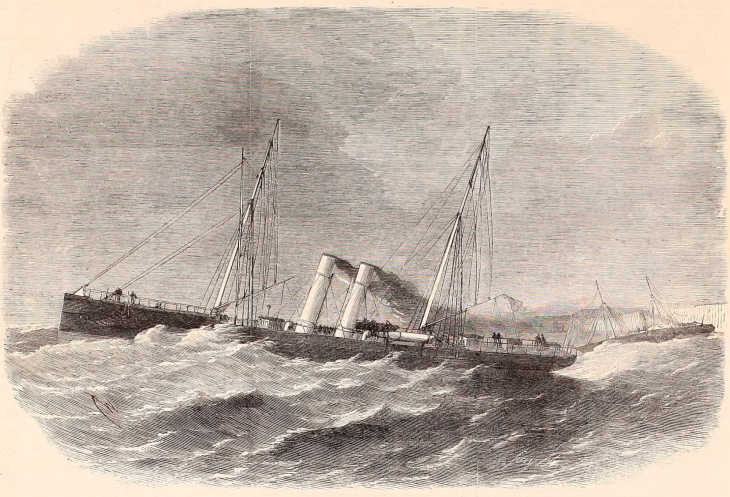
We are informed that Mr. Herbert intends having this picture engraved on a large scale under his own immediate superintendence.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing-season never seems to open in earnest till *Ryf's Guide* has come, with its little of Lincoln, Epsom, and Goodwood. Jellaman has taken his post in front of the little gilt horse above Mr. Clark's box, and proclaimed, with the preface of a most emphatic "Now," the commencement of the Betting Ring, as we "willin"—and there-fore let the bell be rung for the Trial Stakes. This year it brought some good names on to the turf—names that will be remembered for a-to a on the strength of his Warwick performance, was fairly outpaced by Glenfiddich, who was ridiculously light. Mr. Hargreaves' Seamiss, whose Bedford doings last October made her first favourite, justified her backers' confidence by a very decisive victory, and triumphed again with Dollar by Flying Dutchman (who is equal to taking his part well at weight for age), and Mr. Merryfield's Sinkas. John Day rarely makes a mistake, and he had tried Lord Zetland to beat all the public horses in a trial. The latter, we should know nothing, proved "the missing link" in his Violet chain of calculations. Lastly, the winner of the last race was the property of young courtiers of a mile from home, but got sadly cantered at the last turn. Old Gibraltar, it is said, has broken down, and Mons. Philippe (the winner of the Northumberlandshire in '67) was left to the tender mercies ably only—in the tenth year of his age. Isoline won the Queen's Plate, which—to run in such a hurry—is a great mistake; and we trust that the jockey could hardly see their road. It was a most Siberian afternoon, and the wretched arrangements of the Jockey-Club stand on the North-Western Railway made matters still worse for the London visitors. Their cold shove and discomfort began with the start of things on Wednesday, but the sport was excellent, and of the four races there were two won by a head and one by a neck, and Outlaw fired at the Sheffield-Lane paddocks) won the Racing Stakes, and a very close finish Sir Lage and Mr. Merry's Lady Hall, Mr. Merry's, from an Annandale dam—showing a great deal of the Redeacher, tried, it was said, to be 10lb. better than Money Spinner, and rejoiced by Count Batthyany at the end of the day. Mr. Chaplin's entry Tarayoan, another very promising one by Ethelbert, in the Albury Park Stakes, for which sixteen ran. The Ham Stakes proved a good second favourites, and "the talent" saw them finish in that order. Cantata, a very nice but "very backward" filly by Old Bob out of Tarayoan, another very promising one by Ethelbert, in the Albury Park Stakes, for which sixteen ran. The Ham Stakes proved a good second favourites, and "the talent" saw them finish in that order. Cantata, a very nice but "very backward" filly by Old Bob out of Catherine Hayes (whom she greatly resembles), ran fifth, and old General Peel and Reindeer both ran unplaced. Both seem to be off to no hindrance under 7st. 10lb. in handicaps. We hear that Macaroni, another stud treasure, has left Mr. Merry's for the stud. Hence there will be no great Ascot return match between him and Lord Clifden. He will be sadly missed by the hero of the Derby, the Doncaster Cup, and five other races, amounting to £15,140 in all, and as a sire we shall not have long to wait to see how he take the lead of Stockwell. There are few finer combinations of real quality and muscle, and the winter has done great things for him. He was looking well when we saw him over the Abingdon mile, by Autocrat. It is rather old that, perhaps, the Ascot races his sire will be represented by several, over ran, were with old Inheritrem.

Colonel Forester has, unfortunately, lost his yearling filly by Rataplan from Ilkerinie. She reared up in her box and fell backwards, leaving three of her legs under her body. Mr. Merry's fine-looking day Caller Ou's yearling cister, and the very "narrow" of her, broke his off-fore thigh in the paddock, and had to be shot. It is a hoard mare. Mr. Morland's Tapioca has arrived at Kettleburn's quarters, to have a horse filly by his own Thormanby, and the chestnut colt from Titania (the first of the colour among his foals) are ready for the Old Burlington-street gazette, and Butterfly is shortly due.

The Scottish National Club had a very good wind up, and no less than seven out of the twenty-eight got home for the Cup at the Waterloo. Patient, none the worse for his Craven Cup win, got the only bye in a field of 28, and Mr. Merry's Cornstalk, ridden by Goldsmith, was the favourite, but Cornstalk was pulled up lame. The

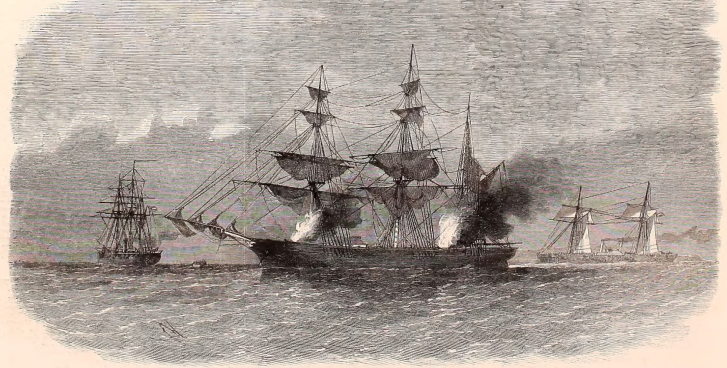


RACE IN THE CHANNEL BETWEEN THE ATALANTA TWIN-SCREW STEAMER AND THE DOVER MAIL-PACKET EMPRESS – SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Texan Star, alias the Martaban, bound to Singapore with a rice cargo, was then lying in the position which our Engraving represents: her sails were clewed up, her anchor was down in about fifteen fathoms water, and the fire was breaking out at both ends. The crew having been removed, the Alabama cut the barque's boat adrift and steamed away at full speed to the northwest until midnight, when she was seen suddenly to alter her course towards Malacca, where it appears she landed the captured crew. The Texan Star when last seen was one mass of flame fore and aft, her masts had fallen by the board, and, while fast burning to the water's edge, she cast through the intense darkness of the night a brilliant gleam of light, at once a beacon to the navigator and a warning to all Federal ships in those waters.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

We promised last month to indicate some of the most fashionable materials adopted for the spring season. There is a large field for choice among the fine woollen tissues, ornamented with satin designs, which are different in colour from the stuff itself and usually myrtle-green, light brown, or violet. Barèges have also made their appearance, and will shortly compete with the highly estimated foulard, which still maintains its position of well-merited favour. For grand occasions, moires antiques of the richest water are perfectly *comme il faut*; and nothing can exceed the beauty now attained in these splendid textures. Amongst the more modest materials may be mentioned the lenos, a sort of mohair, generally light in colour, and



THE ALABAMA DESTROYING THE TEXAN STAR, OR MARTABAN, IN THE MALACCA STRAITS—THE KWAN-TUNG, CHINESE WAR-STEAMER, IN THE DISTANCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY COMMANDER ALLEN YOUNG, R.N.



THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD: REMAINS OF A WIRE-MILL NEAR MALIN BRIDGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD: REMAINS OF BALL-STREET BRIDGE,
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 326.

well adapted for complete costumes; and the striped and chequered chambery taffetas, which are exceedingly neat. It should be remarked, however, that plain stuffs, whether in silk, wool, or muslin, are in the best taste, although they cannot be expected to exclude, on every occasion, the employment of pattern dresses.

We are evidently in a transition period with regard to bonnets. For the month of April the rule remains unaltered, but the shape advances in front, like a dinghee. Crape, muslin, and satin chapeaux were the most patronised in the recent Easter promenades of Longchamps; they were nearly all plain in colour, with ornaments of the same material, edged with lace. White, light blue, and violet are the colours in vogue; the last, with a rose tint, is perhaps the most recherché.

There is nothing new to signalise in the way of pardessus. In spite of all innovations, the *boa fox* still awards the palm to the long or square Indian cashmere shawls, which are not, however, within the reach of all ladies by reason of their great price; still it is not easy to account for the large number constantly sold by the principal houses in Paris, at prices varying from forty to one hundred and fifty pounds. To be sure, it must be remembered that, in these days of competitive luxury, no *corbeille de mariage* is considered complete without the *cachemire des Indes*, which contributes not a little to the happiness of the future bride.

With the bright sunny days now approaching, it may be well to introduce two Parisian parasols just brought out: one small, in white silk completely covered with white swandown; the other somewhat larger, in blue silk half concealed by a rich lace ornamentation. Nothing can be more elegant, as the complement of a graceful carriage dress than either of these exquisite Parisian *ombrelles*.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Evening Dress.*—Dark-blue moire antique robe, trimmed with velvet of the same colour, but of a somewhat deeper tint. Each velvet ornament on the skirt is bordered with black lace. The corsage *à basque*, opening behind, is likewise composed of moire and velvet, and velvet trimming is also applied to the sleeves. The head-dress is composed of a white feather, a yellow butterfly, and an aigrette. Very narrow lace collar.

Fig. 2. *Toilet for a Young Lady.*—Robe of stone-coloured taffeta, with violet stripes, ornamented round the skirt with portions of plaited flounces, fastened by a bow in passementerie. Corsage postillon, trimmed to correspond with the skirt. The coiffure is composed of violet velvet, so arranged as to preserve the uniformity of the design of this pretty spring toilet, which is completed by a muslin collar and undersleeves.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Light-brown moire antique robe, trimmed round the skirt with diamond-shaped passementerie ornaments, edged with long fringe. The sleeves are decorated with a similar ornamentation. Blue crape bonnet, with a pompon of black velvet in the middle of a silver silk chardon fastening two small brown feathers.

Of the two bonnets forming part of our Engraving, that on the left hand is in white silk, edged with green velvet and ornamented with a green and a white feather and a rose; that on the right is a dark violet velvet, trimmed with feathers and black lace.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 39, Upper Mount-street, Dublin, the wife of Denis William Pack Beresford, late, H.P., of a son and heir.

At Bombay, the wife of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of a daughter.

At Bera Ghazee Khan, Punjaub, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Hughes, of a daughter.

At Trenoweth, Penzance, Cornwall, the Hon. Mrs. F. Morgan, prematurely of a son, who survived but a few minutes.

At Bulmer Rectory, London, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., the Countess of Dalkeith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Kinnea House, Alva, Argyleshire, on the 15th ult., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, James George Boyd, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 42nd of the 79th Foot), to Mary Adelaide, youngest and only surviving daughter of Charles Somerville M'Alester, of Loup and Kennox.

On the 24th ult., by special license, at St. Nicholas' Church, Bishopsgarmouth, by the Rev. J. F. Elton, Rector, the Rev. T. C. Headley, M.A., Curate, to Bishop Cowie's Grammar School, Swansea, to Louisa, daughter of William Nicholson, Esq., J.P., Nicholson House, Sunderland, Co. Durham.

On the 26th ult., at Bromley Church, Mirfield, by the Rev. Ralph Micklethwaite, Vicar, William Charles Ward-Jackson, Esq., eldest and only surviving son of Ralph Ward-Jackson, Esq., of Grimthan Hall, in the county of Durham, to Emily, daughter of Joshua Ingham, Esq., of Blake Hall, Mirfield, in the county of York.

On Dec. 24, 1863, at Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. H. W. Bagnold, Evan B. Shaw-Stewart, of the Master T. E. Stirling, third son of the late Rev. D. Powell, Chaplain Bengal Presidency, to Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of W. Heilby, Esq., of Clitheroon and Monkhouse, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., in Manchester-street, Lorrain, widow of the late William Kay, Esq., R.N., of Charminster, Dorset, aged 63.

On the 29th ult., at Denmark Hill, Stewart, youngest son of William Jones, Esq., aged five years and nine months.

On the 1 st November, in Central India, Bruce Geordon, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Geordon, C.B., of the 8th Regiment.

On the 16th ult., at the Oaks, Nightingale-lane, Clapham-common, Lucy, the beloved wife of Alexander Macintosh, Esq., youngest daughter of William Hyde, Esq., of Hyde House, Clapham-common, Surrey, in the 30th year of her age, and fourteen days after the birth of her child.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

GIVING ability to the heavy state of the Paris Bourse, the market for English securities has been very unsatisfactory during the week. Business has been almost entirely confined to the Stock Exchange. No fresh American Bank has been sold. A dividend of 6s per share, or at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, has been declared.

Several new companies have been registered during the week. Messrs. Archibald's. The first instalment of the new loan for Mexico, £2,000,000, has been already forwarded to the agents at Monmidon. It is anticipated that the loan will be taken up soon. The Spanish Loan of £3,000,000 is also in the market. It is not known whether subscribers would have power to withdraw.

No transactions took place in the Bank Exchange on Monday last. The Consols Market was very dull, and prices fell off. Consols for money sold to-day (Saturday) at 90 1/4 ex div., and for account, 90 1/4. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90 1/4; India Stock, 220 to 222; Bank Stock, 218 to 220; Three per Cent Reduced Annuities, 1903, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1903, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1908, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1726, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1751, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1853-55, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1860, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1861, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1862, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1863, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities, 1864, 90 1/4; Three per Cent Annuities,

ISSUE OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Principal (£200,000). 8,000 dollars (£80,000, New York Division.—Due in 1894. 1,000,000 dollars (£200,000) Pennsylvania Division.—Due in 1921.

Secured by a registered mortgage, constituting a lien on the entire property, franchises, and rolling stock, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company.

The Bonds are redeemable in New York or in London at 44, 51, per dollar and are transferable without charge, at any time between a per cent of the gross receipts will be drawn yearly in July, commencing in 1865, to be paid off at par in London. Interest Coupons are attached to the Bonds, payable semi-annually at the Company's Agency in London, as the first of January and July, as selected.

The Bonds will be issued at 70, viz.:—

Bonds of 100 dollars, or £20, with interest from April 1, 1864, 10 0 0

Bonds of 1000 dollars, or £200, 100 0 0

£110 0 0

The Coupons represent £3 per annum on each Bond of 1000 dollars (£200), or nearly 5 per cent.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

When the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania section of this railway were issued, it was considered by the Directors that they would present favourably with the construction of the road before them, and would be readily taken up by the public; but, in accordance with their contract for the completion of such lines of road as one push forward the whole line, and so keep the command of the traffic.

The business of the Eastern section of the new Mid-Continental Railway is now in full operation, developed so rapidly, being only limited by the capacity of the rolling stock, that the Directors decided to open the railway throughout its whole extent with all possible despatch. This has been accomplished, and the line is now open for traffic, and is producing receipts at once that the line is now open for traffic, and will be ready for traffic to Dayton by the 1st of May. It will be seen from the statement of the receipts that the net profits are already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds.

In order, however, that the original subscribers to, or the general holders of, the First Mortgage Bonds may not be called upon for the payment of the Second Mortgage, it is proposed to give to existing holders the privilege of subscribing for the remaining £1,000,000 at the rate of one Bond for every two now held, at a commission to principal of 10 per cent.

No May the whole system of railway will be in operation, consisting of 150 miles from Salamanca to Dayton ... 304 miles.

The Main Line Eastward ... 150

The Franklin Branch and the Oil Creek Railway ... 50

In all about 504 miles, of which 200 have been opened for traffic during the winter. On the 1st of May it is intended to run express trains between New York and Chicago, a distance of 900 miles, in 24 hours. Pullman's Palace Cars, Wagner's Sleeping Cars, and Blanchard Railways, as St. Louis—1200 miles, in forty hours, without change of carriages or luggage.

The terms of the Bonds of the last issue are the same as £20 per mile per rent.—which one year of the opening of the through route will undoubtedly be considerably exceeded. The Bonds are to be sold on the open market at par to per cent, after which they will be advanced from time to time on the whole issue of bonds.

Dividends have been paid to per cent per annum on well-secured and properly established American railways: from the Atlantic and Great Western Railway of Ohio, to the Chicago and Western Railway, and the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway, the lines of the London and North Western and other leading English railways, and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, &c., &c.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway shares are now at a considerable under-rent—and persons over the most extensive Mississippi and Ohio valley, in the State of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are being opened in Canada, and for its traffic in agricultural produce, and the Bonds are considered by many as a most desirable investment, yielding extensive use ... 10,000 additional shares will be issued, and the Directors will not subscribe.

The Shareholders are entitled to be issued over the Main Line and Extensions as follows:—

	First Mortgage Bonds.	Second Mortgage Bonds.	Shares.	Total.
New York division	£8	£100,000	£60,000	£1,500,000
Penn'a division	20	1,000,000	600,000	2,500,000
Ohio	100	8,000,000	4,000,000	13,000,000
Indiana and Illinois	125	500,000	300,000	1,000,000
	200	£9,600,000	£4,960,000	£20,000,000
		(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(2,000,000)

and 60 dollars have been issued by consequence of taking 1,000,000 dollars have been exceeded by operation of taking Bond.

The Bonds which are issued for the Penn'a division of the Bonds, which were also issued for the Penn'a division of the present Shareholders, either directly or through their brokers.

The terms of subscription follow:—

1 per cent on application, being £11 5s. per bond of 1000 dollars.		
1 " 1st of May,	"	£11 5s. 0d.
1 " 1st of June,	"	£11 5s. 0d.
1 " 16th of May,	"	£11 5s. 0d.
1 " 1st of July,	"	£11 5s. 0d.
		£57 10s.

Subscribers have the option of paying the instalments in advance, and to be allowed a discount of 6 per cent per annum on the sums so anticipated.

After allotment, scrip certificates will be issued to "bearer." These certificates will be exchanged for bonds to "bearer" on payment of the last instalment.

In the event of default in the series of this group, the rights of the company in having this additional issue of Bonds, following the Second Mortgage Bonds, will be forfeited, and the deposits will be paid on application and payment of half-yearly interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds for preceding the interest. These will remain only the Second Bonds of the Penn'a division, the Ohio, and the Indiana, when the total of the bonded debt will be only £9,600 per mile.

Forms of application may be obtained of the Bankers, or at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. Bankers—The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

E. H. DIXON, Secretary, London, March 31, 1864.

ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To be forwarded to the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., or to the Deposit and Provisional Depository of the Bankers.

TO THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Sir—Having paid the Consolidated Bank Limited the sum of £ ... I hereby request that you will allot me ... Second Mortgage Bonds of the Penn'a division, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and I hereby agree to accept such number, or the same stated in your favour for that amount.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signature ...

Address in full ...

Date ...

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF BONDS NOW HELD.

PENNSYLVANIA SECTION.					
Bonds of 100 dollars.	Bonds of 500 dollars.	Bonds of 1000 dollars.	Bonds of 5000 dollars.	Bonds of 10,000 dollars.	Bonds of 20,000 dollars.
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Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument is manufactured only by Cramer and Co., and can be had only at their Pianoforte Galleries, 201, Regent-street, or the only manufacturers of it in England.

CRAMER'S NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE, 35 guineas. Cramer and Co. have just completed a new and elegant model in Pianofortes, the full compass of seven octaves, peculiarly to the notice of the public Cramer and Co. may be permitted to say that this Pianoforte combines in a remarkable degree quality of tone, firmness and elasticity of touch, durability of action, and elegance of appearance. The case is of solid rosewood, and the front is of the same wood as the case, or of walnut, as may be required. The touch is very light and elastic, the tone is full and rich, and the repetition very rapid. In rosewood, 35 guineas, in walnut, 33 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument is manufactured only by Cramer and Co., and can be had only at their Pianoforte Galleries, 201, Regent-street, or the only manufacturers of it in England.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTE, 40 guineas. Cramer and Co. have just completed a very much needed change and will adopt sufficient necessary to meet the effect of excessive heat. This has been the result of long study and planning. The mechanism of the In-tronum as well as the case has been entirely remodelled, and the Indian Pianoforte is now offered to the public as a thoroughly reliable instrument. Cramer and Co. have obtained the highest commendations for their excellent quality of tone and touch.
Cramer, Wood, and Co. deliver these Pianofortes, packed in cases lined with zinc, at any home port, for 50 guineas, free on board. Cramer, Wood, and Co. will be happy to receive orders for 1864.—Pianoforte Gallery, 201 and 205, Regent-street, Argyll-st.

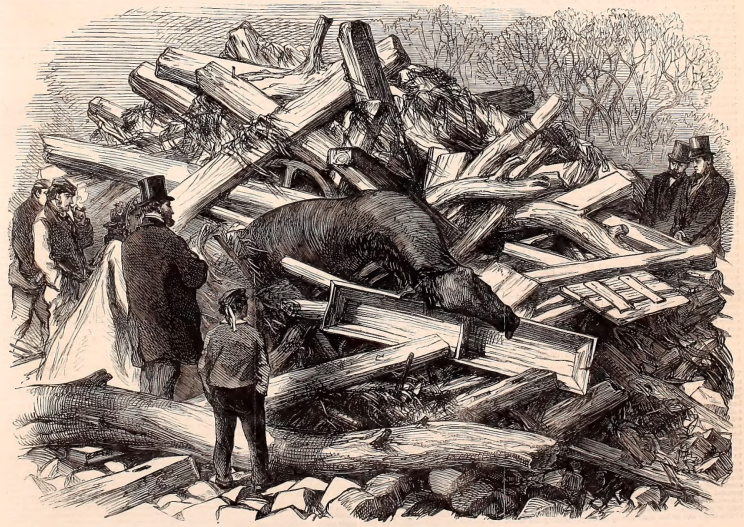
CRAMER'S PIANO CLUB CASE, 7 guineas. Cramer and Co. have just completed a new and elegant model in Pianoforte Cases, the full compass of seven octaves, peculiarly to the notice of the public Cramer and Co. may be permitted to say that this Pianoforte combines in a remarkable degree quality of tone, firmness and elasticity of touch, durability of action, and elegance of appearance. The case is of solid rosewood, and the front is of the same wood as the case, or of walnut, as may be required. The touch is very light and elastic, the tone is full and rich, and the repetition very rapid. In rosewood, 35 guineas, in walnut, 33 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument is manufactured only by Cramer and Co., and can be had only at their Pianoforte Galleries, 201, Regent-street, or the only manufacturers of it in England.

CRAMER'S PIANO CLUB CASE, 7 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small Pianoforte, with the full compass of seven octaves, in handsome rosewood case, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or mahogany, and the front is of the same wood as the case, or of rosewood, as required. The touch is very light and elastic, the tone is the key and wave in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas, in walnut, 23

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD AT MALIN BRIDGE.



SCENE IN A GARDEN AT HILLSBOROUGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD.

The Engravings which appear in our Journal this week complete the series of illustrations of the late destructive flood at Sheffield, which are all from sketches by our own Artist. The large Engraving, which occupies an entire page, is a View of Sheffield, taken from the Langsett Road, overlooking Hillsborough Vorspond, the suburbs of the town adjoining the River Don. The effects of the water upon substantial buildings are shown by these sketches representing the ruins of the iron factory bridge in Bridgehouses, the wire-mill at Malin Bridge, and the heaps of timber drifted into a garden in Hillsborough, from the wreck of the saw-mills above. The other three subjects are of a very mournful character. There is a scene at Malin Bridge, where people are seen in search of corpses for the bodies of the dead; another sketch, in which we see men carrying a body to the receiving-room in Malin Bridge, shows also the bereaved women and children; and, lastly, the burial of about thirty of the unclaimed and unrecognised victims, which was carried away from the Sheffield workhouse, on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and laid in a common grave. These impressive funeral scenes will tell their own tale. The inquest, held at the Sheffield Townhall, by Mr. J. Webster, the Coroner, has resulted in the verdicts declaring, in most cases, that the deceased came to their deaths by drowning in the inundation caused by the bursting of the Bradfield Reservoir on the night of Friday, the 11th of March. In a few cases, however, their opinion "that there has not been that engineering skill and that attention to the construction of the works which the law demands, and importance demanded; that the Legislature ought to take such action as will result in a more vigorous supervision of the works of this character, and that such inspection ought to be frequent, regular, and unlimited." They add, "we cannot separate ourselves without expressing our deep regret at the fearful loss of life which has occurred from the disruption of the Bradfield Reservoir."

With regard to the other reservoirs of the Sheffield Water Company, the directors have employed Mr. Hawksley and Mr. Bateman to examine the structure and condition of each. Measures, having been done so, now report that the Rivelin reservoirs are in a perfect and satisfactory state; and that the Redmires reservoirs are in generally in a good condition, but that a few ordinary repairs are needed. "In conclusion," they say, "we beg to state that we have no reason to think that these reservoirs, which have now been tested by the practical trial and experience of many years, during which they have undergone no important alteration, ought now to be the occasion of any doubt or apprehension."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Dr. Jacob. By the Author of "John and I." 3 vols. (Hurst and Blackett.) It would be worth any one's while to take an early opportunity of reading this book, the disappointing work of a writer whose originality, vivacity, and vigour. A priori might fancy he discovered some resemblance between the chief of the Jacobs and Mr. Harold Skimpole; but the likeness, after all, would not be much greater than that which he said he could discover between a watchman and a queen, and which (according to the riddle) is confined to a similarity in respect of the two having positions of one sort or other. The character is drawn with much truth, and is a fair representative of a class; for it is certain that, since the Church has become, to a certain extent, a secular profession, more than a holy calling, there are Dr. Jacobs to be met pretty nearly be found in its ranks. It is exactly that profession which suits clever gentlemen of a noble but impecunious family (and Dr. Jacob was one); for the nobility of the disposition consists in all those specious qualities which clergymen, beyond all others, have the opportunities of displaying to advantage, such as susceptibility to beauty of every kind, natural and inanimate, artistic and literary, and in a manner; general urbanity, enthusiasm, tenderness, worthy philanthropy, affectionate behaviour towards the young, and so forth. But, if that be included under the brief but comprehensive term "gush;" and the obligation consists in an incessant display of these virtues, by day and less suspected in, clergymen than others, to avoid straightforward dealing, whether in the matter of a neighbour's wife, or a tradesman's bill, or a "collection" (non-existent than the Jacobs) in church, to the point of fact, the "noble but oblique" Dr. Jacob differs from a secondary by so small a quantity as to be all but imperceptible to anybody, except a philosophical novelist or an uncompromising parson-hunter. Ahab, Elijah-Pogram, Chadband, Stiggins, and Dr. Jacob is, upon his own showing, not only a swindler, which is bad, but a hypocritical swindler, which is worse, and a self-deceiving swindler, which is worst. He is represented as being so fascinating, though he is sixty years of age, that he has no difficulty in getting helplessly in love with him, a handsome baroness would be only too happy to make him votes for his wife, and a young girl of eighteen is almost as smitten with him as Elaine was with Lancelot. A more singular fact still is, that he exercises the same strange fascination over his own children; for, generally speaking (for there are one or two doliquencies tends to deaden filial respect and filial love), who, having discovered that he really was not the man he had taken for granted which he was suspected, and the idea of which could hardly have suggested itself to anyone less depraved than he, would regard the seven evil spirits taken into partnership by the restless eighth, Jacob with a very placable eye, and continue business in the cheating way, and tends him in his declining days with undiminished respect and love. The picture of filial affection in the case; but Dr. Jacob, notwithstanding his noble talents and impulses, appeared to me unworthy of it. And yet there are more Dr. Jacobs in the world than it is pleasant to acknowledge. Not, perhaps, with cheating have great abilities, large ideas, winning manners, and open hands, have, unfortunately, no principles, and whose kind and generous hearts are too much for them; they must not only live comfortably themselves, but they must gratify their benevolence, at any and every expense, at somebody else's. They resemble the notorious Mr. Redpath, who, if report may be believed, was in the habit, on account of others as on his own; he went regularly to church; he became profoundly penetrated with the truth of religion, he was anxious to show in a substantial manner his goodwill towards men; and, as the world would've admit, he did it at the expense of all but his employers. Dr. Jacob behaved in a similar manner. He wanted all kinds of comforts for his own use and by way of presents for his friends: he would have liked to be rich for the same end; but with pleasure if he could, but, as he couldn't, he was forced to make free with the property of others. He was a born philanthropist, and to show the others leg-bail. It will be seen, then, that the principal advantage in the study of Dr. Jacob as a pleasant study from a moral point of view; but he is described with great skill and care, he would seem to be a true portraiture of the first interview with Dr. Paulus; and he is surrounded by an interesting group of associates. The picture of Mrs. Jacob is a good one; but one hardly knows to what to attribute the singular expressions and sudden changes they meet with. Perhaps the unfortunate fact the writer's English has been spoiled by foreign associations; nor does the Anglo-German nature of the story render this explanation improbable.

Wyldeve Hall. By J. Sheridan le Fanu. 3 vols. Richard Bentley.) This is a story of the hunt-the-secret description. Before proceeding to the end of the book there is an air of mystery over everything, and the reader is hurried on with great ingenuity from incident to incident, getting deeper and deeper every step in the mire of bewilderment, surrounding himself on all sides with mystification into the author's hands without an effort at self-extrication, and finally emerging into the region of mental confusion. The impression of amazement upon his face and a frank confession upon his lips that he has been utterly in the dark all through until the moment when it pleased the author to enlighten him. Of course, when it is imperative that the reader be kept in ignorance, and that everything be sacrificed to keeping the cat securely in the bag, strong measures must occasionally be adopted, the most unlikely things in the world must happen, and persons must talk in a mysterious, unintelligible manner worthy of the inmates of a certain handsome building at Colney Hatch. It is convenient, also, in such a case, that one character should bear a great personal resemblance to another, but that scarcely a hint of this resemblance should be allowed to transpire until the final arrangement of all things. The author has availed himself of every device of this kind; and he has done it very cleverly. Setting his secret aside altogether, there is still much to be said in favour of his novel. Some of the characters (especially the women) are particularly well drawn. They have conversation in which there is talent and good lie, is perhaps, a little more sprightly at one time, tender at another, and witty at another, than one is accustomed to in average society; but, one cannot fairly object to this; it is rather a matter for grateful thanks. We see those parts of the narrative which are connected with the ghostly, or rather lunatic, department of Brandon Hall, by any means boldly told; only it occurs to one, at the end, that they have little or nothing to do from beginning to end with the working of the machinery. To shoe upon how slight a foundation the whole fabric rests, it may be mentioned that the author has so far neglected that two gentlemen had gone out to dinner (*October* A.D. 1847), one night in the month, and that they returned home at "half-past Two, Hand," in anything like its present form, had been an impossibility, which would have been the case if the author had but Mark Wyldeve was in the habit of carrying pistols and Captain Lake a pocket-book, at the time of the murder of Sir Hugh.

Meadowleigh. By the Author of the "Ladies of Bever Hollow." 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.) The sensational is improving; for fiction, will find here a plain, wholesome repast. There are no rich dishes of horror served up; there are no artistic preparations of slaughter; there are no sensational entrées of bigamy; there is not sparkling wit and humour of the choicest description; but there are substantial, satisfying joints of domestic life, and wholesome fare. It is to be regretted that the pleasantry is sometimes a little flat; but the characters are, on the whole, well conceived, and the result is almost a necessity. It was with a tearful countenance, too, that we parted with the heroine very many years after the commencement of the inflectional sights of the poor relative pronoun. We have stood up for local ill-usage of the relative pronoun in sensational and humorous novelists, but without avail; it is continually defrauded of the e which is due to its oblique cases, and has the as perversely attached to its nominative case. Why, then, is it was the case? Indeed! is a construction of common occurrence in novels, and even (it memory may be trusted) in the pages of "Punch," we have, with a sigh, we record our protest. The plot of "Meadowleigh" is pretty much like that of "Bever Hollow," and that is to say, it is scarcely correct to say that there is a plot at all. There are certain adventures experienced by the characters, and there is a very interesting tale told upon one another; but, when all is said, done, and suffered, "as you were" is the order of the day. The story of Bever Hollow was more indite or no change has occurred in the positions of the more interesting personages at the conclusion of the book—if the word is allowable—for having sufficient justice, sufficient knowledge of human nature, and sufficient respect for the kindness of heart which actuates even some disagreeable women, to make one wish for a "second companion" is not only not a drudge and an ill-used dependant, but the friend, the confidante, and adviser of a king's son, and the lucky girl who suffers under the philanthropic eccentricities generated by a warm disposition and a cold head. The philanthropic efforts of the elderly lady's benevolent eccentricities unfortunately lead her to a most undesirable, and (which is worse) unjust, end; but she only remains there a short time; and, as she had often conceived a wish to become acquainted personally with the interior economy of such an establishment, one's anguish at her fate is considerably assuaged. Besides, it gives her friends an opportunity of which they avail themselves, of showing how highly they appreciated her good qualities. The book has no grand, pretentious aim; but, taking it for what it is, it is a pleasant novel. Mrs. Molesworth is a lady who reads and readable a novel as one could wish to have. Nearly all the characters are pleasant, and the conversation is lively and natural. The creation of so many personages with scarcely a cynic (properly so called) amongst them is creditable to the author's large-heartedness.

MUSIC.

Covent Garden Theatre, the closing of which as the Royal English Opera we noticed last week, was opened by Mr. Gye as the Royal Italian Opera, on Saturday last, March 26, with "Lucrezia Borgia," and the brilliant aspect of the boxes and stalls—filled with beauty, rank, fashion, and wealth—showed that the season was to be a gay one. "Norma" was the opera chosen for the opening night, Mdme. Emilia Lagrua appearing, for the first time in England, in the title-character. In the *première scène*, nee is the regularly beautiful. But her figure is noble and commanding, her action graceful, her facial expression good and interesting. As an actress she reminded us of Mdme. Ristori, whom she resembles in many respects, and she is, in fact, the very power which she throws into the delineation of passion in all its variety and intensity. Her high dramatic power, as it was thoroughly at home in the character of Norma, one of the most beautiful creations of the great composer, Bellini, who, alas! is no more to write, and she will, unquestionably, prove one of the most brilliant stars of the season. Her singing was equally fine throughout, and in the part of Pollione was extremely well acted and sung by Naudin; Adelgisa, which, though, a secondary character, is, in truth, a most difficult and important one, was finely rendered by Scalchi; and in Mdlle. Marie Battu; and Signor Attry, a debutant in this country, appeared as Oroveso. The latter has a fine bass voice, and from that he will prove a great acquisition to the theatre. The opera was brilliantly put on the stage, the scenery, especially, being presented no remarkable features. The ballet has never received much support at Covent Garden, and the present managements of this house having been content to leave its cultivation to Her Majesty's Theatre, time out of mind pre-eminent as the temple of Terpsichore.

On the evening of Easter Monday the first "National Harp Concert" was given at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. It resembled the concerts of former years, and was enlivened with Irish melodies, the performance of partsongs, sung by the choir of the Vocal Association and accompanied on the harp by a band of large proportions, and instrumental solos by several of our most eminent performers. An interesting feature was the first appearance in public of Miss Thomas, the sister of our celebrated English prima donna, to whom she is also in vocal talent as well as in blood. She sang two songs, "Ella Dolce Cara Voce," from Verdi's "Macbeth," and Randegger's "Scenes of my youth," from "The Gipsy's Warning," and in both was warmly and deservedly applauded. The instrumental performances were by Mr. John Thomas's duet for harps, entitled "Cambria," a beautiful composition, superbly played by the author and Mr. Robert Cousins. We trust that these interesting concerts will be frequently given in the course of the season.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—The management have worthily led off the Easter season with a Shakspearean revival worthy of the reconstoney celebration of the poet's birth, and distinguished itself honourably as the council of a national theatre which may now take rank as really one of the finest in the world. "Henry IV.," the drama in which the genius of Shakspeare culminated as the creator of historical tragedy, and which in his day it is evident excited the liveliest interest, is one which had already secured the attention of Mr. Charles Reade, whose version has been received at the time with considerable completeness and unquestionable effect. The Hotspur of the one and the Falstaff of the other make permanent impressions. The latter we can no longer command; but Mr. Phelps's Falstaff was among the possibilities, and on Monday the veteran actor supported the character in the old, genial, and humorous style. He was warmly received, and his performance was throughout applauded. For the part of Hotspur, Mr. Walter Montgomery, a young and rising actor who so gallantly ventured an experiment last Whitsuntide at the Princess', was available, and threw himself into the assumption with remarkable skill and energy. In fact, he was a piece of acting not inferior to any we have witnessed in the part, and from which we may safely infer that Mr. Montgomery is destined to be classed as one of the most popular actors in London. But the excellence of the performance was not confined to the leading artistes. In other respects, also, the getting-up was highly meritorious. Mr. Ryder, as the King, presented a truly kingly Royal dignity; and Mr. Walter Lacy, as Henry Prince of Wales, delivered the well-known soliloquy with much taste and feeling. Even for the more comic scenes he was scarcely light enough. Then for Poins and Peto as well as Mr. C. Belmore and Mr. Arthur Roxby; and Gadshill and Pete were both capitally hit off by Mr. Wallis and Mr. J. Carter, respectively. Not undistinguished by one most commendable feature. The great Glendower scene, hitherto omitted, was supplied, and introduced to us Mr. Rayner as Glendower, and Mr. H. Vandenhoff as Hotspur's wife, Lady Edith Mortimer, and Miss Lady Mortimer, speaking and singing Welsh. The whole scene is thrown in most admirably, and we wonder that it has not been done before. Mr. Rayner's delivery of the Welsh monstrosities is the dramatic effort of the time; worthy, indeed, alike of Shakspeare and of the Welsh who speak the language which his immortal writings have helped to form.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Burnand has supplied a classical burlesque, called "Ixion; or, the Man at the Wheel," which has introduced a substance in the former character, one Miss Nelly Moore, whose vivacity will doubtless secure her a favourable reception. Mr. Terry is united with Vulcan in the person of Mr. Compton, who is doubtless dry enough for the character, and who sings with effect. Poor Juno, by the way, by-the-by, frequently shows a cleverness that is not always appreciated. Miss Fanny Holland is pretty as Pallas, and Mr. Farren, who is killed by a "small bore" shot from Vulcan; but, at Venus's prayer, he is revived and immortalised, and enjoys a tercentenary jubilation. The piece is throughout thoroughly bright and humorous very costly, and the language of the dialogue orinate and polished. The business was received with much applause, and Mr. Burnand's piece, in which Mr. Sothern, in Lord Dundreary, was, as usual, lavish of his humour.

PRINCESS'.—After the performance of "Paul's Return" and "The Comedy of Errors" a new farce was produced on Monday, entitled "Popplestone's Proposal," by Arthur Roe, with Mr. J. M. Morton. The piece possesses most of the peculiarities of this gentleman's drama, and impresses us with the conviction that he is one of the practised playwright. The bevo is supported by Mr. David Fisher, who personates Mr. Popplestone. This thoroughly humorous actor is an attic in a house situate in Compton-street, Soho, and Brown enters this room and finds Popplestone sitting there. He is seated sitting down on the clean lincs, soliloquies. He has escaped by his own chimney from a bailiff who is in the house. He is in search by the presence of Phoebe Furbelow, who is acquainted with him, but is an apparently happy ignorance of the fact that he is going by his uncle. Seeing that his own chimney is smoking, and reasonably suspecting therefore that a fire has been kindled in his own grate, he desperately descends another chimney, and finds himself in the bedroom of an adjoining house, occupied by a fair young milliner, frightens her and her admirer, and, in the course of the confusion, finds himself in the drawing-room of her employer. Here he is discovered by the latter in the habiliments of the former. From this leading error a number of ludicrous situations arise, in which Mr. Fisher is compelled to acknowledge her position; whereupon her aunt is free to wed, but proposes to marry her to a rich old gentleman. But upon a young gentleman who she prefers to a more aged suitor. There is no need to say, in the end, that the young people are united, and amazingly.

THE EXHIBITIONS were notwithstanding the rawness of the day, well attended on Easter Monday. The POLYTECHNIC reopened, with additional attractions and a new entertainment, with extraordinary effect, by Professor Pepper, entitled "The Ghost," or a ghost 7 in. high, and which proved very successful. The piping bullfinch is continued to attract a good audience, and the diving-bell is as admirable as ever; and the experiments in magic, bulbo songs, ventriloquism, and the Polytechnic Choir are all continued with the exhibitions of glass-working, which are very interesting. MADAME TUSSAUD'S is also reopened with a new set of the late royal historical figures are still objects of curiosity. That portion of the exhibition called the Chamber of Horrors is also considerably increased, and now goes under the appellation of the "Chamber of Physiognomy." The murderer Townley is one of its inmates. The ALHAMBRA MUSIC-HALL continues to attract large audiences. It presides over the Continental company of equestrian performers, who exhibit both horsemanship and skill in those extraordinary vaulting is gone through by a young girl, named Little Clotilde, who is understood to be M. Lalanne's niece. She is about ten years of age, and, in the course of her vaulting, encounters much apparent danger. Many of the performances are of a daring character, and highly creditable to the courage as well as the skill of the equestrians. The exhibitions at M. Pinder's CIRCUS are of a very interesting character, and the talents of the clown, Bennet, certainly amusing. The EGYPTIAN HALL is still a favourite resort, and the wax-works and other curiosities of Mr. Tebbs's panorama representing "The Prince of Wales's Tour in India, Egypt, Canada, Turkey, and Greece," which is described in a letter by Mr. Arthur Matthison, and accompanied with music by Miss Foxcroke.

ACCOUNTS from the Russian capital state that Mdme. Fiorelli, while singing for her benefit "Linda di Chamouni," gathered an immense harvest of applause and bouquets. Among the latter was one which contained a rich diamond bracelet. The recipient, on those who advocate the cause of Mdme. Pelips against her rival, Mdme. Marcsehek, having become jealous of the applause bestowed upon the latter, have opened a subscription to offer to this favourite—not a necklace, a bracelet, or earrings, as might be supposed—but a model of her foot in gold, which is to be placed on a malachite pedestal. Tamberlik, Calzaboni, Gerardi, and Graziani have been engaged for the forthcoming season at Moscow. Verdi's "Aida," and it is even stated that in addition part he avoided Rossini's "Mose. Gemma Cole will shortly play at one of the theatres, and Madame Adelina

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is at last officially announced that her Majesty will hold court at Buckingham Palace on the 18th and 19th inst., and that two state concerts and two state balls will be held, so that there are some hopes of a fair and busy season in the midst of all our anxieties, our mournings for war, desolation, and starvation. John Bull will have to shake himself up a little and pull himself together for a "rally," as they say in the prize ring.

In the main time it will be interesting to mark that a "period" in the small-beer chronicles of dress is about to dawn. Yes; grave, political organs, much better informed than we of the movements of the fashionable world—of the doings of Lord Frederick Verisopht, the most noble the Marquis of Steyne, Lord Crop-hare, and Sir Mulberry Hawk—have already had a small type hint of the kind. We are reminded to do away with that "spin thing," as Mr. Jennes has it, the swallow-tailed black-coat. So that, if you please, for the last fifty, or about two hundred years hence, "does" for the booksellers a costumehistory of English Dress, and Mr. Planché will announce by the loss of those hinder appendages which distinguished George IV., Beau Brummell, Brummell Hayne, Alvanley, and Dan Mayer, and which in the swells when in full dress, and our Dalmatian and quadrumanous grandsires wore in ordinary costume, that the "period" is now at an end. replanted; it will soon be as antiquated as a spencer, or that pretty garment which the daughters of Eve wore in the days before the fall—"a laced Joseph." It is to be succeeded by a kind of black velvet frock-coat, which, if elegantly made, will be elegant enough, but which will not do so nicely down on the "Row" as a Tweed or Cloth are in painful threats of invention on this important garment. Of George IV. Thackeray once sarcastically said—

> he left skill in cutting out coats,
> And an undeniable taste for cookery.

Is it strange that the first kind of genius should be hereditary and reproduced in his grand nephew. Will no one speak up for the old swallow-tail? Our young men, "Young England," "Young Ireland," *hoc genitis*, look admirably in it—graceful, manly, and yet not feminine. What will they look like in the frock? Will they not look sit and shiver in an old dress-coat? Of what benefit is it to a poor man? Its natural recipients seem to be the waiters at our clubs, and at chophouses, mineralite and fallen mortals, who attract less pity than any others under the sun.

"Shall Government interfere with the Working Man?" is a question put forward gravely in the last advertisement of Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, and Mr. Ayrton, M.P., and various other friends of the "Working Man," are about to hold meetings to demonstrate that he (the W. M.) may be rendered both happier, "if by fair means," and richer by being cheated; why may not Hodge and Dick indulge in it, although Mr. Underhand cannot propose to put a stop to "cheating" as an undesirable security for their savings? The working man is coming out this spring of the working man as a "swell," and is quite ready for the Shakspeare statue, and the working man has been assured that all this sudden exposé is not intended to interfere with it, not time that this absurd nursing, this miserable ticketing of classes should be done away with? Working men are not to be a flock of working men, except a few miserable do-nothings eaten up with ennui, who are to be sent out the Prince of Wales's feathers, "Ich dien," and every member of Parliament, work harder than any cobbler!"

Here we have sent us all the way from Manchester, where, having little work to do, they are running politics into the ground by speculation, a suggested draught of constitution of a "Central Temperance Alliance," which strikes one as the very last word of the age. Through the agency of "Moral Action," the C. T. A. will suppress Crime, Misery, and Pauperism; and the Gin Palace, Beer-shop, and Close Public Rouse by a Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Drinks, by which Social Maine Law, as it is called in the U. S., a lively stock of eupatids for you, Mr. Printer! And how do you think this is to be done? Why, by "moral suasion," by a "moral" cordon sanitaire, poking his nose into everybody's house and everybody's business; sending out its inverse and hotels, at dinners and evening parties, to shall and indulge in "spiking" warning cautions to clerks who take anything stronger than ginger-beer; "strongly recommending" people not to let their wives, &c., have a glass "on any description;" not allowing medical practitioners to prescribe under any circumstances brandy and water; "especially at the present fearfully insidious form and flavours of the ordinary drinks;" and to urge noblemen and gentlemen to assist them to help them. Here is something too, which sins against the statute of Mortmain, as it is in effect the "reception of property either to become a beneficiary, or for the sole benefit of others." Well, this is trying to elevate and improve mankind with a vengeance. Nothing more silly, pernicious, or suicidal has been suggested since the last movement which, in its proper sphere, is beneficial.

Mr. Cobden has been made to go through fire in favour of M. Maintzel, after a silence of twenty years, by a reproduction of a letter printed in the *Times* during the letter-spelling craze, in which Mr. Thomas Carlyle loves a good strong dogged, yet he speaks thus in favour of that republican whom one of our Tory Premiers called a "mere foreign profit freely with the "moral dogge" called misrepresentation. After "a series of years," in which Carlyle has declared he was "constantly with great freedom that he is a man of genius and virtue; a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind; one of those rare persons whose unbefriended fortitude, and silent worth are more worthy to be called martyr-souls, who in silence piously in their hearts, and understand and love one another by that." The "right hand" and the "sword" of this martyr soul, General Cavaignac, and Godefroi Cavaignac, a retired of Malic, where he has been very properly received as a great man, and is taken into connection with the state. Mr. Cobden's next step will be the guest of a member of Parliament both in the Isle of Wight and in London; and it is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to fall into the hands of the "working man" and his friends; not, of course, as we have said, of the true working man, but of the sham as well as a worker, but of the mouthing, ranting, mad-headed, confused syllabus of Secularism, Mormonism, and decayed Radicalism which is represented by valid pamphlets and by Secularist writers. Government, too, has been more than once quietly warned not to let the low Irish kick up a row on the entry of the Inns-of-Court, the last half Pepsin rot and half faction fight occasioned by the magic name of Cavaignac has had a savage effect on the Irish, generally covered by fustian or flannel jackets, and if Paddy kicks up a row a few thousand very strong hands and arms are ready to knock him down.

If any one wishes to prepare for the Shakspeare tercentenary in a quiet way, he can go to Dwyer Joyce's lecture on "The Irish Race," or any one has in sensing that play, after "Bumbo Mailer" or the lord sensationalism lately prevalent, it will be found a refreshing bath. A finely harmonised part-song, a calm and beautiful picture, a magnificent specimen of statue, or a glass of fine old wine. How the people laugh at Falstaff's wit—almost with little, flickering hints, which are suddenly, but with a continuous, sound, wholesome enjoyment, during which they forget all their troubles, and go home refreshed, prepared to applaud, and forget the actor, and the stage, and the playhouse, and everything but Falstaff and Jack Falstaff, who is positively conscious of his hot nose and red face, with an avalanche of shouts of wit. This is as it should be, and not as it is sometimes when the house or my pen can pay to all engaged. The battle scene is simply the most splendid scene we have seen for years. The marching, the grouping and scenery thoroughly artistic. We, however, don't like to see the people in plain mourning dresses, and the women in particular trundling Miss Swivellicci in silk tights on a field of battle. Ballet girls never do, never did, and never will look like boys, and really spoil an otherwise admirable scene.

Mr. Dickens's new story, "Our Mutual Friend," which will appear just a month hence, opens with a river scene and a man who seems to be built up of mud, and to have grown from slime, and who is of a new trade, being one who earns his living solely by the pleasant occupation of mud-larking for the purpose of decoying dead bodies!

We are glad to hear that Mr. Mark Lemon's novel "Wait for the End" is not only being reprinted in English, but is in course of translation into German.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual Easter Monday review of metropolitan volunteer corps took place this year on Blackheath, near Guildford, Surrey. There were about 17,000 volunteers on the ground, 4000 of which belonged to country corps, and the manœuvres, under General Pennefather, were admirably performed. Although the review was successful, it does not seem to have given much satisfaction. The troops arrived in good order, the guns struggled through the narrow lanes and roads in the main in good time as of everything else, spectators abounded, and the country was lovely; but the general drift of all the reports on the day's proceedings is that the Guildford hills are not exactly suited for those gatherings.

Blackheath is like a vast billiard table, and the men are the nine undistinguishable knobs, and knolls, covered knee-deep with tangled heather and moss; the ground has many copse-like clumps of stunted trees scattered it, with one or two steep ridges which dominate the whole; and here and there a few fir trees, which are dignified by the name of "pines," are supposed to be called—in which latches and fir, sparsely intermingled with stunted deciduous trees, and bushes, and covered with heather. This is the northern extremity, which the volunteers approached by Tangley-lane, the land to the left of which is a wide, open, undulating down, and the right a dusted here and there with homesteads—a perfect specimen of rich English scenery. But the road, as mentioned above, is a lane, which from its the more hasty force and hustler, the only products of this sterile sandy soil, and the only crops which can be raised on it are the fir trees, which have which have been planted for the purpose of timber. It is a fine tree, but it sufficiently well treed to its followers. It goes right across the heath, and therefore must be crossed, and the troops, both cavalry and infantry, had to cross it in every direction. The little hamlet of Blackheath, which consists of half a dozen houses, is on the left of the road, and the Red Lion.

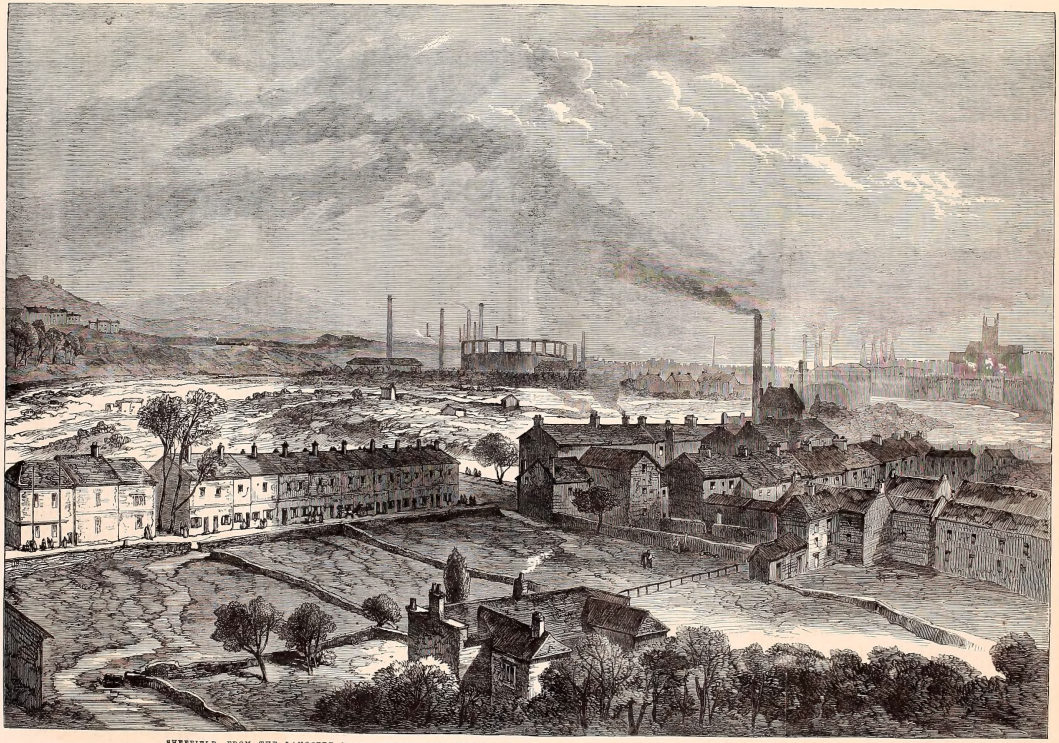
The battalions from Waterloo, and from Surrey, Hants, and Berks, were the volunteers from the north of the river, and they had a long, hard fighting on the rest to Blackheath. These, with a proportion of artillery, constituted the 1st Division. The 2nd Division consisted of volunteers from Kent and Sussex, which were brigaded in the order of their arrival at the rendezvous, and the 3rd Division was made up of the artillery, consisted the 1st Division. Of the four brigades making up the 1st Division, the 1st and 2nd Brigades were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho and Colonel Elcho; the 3rd, by Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Grosvenor; and the 4th, by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh. The 2nd Division in the same manner made up of four brigades, commanded as follows :—1st, Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton; 2nd, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Sondes; 3rd, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury; and 4th, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald.

The division of the Royal Artillery (Major Peel, R.A. commanding), Major R. C. Stewart (Aide-de-camp), for the 1st Division. The officers of the 2nd Division were Major Lord Elcho, Major Hay, R.A., Major Hay (Aide-de-camp), and Colonel A. Alison, C.B. The volunteer staff consisted of Colonel Sir Percy Herbert, Deputy Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Inspector Chichester, Major Morris, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Lord, &c.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Ibbetson, &c.; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. Fitzroy, &c.; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Arthur Hardinge, Lieutenant-Colonel Manners, &c.

The whole of the forces were under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., and his staff consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lygon, Coldstream Guards, Deputy Adjutant-General; Major Hon. Percy Herbert, Major Hon. Percy Herbert, Royal Artillery; Captain W. H. Wolfe and Colonel Buchanan, Royal Artillery.

The movements of the troops were under the direction of Colonel Sir Percy Herbert, and the movements were over down came the rain. The evolutions, which began shortly after one o'clock, were completed by three.

The movements commenced with the faint attack on the right of the division, which, supported by the Artillery, advanced to the crest of one of the thin copses and begin a cautious advance, while their guns were ostentatiously posted in the most commanding positions on the most open of the mounds. In a few minutes more the whole of the extreme right of the enemy showed itself in considerable force. The Artillery, supported by a strong company, pushing down rank on rank in cool time, while the guns were hurried into position, and the fire opened with great vigour. The enemy's guns were also brought into action, and the fire was returned, and the General Russell's troops were on the alert, though, beyond throwing out their skirmishers and keeping up a sharp fire, no attempt was made to advance. It was attempted till the numerical superiority of those making the feint attack on the left was made manifest, when the whole of the enemy's line, in the line of skirmishers and supports advanced till almost their whole front was at right angles with the commencement of the line of attack under the shelter the ridges between the two clumps of woodland. For some twenty minutes or so the fire was kept up with great vigour on both sides, and the Artillery, which, while the spattering fire of the riflemen in front sank and rose and spread and contracted like the sound of a distant surf, kept up a steady roar which was very grand. The enemy's guns were then ordered to cease firing, and when they obeyed into the plain General Russell would be completely enveloped in a cloud of smoke, which rolled slowly down the hillside, and came against the part of the field that the real attack was unmasked. Then suddenly the guns of the Artillery ceased firing, and the enemy's guns were commenced a flanking fire which enfiladed the whole defending line. The regular attack was then made in force, and the enemy's line fell back in the rapidly and in good order, and was hurried on, and the same scene upon which assailant kept pouring forth their fire as the result of a gallant charge, and the defenders retired in good order, and in a way to do credit to their gallant leader. Spite of the exceedingly difficult nature of the advance, they crept rapidly on the left wing of the enemy, and when they were in a line with the ground rapidly to the left so as to outflank General Russell's force in such a manner as to cut off their retreat, and to compel their surrender, or their annihilation. And now the plan fast developed itself. To save the outflanked left wing from destruction, the right wing of the enemy and the centre of the corps from his left to strengthen his right, and to stop their reinforcements. The fire was kept up with great vigour by the assailants, and the fight became fearfully rapid, but the tactics of the commander and soldiers were terrific; and the left wing of the enemy, which had begun to slope inwards, was driven back in confusion, and the centre, which was driven back in confusion, and the centre, which was driven back in confusion, and the centre, which



SHEFFIELD, FROM THE LANGSETT ROAD, SHOWING THE SUBURBS THAT WERE FLOODED.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 326.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FLOOD AT SHEFFIELD. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



CONVEYING THE DEAD TO THE RECEIVING-HOUSE, MALIN BRIDGE.



BURIAL OF THE UNCLAIMED DEAD.—SEE PAGE 329.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The Right Hon. George John James Hamilton Gordon, 4th Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarvis, and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland, Viscount Gordon, of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was born on the 28th of July as second son of the late Marquis of Douglas, and widow of Lady Archibald Hamilton, daughter of the late distinguished Scottish Statesman, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, K.C.B. He was educated at Harrow, and was afterwards sent to Cambridge, where he took high honours. He succeeded his father, the late Earl, in 1801, when only seven years of age, and was consequently brought up under the guardianship of his mother, the Countess of Aberdeen, and of his uncle, George Lord Haddo, now sixth Earl of Aberdeen, who died in 1815. He married, first, in 1805, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir William Hamilton, Bart., of Wishaw, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son, George Lord Haddo, now sixth Earl of Aberdeen, was born on the 28th of June, 1806. His lordship married, secondly, in 1815, Harriet Douglas, daughter of the late Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick, by whom he had one son, who died an infant. His lordship married, thirdly, Nov. 11, 1820, Lucien Cornelia, youngest daughter of the late James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, cousin of the Earl of Galloway, and by her (who survives him) had issue a daughter, Mary, who married in 1850 Sir Henry Edward Bruce, and died in 1853, leaving issue; and a son, Arthur Gordon, who married, in 1851, Isabella Maria, daughter of the late Hon. Bernard Marsh, Duke of Bassano, the distinguished statesman of the First Empire, by whom he has had issue a daughter, Ishbel Maria Marjoribanks Gordon. His elder son, the Hon. Alexander Hugh Baring, who is at present M.P. for Huntingdonshire, on the death of his father succeeds to the considerable personal daughter of Edmund Sir Vincent, much and present Lord Digby. The late peer is heir-at-law for Sir Darling of Lockwood, Bart., and cousin to the present Sir Francis Baring, on eminent London merchant, who was created a Baronet on May 27, 1793, and was the grandfather of the late Sir Thomas Baring, and of Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Bart., M.P. To modern times the Barings have maintained the very highest position and rank in commercial and political world.

SIR ANDRIES STOCKENSTROM, BART.

Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Bart., of Mauricom, Cape of Good Hope, formerly Lieutenant-General and Commandant of the Eastern districts of the Cape Colony, died at Mauricom, and was the eldest son (by his wife, Johanna Elizabeth, daughter of Andries Bruyns) of the Cape of Good Hope of Lieutenant-Colonel Andries Stockenstrom, of Stockholm (who afterwards settled at the Cape), and became Landdrost of Graaff Reinet (under Sir Lowry Cole, Bart., of Enniskillen, Ireland, and Lucan, co. Dublin, and Grendon Hall, co. Northampton, and Dunsley Hall, co. Stafford, and Mary, daughter of the late distinguished Scottish Statesman, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, K.C.B. He was educated at Eton, and was afterwards sent to Cambridge, where he took high honours. He succeeded his father, the late Earl, in 1801, when only seven years of age, and was consequently brought up under the guardianship of his mother, the Countess of Aberdeen, and of his uncle, George Lord Haddo, now sixth Earl of Aberdeen, who died in 1815. He married, first, in 1805, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir William Hamilton, Bart., of Wishaw, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son, George Lord Haddo, now sixth Earl of Aberdeen, was born on the 28th of June, 1806. His lordship married, secondly, in 1815, Harriet Douglas, daughter of the late Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick, by whom he had one son, who died an infant. His lordship married, thirdly, Nov. 11, 1820, Lucien Cornelia, youngest daughter of the late James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, cousin of the Earl of Galloway, and by her (who survives him) had issue a daughter, Mary, who married in 1850 Sir Henry Edward Bruce, and died in 1853, leaving issue; and a son, Arthur Gordon, who married, in 1851, Isabella Maria, daughter of the late Hon. Bernard Marsh, Duke of Bassano, the distinguished statesman of the First Empire, by whom he has had issue a daughter, Ishbel Maria Marjoribanks Gordon. His elder son, the Hon. Alexander Hugh Baring, who is at present M.P. for Huntingdonshire, on the death of his father succeeds to the considerable personal daughter of Edmund Sir Vincent, much and present Lord Digby. The late peer is heir-at-law for Sir Darling of Lockwood, Bart., and cousin to the present Sir Francis Baring, on eminent London merchant, who was created a Baronet on May 27, 1793, and was the grandfather of the late Sir Thomas Baring, and of Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Bart., M.P. To modern times the Barings have maintained the very highest position and rank in commercial and political world.



SIR FRANCIS H. LOFTUS, BART.

Sir Francis Hamilton Loftus, third Baronet, of Mount Loftus, in the county of Kilkenny, who died at his seat, Mount Loftus, near Gowerstown, on the 19th of March, was born on the 19th of January, 1787, a year after a protracted illness, was the youngest son of Sir Edward Loftus, the first Baronet, by his wife, Anne Rose, an heiress, married to him about twenty-two hundred years ago, and was, early in life, in the British Army. He was attached to Lord Cathcart's Staff during the Peninsular War, and the following year received a commission in a cavalry regiment, which was then in Portugal. Soon after, having retired from the regular Army, he joined the Kilkenny Militia, and was appointed Captain and Adjutant of that corps in 1809, and served with it on Captain for some years; but, owing to the Militia being disembodied at the termination of 1814, he succeeded, on third Baronet, Aug. 15, 1822, on the decease of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Nicholas Loftus, the second Baronet. He had distinguished himself against the rebels in the year 1798, and received from the Irish Loyalists of nearly half a century, Sir Francis Hamilton Loftus was the representative of a family which had distinguished himself, in his hours of freedom from pain and suffering, by application to literature and science, and by considerable accomplishments. He liberally promoted with purse and patronage every useful undertaking connected with the county of Kilkenny, in the immediate vicinity of his property. Sir Francis Loftus was much esteemed and respected. As he never married, the title devolves on his father's male issue, the baronetcy, created July 31, 1776.

THE DEAN OF EMLY.

The Very Rev. Denis Browne, M.A., Dean of Emly, whose death has just occurred, was the third son of the late Rev. Dr. Browne, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Rose Mahon, Esq., of Castlegar, and was grandson of Denis Browne, Esq., of Westport House, county Mayo, and Mount Browne, of Sligo. He was born Oct. 12, 1790, and was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1813. In holy orders, he was presented to two livings, Castlereagh and Santry, but, feeling scruples about the propriety of holding two livings of Kilkenny, in the county of Leitrim, thus reducing his income by more than one half. Thenceforth he devoted himself entirely to his clerical duties in his own parish, in which neighbourhood his name has been so long and so honourably associated. For many years his brother, the late Rev. Dr. Browne, was Rector of Emly, and on the death of the latter of his siblings he succeeded to the Deanery. He was also for an active part in working the "Home Mission." In 1848 he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Limerick, and was for a period of a thoroughly well-worked parish; and though in his later years increasing bodily infirmities obliged him to relinquish the active duties of the ministry of his schools and other institutions were kept in efficiency by his constant supervision. He was married, first, in 1815, to Mary Ivy Dean married, June 7, 1824, Anne Ailis, daughter of Thomas William Rigsby, Esq., of Ardmore, in the county of Louth, by whom he has had two sons and three daughters.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Adrian John Hope, Esq., of Carlton-gardens, Pall-mall, and of Deepdene, Dorking, Surrey, formerly M.P. for Shaftesbury in this country; the executors appointed being Alexander James Beresford Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P., of Bedgebury, Kent, and Second Augustus Charles Brudenell Bruce, M.P.; and Adrian Elias Hope, Esq. (the latter in his capacity of a trustee), was proved on the 5th ult., the testator having left personal estate and effects in England in the Hay-market and his residence in Lisbon upon trust for his wife for life, and after her death for his children, the sum of £400,000, and the residue to his said son, Adrian Elias Hope, for his natural life, with remainder to his children.

The will of William Ephraim Smith, Esq., a surgeon, late of Trobrge-square, was proved, in the London Court, under £40,000, on the 29th ult., by Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, the widow, and Mr. Charles Ephraim Smith, the testator died on the 7th of January last, having executed his will in the previous month of July. He left all his property to his executors in trust for his wife and children, and desired that he should be buried in the vault of the parish church of Hampstead.

The will of Thomas Ivy, Esq., of Eaton-square, Pimlico, and James-street, Haymarket, was proved, in the London Court, under £130,000, and executed by the widow, Mrs. Ann Ivy, and Mr. Thomas Ivy, the sole executors being Major-General G. W. Ivy (the brother), William Fuller, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Ivy, the testator died on the 7th of January, 1864, to whom a power is reserved. The will is dated Nov. 12, 1863. He has bequeathed to his wife an annuity of £1,000, and to his son John £17,000: the residue, real and personal, including his freehold in the Haymarket and his residence in Eaton-square, he left to his wife for life, and after her death to his son.

The will of William Ephraim Smith, Esq., a surgeon, late of Trobrge-square, was proved, in the London Court, under £40,000, on the 29th ult., by Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, the widow, and Mr. Charles Ephraim Smith, the testator died on the 7th of January last, having executed his will in the previous month of July. He left all his property to his executors in trust for his wife and children, and desired that he should be buried in the vault of the parish church of Hampstead.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

SHEA BUTTER, a fatty matter extracted from the fruit of the Bassia Parkii, is largely used in Western Africa. It was examined by Messrs. Thomson and Wood, who found it to consist of olein, 70·0; stearin, 29·0; and loss, 1·0. Specific gravity, 0·9180. It contained in it 0·70 oleic acid and 70·0 nearly pure stearic acid. These results explain the peculiarities of the above fat, which is solid at 60 deg. cent. as the point of fusion, while M. Ouderans has found it to be 69 deg.

THE USE OF GUNPOWDER AS FIREARMS have been recently investigated by Dr. Decker, who states that the force of the explosion is not due to the heat evolved, but to the gases, after the choice is produced in its exterior and interior modification in its physical and chemical properties, and the time of the duration of this. Dr. Decker has determined the pressure of gases in the interior and exterior of the gun a blockish shot deposit, the age of which may be determined by the velocity of the projectile, and the time of the gas proceed from the action of the residue of the charge on the metal, for an area that has not been acted upon by the gases, and which has same manner as one that has been used. Variations in the quality of the powder and in the circumstances of the gun are also considered, and the author has calculated the character of the deposits resulting from the combustion of the powder. M. Decker states that he has found the best powder to be Kaffeiger's, which he supposes causes and to gun-cotton. Thus chemical science can detect whether a gun has been frequently or not, and, in a certain degree, the kind of powder used.

CULTIVATION OF THE CHINCHONA-TREE.—M. De Vry, Governor of Curaçoa, has addressed a letter to the Academy of Science to the Academy of Sciences at Vienna some particulars respecting the growth of this valuable medicinal tree. The seeds, which are very small, and of a dark blue colour, are sown in a shallow box, containing fine mould, and covered with a thin layer of the same material. The box is then placed in a warm situation, and exposed to the sun. From the specimens laid before the Academy, the latter statement would appear to be correct.

PHENOMENA PRODUCED BY REVOLVING DISCS.—Professor Donkin, of Oxford, has published a paper on the subject of the apparent coloration of geometrical figures executed in black and white or in semitransparent materials, and of the Rev. H. Haughton, who exhibited a revolving drawings produced the same effect, publishing his experiments in the Atmosphere Journal. Professor Donkin's explanation is that the eye, when it sees a white object, receives the impression of that colour for a certain time, say $\frac{1}{10}$ second. "A circular disc of white cardboard, 9 in. in diameter, with half its surface painted black, was made to revolve rapidly in front of a window, and viewed while the bright light from a window fell upon it. A stereoscope, from which the lenses had been removed, was placed in front of the eyes, and in which were cut two square apertures, at such a distance asunder that their binocular combination gave a single square aperture. The disc, in its rapid revolution, was arranged so that through the right-hand aperture some of the white sectors were seen, while through the left-hand aperture the black sectors were seen. The result was that the whole disc appeared of a uniform shade of grey, and the so-called flickering had ceased, no lustre, in the proper sense of the word, appeared, but the whole appearance presented to the eye resembled to a single eye under similar circumstances."

HOW TO DETECT PHOSPHORUS.—Phosphuret of iron and nickel found in a great many meteorites, and which has been much studied by Mr. Lawrence Smith, an American chemist, has been artificially produced by M. Fapé, with the advice and assistance of M. Henri des Claire Deville, the great metallurgist. He placed in a carbon crucible, protected by an earthen crucible, 8 gr. of sesquioxide of iron, 3·7 gr. of oxide of nickel, 10·1 gr. of pyrophosphate of soda, 8 gr. of zinc, and 7 gr. of carbon, and exposed the whole to a white heat. The result of the operation was a mass of black glass, with a metallic fracture, and which, on being treated with nitric acid, gave the residuum. The residuum seemed to be a mixture of iron and nickel, which, with a little sulphur, probably derived from the oxide of iron. When the iron and nickel were alone the solution of the acid was green. A little red phosphuret hydrogen and afterwards pure hydrogen. The intermediate crisis, which was very long, was due to the presence of the phosphuret of nickel, and formed of yellow flakes, with a lively, metallic lustre, strongly magnetic, which, either hot or cold, completely resisted the action of hydrochloric acid, and it stated to be, nevertheless, without characteristic mineral in extraterrestrial substances, which seems to have been regarded as circumstances akin to the theoretic indications of the formation of meteor, and contrary to say, by the aid of heat and protection from oxydising agents. This seems to be the case with meteorites, whose general texture favours the idea of an igneous origin, and in which the smallest particles of iron are preserved for ages through the least trace of alteration, and unlet with modern which are incapable of giving up the smallest part of their oxygen.

THE MISTLETOE (VISCUM ALBUM).—In the last part of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* is a paper by Dr. John Harley, in which he states that, in England, the Mistletoe is a parasite, he found the structure and development of the wood, the cortex, and the pollen, and the germination of the seed. The author has not been content with examining the general knowledge of its physiological relations to the plants upon which it grows as a parasite, but has made numerous researches, the result of which is that the Mistletoe, in its circulatory system, has the vessels of the maple, hawthorn, apple, willow, and other trees adopted to mutual growth of the tree plant. The author attaches importance to the nourishing plant by roots, some in the bark, others in the wood, the first being simply root or vessels, and the latter consisting of a cone of cells, increasing in degree from this root proceed horizontal or side roots, generally five or six. The latter resemble as in branches, and are covered for twelve of an inch in diameter, and is composed of a delicate yellowish green cellular tissue. The roots are very destitute of woody fibre, and are, in fact, composed of cellular tissue into the woody fibre of the nourishing them. The anatomical relation between the mistletoe and the fourthlings of the tree. The general disposition in sections of the stem of the Mistletoe. The young stem of the viscum may be regarded as a prolongation of the central pith of the spring, and is surrounded by a continuous layer of the nourishing stem, which is also continuous with the pith in its surface, as shown in the plate; but the woody fibres of the two stems are not continuous, the former being found to be an assemblage of cells, with the exception of a few spiral vessels in the pedicellum of the parasitism. He says that "When the roots of viscum album have become established in the nourishing stem of the host, the nourishing plant, which performs become gradually thickened by the formation of wooden layers from the cambium, and the bark increases in the lateral direction of the tree. In this manner, new zones, with that of the branch upon which it grows for every layer of wood formed by the nourishing tree, a corresponding one is deposited by the viscum, and the growth of the two plants proceeding thus uniformly, the concentric rings of the viscum are found to correspond with those of the nourishing tree. In the case of viscum album, however, the stems sometimes become more and lignification about their outer portions, and the roots extraordinary, and the bark of the stem and roots of the nourishing plant, constantly retain their original soft cellular condition. And, as far as my observations have extended, I find that the parasite depends upon its peculiar cellular processes. They are, in fact, to viscum what the cellular rootlets of cuscuta are to that plant. The bark of the nourishing plant, and also the woody fibre, only rises are thrown out from the soft outer layer of the woody base, which, of course, consists of cells of a smaller or longer diameter, and coincides with the undulating outer layer of the nourishing plant. The inevitable result of the attachment of the viscum to the nourishing stem is a gradual increased compression of the bark and wood of the latter, which ends in its vigour, and slowly buries the intruder; nay more punctuate the fresh layers of the wood, and are also found in the soft cortical crop of wood which is constantly still further out-cast. The infected branch assumes various contortions, and frequently swells out into a large knot or gall, and finally perishes. Such was a veritable hydra, which, having killed its canker, spoiled and occupied its host, and it produced new and vigorous wood that rendered the parasitically complete the work of destruction.

THE ABSORPTION OF GASES BY LIQUIDS AND GASES IN WATER.—Mr. W. M. Watts gives an account of the results of experiments on this subject in the new edition of the *Account of Chemical Science*. Dalton, who first propounded the idea that different gases afford no resistance to each other's particles, but expand freely into each other's spaces, as a vacuum, would appear to have been led to this conclusion from considering the homogeneous character of the atmosphere, and the fact that the different gases of different densities mixed the heavier does not separate from the lighter by virtue of gravitation. That the gases are absorbed by water, and that the quantity absorbed is proportional to the pressure, was discovered by Henry, and the truth of the theory is the fact of the diminution of the solubility of carbonic acid in water in proportion to the diminution of pressure. Professor Graham has studied the relations of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide and such mixtures of carbonic acid and of the gases common in the atmosphere as are found in the air contained in certain calculated from the several co-efficients of absorption in the assumption of the truth of this law. He has found that water takes more than twice as much volume with chlorine and chlorine with carbonic acid do not conform to this law; and Mr. Watts considers that chlorine forms with water a compound of hydrochloric acid and air, ammonia and hydrogen, and sulphurous acid and carbonic acid. Mr. Watts gives tables of the results of his calculations and experiments in the first edition.

A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF INSECTS has been proposed by Mr. James D. Dana, in continuation of his system of classification based on the principle of progress in the development of harmony of the lower in the other functions. It appears in the new number of *Silliman's American Journal of Science*. The author divides insects into the two great classes of our readers of the systems of this very distinguished naturalist.—I. Pneumatic or Tracheate insects, breathing by tracheæ.—II. Apneumatic or Branchiate insects, breathing by branchiæ (or those of the sea). 1. Hymenoptera—perforatorial, perpunctorial, and terebrantia. 2. Diptera—suctorial, pupiparous, and acalyptera. 3. Lepidoptera—haustellate, and rhopalocera (from ampulus, large, and $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn). 4. Lepidoptera—perforatorial, pupivorous, and heterocera (from $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\varsigma$, different, and $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn). 5. Orthoptera—saltatorial, Ambulatores or Neuropteres.—a. Aplecoptera—perforatorial, permutatorial, pronubulatory, and terebrantia. b. Plecoptera—haustellate, and suctorial or permutatorial. c. Parastenoses or Typical Neuropteres—semipunctorial, permutatorial, and semipunctorial. d. Heteroptera or Rhynchota—monly terrestrial, pernutatorial, semipunctorial. e. Homoptera—mostly terrestrial, pernutatorial, and semipunctorial. 6. Coleoptera—Cursores, Ambulatores. (2). Saltatores or Typical Orthoptera. III. Thysanures or Apters, Myriapods, and Arachnidans.

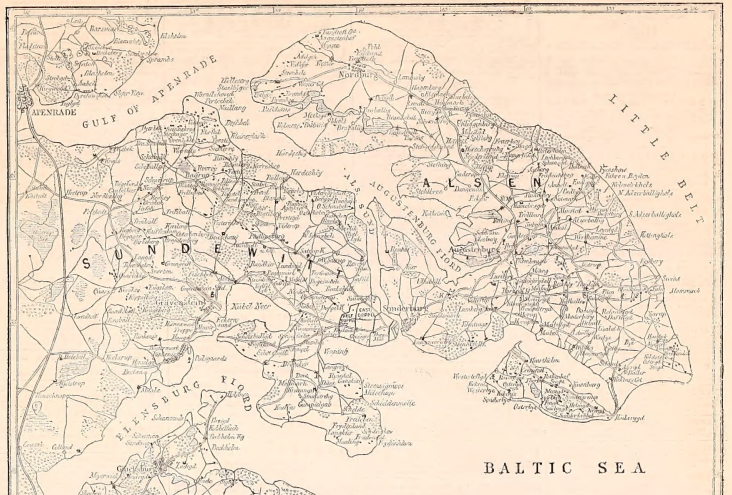
ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.—Mercury (in Aries and Taurus) is invisible. Venus (in Aquarius) is an evening star.—Venus (in Pisces) is a morning star throughout the month, and rises, on the 1st, at 4h. 29m. a.m., on the 15th at 4h. 6m. a.m. and Pisces on the 30th rises the meridian at 8h. 20m. a.m.—Jupiter (in Libra) rises, on the 15th, at 9h. 19m. a.m., on the 30th at 8h. 31m. a.m.—The Moon on the 23rd, at 7h. 42m. p.m. Saturn (in Virgo), on the 4th, is in opposition to the Sun at 6h. 8m. a.m.—Uranus (in Taurus) rises on the 1st at 1h. 11m. a.m., on the 15th at 12h. 31m. a.m., and on the 30th at 11h. 51m. a.m.—Neptune (in Leo) rises, on April 1st, 9h. 9m. p.m.; First Quarter, April 14, 0h. 9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 21, 7h. 19m. p.m.; Last Quarter, April 29, 4h. 4m. a.m.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.—Professor Helmholtz, F.R.S., will give the first two of a course of six lectures "On the Natural Law of the Interchange of Force with Matter," on Tuesday evening, April 5 and 7; and Professor Frankland will resume his course "On the Metallic Elements" on Thursday, April 7. The Friday evening discourse will be given by Dr. John Percy, F.R.S., "On Recent Improvements in the Smelting of Iron and the Manufacture of Steel."

Lord Shaftesbury has made an appeal on behalf of the New Zealand chiefs who have been left in captivity for nearly a year and a half without the means of returning to their own country.

The penny postage system in Switzerland has been increased from 6d. to 7½ the single rate (half an ounce), the scale of progression being proportionately raised. The correspondence with Great Britain is now charged as having a half an ounce as a unit throughout, with the postage advanced by 1d. to 1½d. per half ounce. Newspapers, weighing 3 oz. to 4 oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., 2d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz., 3d.; above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4d. Book packets, weighing 1 lb. and upwards, letters for Venezuela must be paid in advance.

THE NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.—In order to afford the public the means of posting letters and newspapers for most of the principal towns and places in England after the hour of delivery by the Postmaster-General has made arrangements for receiving such letters and newspapers at the following offices, on which the mails are subsequently dispatched on payment with each receipt when otherwise specified) of a fee for each letter of 1d. in addition to the postage, and for each newspaper of ½d. in addition to the postage. Letters and newspapers posted at the first hour named are sent by the first mail named and closed at the latter:—North-Western Railway, Euston-square, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; Paddington, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; Great Northern Railway, King's-cross, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; Great Western Railway, Paddington, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; Midland Railway, St. Pancras, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, Victoria-station, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Victoria-station, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; South-Eastern Railway, Charing-cross, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; London and South-Western Railway, Waterloo, eight mail, 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.; Great Eastern Railway, Shoreditch, Ipswich night mail, 6.9 p.m. and 8.20 p.m.; Cambridge night mail, 6.9 p.m. and 8.20 p.m.; Colchester night mail, 6.9 p.m. and 8.20 p.m., &c. A special late letter box is erected for the purpose at each of the stations mentioned, and a list of the hours of closing of the mails for the day is published. Letters and newspapers posted at the hours named, but not found in these late letter-boxes either improperly posted (for instance, posted at the wrong railway station), or insufficiently stamped, will not be forwarded by the outgoing mail.


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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1254.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

GARIBALDI, OUR GUEST.

THAT, come when, how, and wherefore he might to England, Garibaldi would receive an enthusiastic welcome from her whole population, no man who knows our countrymen could entertain a doubt. From the beginning of his public career until now his heroism has been precisely of that type which captivates the heart even more completely than it dazzles the imagination. The romance of perhaps the most strangely romantic life of modern times, fascinating as it is, in his history is inseparably associated with a character the moral majesty of which far transcends it in impressive power. His deeds have filled the world with his renown, but his virtues outshine his deeds. That, when tried by common standards, he has made mistakes, need not be denied, because his very mistakes have borne testimony to the loftiness of his aims, the guilelessness of his character, and the unselfishness of his heroism. No man of the present day has been so dauntless or so successful as a warrior; yet war is not his



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW: THE HIGH-STREET OF GUILDFORD ON EASTER SUNDAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

choice. No man has achieved a wider or more lasting fame; yet fame, for its own sake, has never got the mastery of his motives. Liberty! That was the two objects to which he has religiously consecrated all that he is and all that he has. His faith in them no misfortunes can shake; his love of them absorbs into itself all lesser passions; his patient endurance of suffering in their service is a spur to him than a sacrifice; and, so that he could see the realisation of his yearnings, his prayers, his efforts, and his hopes for a free and united Italy, we believe that he would gladly consent to have the name of Garibaldi blotted out for ever from the pages of history.

This is the man who is now amongst us—not for the first time. Our thoughts naturally retrace the stages of his wonderful career. He shall not stay to chronicle its vicissitudes. Whether as a novitiate in the society of "Young Italy," now thirty years ago, prescribed and hunted over the mountains that cradle his native town, yet sometimes finding a refuge in the very centre of converging dangers, a brief interview with his mother, and then swimming by night across the turbid Var, which divides Italy from France; or as the leader of a small band of Italians, on behalf of the oppressed, against the armament of Monte Video with equal energy and success at sea and ashore, spending his intervals of peace in teaching Italian, French, and mathematics, and spurning the offer of land and cattle made to his legion by General Rivera; or, as the commander of an army of volunteers, proffering his aid in 1848 to Charles Albert of Piedmont, who, in 1849, had condemned him to death; or, as holding Rome for four months against the military power of France, rallying his troops upon the first French army under Oudinot and routing the Neapolitans at Palestrina; or, as an exile in America, working as a journeyman in the candle manufactory of Signor Meucci; or, as a leader of partisan soldiers, carrying on the guerilla of his movements and the vigour of his attacks the immensely superior forces of Marshal Urban in the Napoleonic campaign; or, as the intrepid adventurer, landing at Marsala, wresting Sicily from the Neapolitan Bourbons, crossing over to the mainland and entering Naples, almost alone, but in triumph; or, having presented the Two Sicilies to Victor Emmanuel, retiring to private life on his island home at Caprera, or, finally, as heading the expedition which culminated in disaster at Aspromonte, his singularly active and varied life exhibits the same characteristic features—a majestic simplicity, a fervour of purpose, courage the most daring in danger, energy to push forward the most seemingly hopeless enterprises, virtue to resist the most seductive temptations, patriotism purified from all selfishness of motive, a will to impress itself lovingly upon all others, and, by overwhelming moral weight, to crush apparent impossibilities to dust.

One is hardly able to determine what is the most fitting reception to give to such a man, or the form in which a great nation can suitably express its sense of the value of his character and career. Popular ovations and civic addresses and entertainments, however hearty and well-managed, are, after all, but inadequate and vulgar interpretations of the sentiment which Garibaldi's life has awakened in the nation's heart. Still, even these, we hope, will serve to minister cheering encouragement to the heart of our heroic guest, and to convince him that the English people, besides cherishing a lively admiration for the independence of the unity, independence, and liberty of his beloved country, thoroughly appreciate the personal qualities, both of head and heart, by which he has so largely contributed to bellow the Italian cause as well as to accomplish it. We are not without hope that the earnestness and universality with which it cannot be doubted, the visit of Garibaldi will be welcomed will invest the ultimate object of the people's aspirations with additional importance and dignity in the eyes of Europe, and will give a fresh impulse to that public opinion which in the long run is fatal to any dynastic policy based upon injustice.

In furtherance of these results it is of the last importance that every demonstration of respect for the illustrious visitor should be characterised by something of that perfect disinterestedness which lends such a charm to his own life. Nothing could be more repugnant to the true principles of the occasion than any attempt to make use of Garibaldi's presence and fame, in subservience of either class or party objects. All ranks of society, we trust, will eagerly do honour to the nation's guest—and that in a spirit of unity—but in the middle classes and the working men, will do their part, we may infer from the fact that the Duke of Sutherland was among the first to greet his arrival, and that his Grace will be the stranger's first host during his stay in the metropolis. Garibaldi has himself deprecated any political demonstration, and they would show themselves to be but indifferent friends of his who should make the cause of patriot advocate of a party or class subserve the means of provoking divisions, or should detract from the most worth of England's reception of the hero by futile abuse, in his hearing, of the policy or conduct of foreign Powers.

There is, however, a sense in which Garibaldi's visit may be turned, without risk of mischief, to profitable political account, not by this or that party exclusively, but equally by all. The brightest living exemplar in modern times of patriotism, unselfish devotion, courage, of the purest spirit of practical activity towards purity of character, and of the marvellous results which may be achieved, even in the political world, by faith, love, and self-sacrifice, Garibaldi, it may be anticipated, may, by the mere excitement caused by his visit, attract the study and fire the ambition of not a few of our generous youth, and of some, perhaps, who not many years hence may take a conspicuous part in the government of the country. If, from having their gaze riveted for awhile upon this remarkable man, they should be helped to gain a true appreciation of the immense superiority of moral over material resources, of guileless simplicity of purpose over diplomatic craft, and of character over promising circumstances, England will have derived incalculable advantage from the exercise of her hospitality. In fact, her faith in what may be called the *spiritual* of political life has sunk low enough to need some revival. Dexterous management, clever expedients, successful compromises, have been for so many years past resorted to, if not called for, in the conduct of public affairs under the peculiar circumstances of this country, that the grander and more generous motives of action have all but slipped out of sight, and in their place the lower and baser have come to be ignored. It is well to be favoured with a timely corrective of this tendency, and especially to have set before all classes a brilliant and striking proof that the maxim of "every man for himself" is not the best conduct to the highest results. For a short interval the English people will be in close and friendly contact with the noblest exemplification of political virtue, and it is impossible to say how far thousands of young hearts may be touched, and how many plans of formation will be indebted to this visit for the infusion into their minds of a healthy and magnanimous tone.

Thus far, the General's reception has been all that could be wished. Enthusiastic, but not to excess; loyal and generous. The address of the municipality was brief and judicious, but hearty; the enthusiasm of the people, though restrained within decorous limits, was intense. Like the good sense and good taste, we will not allow ourselves to doubt, will mark the welcome which the metropolis will extend to the illustrious hero; and the popular demonstration, besides showing how completely the sympathies of the hearts of Englishmen, will also testify to the deep interest which they take in the objects to which he has so nobly consecrated his life—ITALY AND LIBERTY.

GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.

THE VOYAGE FROM CAPRERA.

Garibaldi left the island on the 21st of March for England, and arrived at Malta on the 26th, leaving it on the 27th, 28th, 29th. During his stay at the Imperial Hotel, Malta, it was quite besieged by eager admirers, who thronged the street in front of all ranks, classes, and creeds being eager to do him honour. Soldiers, sailors, and civilians lined the shore on each side to give a parting greeting to the great soldier now the guest of England. On arriving at Gibraltar at six p.m. on the 29th of March, the steamers of the steamers was barely dropped before a Government steamer steamed alongside, bringing military and naval officers with a letter from Sir William Codrington, the Commander-in-Chief, requesting the General on his safe arrival and giving him a pressing invitation to visit Gibraltar. The General, however, declined, on the short stay of the Spice, which had to sail at eight a.m., so that it was impossible to comply with the kind invitation of Sir William.

HIS ARRIVAL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Garibaldi arrived at Southampton on Sunday afternoon, in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Spice, Captain Forbes, the day forbad much demonstration—both bell-ringing and salute-firing being given up in deference to the Sabbath observance—there was no lack of effort to welcome the great chief. Deputations were already in the town from Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and other parts of England, with gentlemen accredited to represent the Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, and Italians resident in the metropolis and not altogether unanxiety for the honour of playing host to the General. Mr. Seely, M.P., as stated last week, was the friend with whom it has been arranged for Garibaldi to stay at Stratford Park, Southampton and a fair claim to his company for one night; and a Mr. Richardson, M.P. for Hastings, had communicated with the Mayor to a notion in the General's honour in the City civic council was also at Southampton, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council, as the patriot, The Mayor had a steamer in readiness to meet the Rigon as soon as it should be signalled off the Southampton waters, but the importunate Mr. Richardson, or his friends, sent one out on Saturday intercepted the Spice, and boarded her, and, in spite of refusal, used their invitation upon the puzzled hero, not without, at one time, a chance of success. Eventually, however, the Mayor's arrangement was adopted—Garibaldi accepted for the night the hospitality of the Mayor.

At the first news of the Rigon being in sight the Mayor's steamer, with a party, including the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Seely, some Italians, and the Mayor's secretary, left the pier. The steamer he is below the middle height, but his well-set frame and rather broad shoulders give him a rude appearance of natural robustness and activity, from which even his lameness could not much detract. His head, when seen at a moderate distance, does not have rather a sad aspect; but nothing can exceed the animation of their expression when he converses with friends. His face is a winning appearance of good humour about his eyes which is not easy to describe, but which is very pleasant to see. The beard is the for the rest, his portraits are like him in all but this expression and of his face that no photograph can convey. His hair, being an older and much taller man than he really is. At once, when he came into the saloon, he welcomed his friends with the most hearty cordiality, yet with a dignity that kept familiarity at a distance, and which no manner was remembered." With him were his son Menotti (who was wounded with his father at Aspromonte), and Dr. Basile, formerly accompanied the effects of his injury) and Ricciotti (who has been educated in England). Mr. Theodore Martin, the translator of Garibaldi's now his secretary, and, as he is half-playfully termed, his "chaplain"; Mr. Peard, Garibaldi's friend at Caprera; Colonel Elliot and Major, and whilom a fellow-senator of the General, were also with the General.

When the Rigon was in sight she was greeted with enthusiastic crowds of people. Garibaldi at once went up on the paddle-box, and the instant he was seen he was hailed with tremendous cheers, which were continued incessantly till the vessel came alongside. To all these salutations the General replied by cheerily waving the embroidered undress cap which he wore, and by the graceful actions of the Italian colours, and the ladies red jackets. Mr. Brinton, the Mayor, at Southampton, had given orders for a royal salute, and he was proud to welcome him to Southampton, and to feel sure that the welcome which he gave would be echoed by one which would be heartily repeated by not only his fellow-townsmen, but by all the people of England. He said Garibaldi's name was a household word in Great Britain. The formal invitation to the Mayor's house was then given, to which General Garibaldi replied by shaking his Worship warmly by the hand and saying, "I am grateful to you for your kind reception, and thankfully accept your hospitality." The General then left the Rigon and proceeded in an open carriage through the town to the Mayor's residence at East Park. Everywhere he was received in the streets with the most enthusiastic demonstrations, and, notwithstanding that it was Sunday, flags were hoisted in all directions. Before leaving the Rigon, Mr. Seely, M.P., Signor Meucci, and Mr. Peard, a man of his and an old friend, a small scrap of paper, on which he wrote with a pencil in Italian :—"Dear Friends,—I do not desire any political demonstration above all, not to excite any agitation."

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF MONDAY.

On Monday Garibaldi received a public reception from the inhabitants of Southampton. Splendid preparations had been made for the reception of himself and suite at Eastgate Park, the Mayor's residence: but on Sunday night Garibaldi, in accordance with his simple habits, retired very early, and, on the Monday morning, long before the inhabitants of the town had thought of moving, the General was out on a carriage, and in plain clothes, and unobserved, for there was hardly anybody in the streets, made several private visits to the friends who had entertained him on the Sunday evening. He returned to the Mayor's house before nine o'clock, and soon after ten the members of the Corporation, in their carriages and robes, were to have met in state reception, began to arrive.

There was a great deal of enthusiasm when Garibaldi at last emerged at eleven o'clock and stepped into an open carriage and four; accompanied by the Mayor (Mr. Brinton) and his son, Ricciotti Garibaldi. The other members of the Corporation followed in their carriages, the procession being preceded by the band of the 1st Hants Engineers playing the Garibaldi Hymn, and the whole all along the route to the old Bar-gate Townhall were thronged; people were seen at every window, while, at the Bar-gate the people were densely crowded; and from all alike came one continuous cheer, which quite drowned the music of the band, and all the bone-fronts seemed rippled over with the flutter of waving handkerchiefs. Garibaldi, his now more than ever famous cap in hand, which he raised and commanded in Monte Video, seemed quite moved at the warmth of the reception, and must have been overcome by the courteous efforts which he made to acknowledge the salutations he received on all sides.

The old Townhall was, of course, thronged in every part, and was made to hold, on this occasion, about double the number it was built to accommodate. The reception within, while, of course, overwhelming, as, leaning on his stick, he limped slowly along the narrow way kept clear for him by the police on the right of the Mayor, at the head of the hall. When the enthusiasm had in some degree subsided, after repeated cheering, the Mayor, in a very hearty and welcoming speech, received with immense applause, welcomed Garibaldi as "our honoured guest," and read the following address :—

TO GENERAL GARIBALDI.

Sir,—We, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Southampton, in council assembled, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by your visit to England to express to you the deep and profound respect we entertain for your public and private character, and our high appreciation of the services you have rendered to the cause of your country's freedom and independence. We desire, also, to offer you a hearty welcome on your arrival in this country, and to express our hope that your residence here may be one to the community to receive you on the shores of Britain. The fame of your great and noble achievements has preceded you here, and the name of Garibaldi is cherished and honoured in the homes of England, and your disinterested patriotism has been the theme of admiration wherever the English language is spoken or read. Your career, indeed, is one of unexampled interest and brilliancy in our own time. We may undertake to say that nowhere in her Majesty's dominions can your noble sentiments, "Italy and Victor Emmanuel," be more highly valued than they are among the people of Southampton. Having learnt that your chief object in visiting this country is to recuperate your health, we trust, sir, sincerely trust that, in the midst of sympathising friends, you will soon be enabled to complete your restoration to health, that, under the auspices of the Divine Power who has preserved you through so many dangers and vicissitudes, you may be long spared to your family and to the cause of the great end to which to his hitherto been devoted.—Given under our common seal, this third day of April, 1864.—By order and direction, Mayor.

General Garibaldi then bent forward, and remained for some minutes bowed in the attitude of a courteous listener, before which he was greeted. He at last spoke a few words with evident deep feeling, but with no strong display of emotion and symptoms of effort to overcome the difficulties of pronunciation that his delivery was remarkably slow, distinct, and clear, and was heard by all present.

It is not the first time that I have received proof of the sympathy of the English nation, and I have received these proofs not only in words, but in deeds (applause). On this, as on other occasions, I am grateful to you for your circumstance of my life, and very particularly in '49, when, without the help of the English people, it would have been impossible for me to have done so did in Southern Italy (Great cheering). The English people provided for us in men, and in arms, and in money—they help all the needs and wants of the human family in the struggle for freedom. What they have done I am thankful for as is worthy the eternal gratitude of the Italian people (Loud cheers). The sympathies of the English people were the cause of the Mayor, I will say to you that I did not sacrifice any part of my life; but I think I did something, and I hope few years I shall be able to do something more for the liberty of its duty of every man. I finish by giving my thanks to you for your generous sympathy, and for your very kind and good welcome to me here to-day.

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which these few remarks were greeted.

The Mayor then, after thanks to the Mayor, the proceedings terminated, amid cheers for Garibaldi's son, cheers for United Italy, for the late Mayor and the present Mayor, for Mr. Seely, and, in short, for all in way connected with the reception or entertainment of the General.

As Garibaldi left the hall there was a rush made to shake hands with him on the steps of the entrance, which he at once good-humouredly responded to by stretching out his hand, and then at once there were so many claimants for this honour that his further progress was completely barred. It was some time before this rather tumultuous ceremony was over, but the General gradually descended and reached his carriages, and proceeded to the pier, where the Sapphire was waiting to convey the guest to the Isle of Wight.

DEPARTURE FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Immense crowds thronged all parts of the pier and its approaches, and especially the space in front of the gate which Queen Street a private road was taken, and great was the disappointment of numbers of persons who, having paid a shilling, many of whom had come from a long distance. He proceeded to Mr. Seely's house, in conformity with the wishes of the Duke of Sutherland, who resides at Stafford House in Brook. There were hardly a dozen persons waiting for him at the gates of Stratford Park, and the crowds earlier left—apparently Mr. Seely's house, with its stone portico and half ivy-covered walls, looking very picturesque. The entrance to the park is through a lane, bounded by chalk cliffs, and overlooking at the back the broad sea the General loves so well. The gates were left open the greater part of the day, and, without any noisy demonstration or fussy reception, the General was left to enjoy the quiet of the place.

The General has received several illustrious visitors at Brook House.

THE INTENDED VISIT TO LONDON.

It is settled that Garibaldi will enter London on Monday next, and be in the metropolis during the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House.

The following is the official programme of the proceedings on the arrival of Garibaldi in London, as adopted by the City and Working Men's United Reception Committee.

General Garibaldi, who will arrive at the Nine Elms station by the South-Western Railway, will be received on his arrival in the telegraphic office, and will to there received by the City, Italian, and Working Men's Committees, who will conduct to a carriage and four in waiting. He will then be presented with addresses by deputations from the three committees, after which he will enter a carriage provided for the occasion by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. In the meantime the procession will be formed in the Wandsworth-road, and will march past the carriage containing the Generals, which, with the other carriages containing his friends and the members of the committee, will then fall into the rear. The procession will then take the following route :—From Wandsworth-road into Miles-street, through Bond-street, Oxford-street, Tottenham-court-road, Pentonville, Islington, Kingsland-road, Westminster Bridge-road, Westminster Bridge, Parliament-street, Charing-cross, and Pall-mall to Stafford House, arriving at which Garibaldi will take up his residence during the stay of the Duke of Sutherland. The procession will then pass by the east side of Stafford House into St. James's Park, where it will break up.

All organised bodies taking part in the procession will be expected to be on

the ground by half-past two o'clock at the latest, and will be marshalled into line by properly appointed persons in charge of their arrival.

On the arrival of the train containing the Queen, the bell will be stationed on the platform will play the Garibaldian Hymn.

Admission to the station and platform can be obtained only by tickets. Up to Monday morning, however, one ticket will be issued to every subscriber of one guinea to the testimonial and demonstration fund. Tickets may be obtained of the Secretaries of the City Committee, at the London Tavern, or at 30, Bishopsgate-street; or of the Secretary of the Working Man's Committee, 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

Lord Palmerston has declined to accede to a request that a body of volunteers should be allowed to act as a guard of honour to the General, on the ground that "it is essential that the volunteers should not assume a political character, nor become the instruments of political demonstrations."

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

At a Court of Common Council, on Thursday, it was agreed (on the motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Alderman Abbiss) "that the honorary freedom of the City be presented to General Garibaldi in a gold casket of the value of one hundred guineas." There were only three dissentients, and the announcement by the Lord Mayor that the casket was presented was received with loud cheers.

Most considerable cities and towns in the country are candidates for the honour of a visit from Garibaldi: and if he should accept the invitations which have been, or are about to be addressed to him from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Bristol, and other places, he will have a long, and, we suppose, a very trying campaign before him. It is said to be "all but settled" that Garibaldi, after receiving the homage of the Metropolis, will visit, in turn, Manchester, Newcastle, Manchester, and Glasgow.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW ON BLACKHEATH, NEAR GUILDFORD.

We have engraved this week two illustrations of the volunteer review and sham fight, which took place on Blackheath and the hills in one last. In the Sketch which appears on the front page of this Number our Artist has shown the aspect of the High-street of Guildford on the occasion of the review, the sight presented which consists principally of this main street, which runs up the steep hill on the east bank of the River Wey, the houses on either side presenting of an old-fashioned English country town than this snug little capital of rustic Surrey. Its principal streets are accessible, and cleanly place, with an important corn-market and some manufacturing industry, but it has many picturesque features—the old ruined castle overlooking from Guildhall, an almshouse or hospital, with some curious painted windows; and more than one church of considerable antiquity and interest which are quite worth the trouble of inspecting them. The High-street itself, with its wide and well-paved footways, its projecting gables, and long latticed windows, has a very characteristic appearance. The Guildhall, which is of brick, is time, and containing, besides a fanciefully carved mantelpiece and other curiosities, the portraits of that King and his successor by Sir Peter Lely, is distinguished outside by its projecting clock-case, the old-fashioned appendage of this framework. Such is the town of Guildford, which from Good Friday to Easter Monday this year was undergoing a change which was quite beyond its capacity of accommodating them. Most of the rifle corps, indeed, marched in on the Thursday, and marched at once to Blackheath, without entering the town; but there were many detachments which arrived from the South London and Brighton, which arrived at Guildford on the Saturday afternoon. Many companies—some from Guildford and some on the Sunday morning, when every loyal and patriotic volunteer made a point of going to church. In the evening there was a regular Church parade and a special service at St. Mary's Church, at which Mr. Hilcott, one of the Chaplains to the camp at Aldershott, officiated on this occasion.

Our second Illustration is from a sketch taken during the military evolutions of Easter Monday. The manœuvres took place on undulating ground, adjoining Putney Heath, about four miles to the south-east of Kingston, which, approached from the latter town by a long and narrow lanes, through which many thousands of spectators, in addition to 18,000 volunteers—some from Guildford and some from the Chiltwith station of the South-Eastern Railway—had assembled in the course of the forenoon. We have given the proceedings of that day. It need only be mentioned here that the incident chosen by our Artist is the fight of the London Rifle Brigade, nine companies strong, which formed part of the attacking division, under Major-General Rumley, in the sham fight. The defending party, under Major-General Lindsell, had established on their right wing, and were being slowly driven in towards the Grand Stand at the race-course, when the attacking force, which included Colonel Macdonald was in command of the brigade which is most conspicuous in our Engraving.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The ball at the Tuileries on Tuesday night was not numerously attended. The night was generally supposed to be the Archbishop, the Bishop of Oxford, the Duchess of Somerset, Lord H. Lennox, Mr. E. Fitzgerald, and the Pope Hennessy, who were present at the conference with the English Ambassador, and the resignation of Mr. Stansfield, was the guest of the Imperial couple.

The *Constitutional* contradicts a statement made by some of the Paris journals that the Prince Imperial had received promotion in the rank of Sergeant. The Prince, it states, is still Corporal in the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard.

Sir Moses Montefiore, who has just returned from Morocco, had the honour of an audience yesterday week with the Emperor, who very graciously received him on the morning of the day of his visit of Morocco in compliance with the petition which Sir Moses had personally addressed to his Majesty.

"We learn," says the *Journal du Havre*, "that the Council of State, at its last sitting, decided that the question of the maritime annexation of the citadel of Havre into a maritime establishment. A grant of eight millions will be appropriated to carry out the work.

Vice-Admiral Rosel-Willaumez, Maritime Prefect at Toulon, will, it is said, be appointed to the command in chief of the Mediterranean squadron, in the room of the late Admiral Penaud.

The treasure of the late Empress Carlotta of Mexico in favour of the British Charitable Fund amounted to over 18,000*l.* (£720), after all expenses have been paid.

A part of the gallery of the Louvre, extending along the quay to the west of the Pavillon Lesdiguieres, is about to be pulled down, in order to be rebuilt according to the plans drawn up by the late Duc de Fleur and the adjacent part of the Tuileries.

We have received accounts of the execution of the Archduke Maximilian. One is that the obstacles in the way of his assuming the Mexican throne have been overcome, and that he will shortly officially take arises, and that the departure of his Imperial Highness is again about.

PORTUGAL.

A reported intention of the King to ask the Cortes to pass a bill to enable him to travel in France and Italy has caused considerable excitement in Lisbon.

The Cortes have been prorogued until the 14th of May.

The Ministerial bill for the abolition of the tobacco contract has been passed by the deputies with a majority of seventy-three. Great opposition, however, is expected in the Upper House.

The railway to Oporto is ready, and only waits the Government inspection before being opened to the public.

The accounts from the Cape Verde Islands describe the population as being decimated by famine. Large subscriptions have been made in Lisbon.

ITALY.

On Monday morning the Pope went to the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, where he assisted in the religious ceremonies performed at the feast of the Annunciation. His health is reported by a telegram from his own capital to be "excellent," and it is added that his Holiness was enthusiastically received by the people.

A Pontifical rescript had been published authorising a loan of forty millions lire to defray the expenses of the public administration.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Fighting, chiefly with artillery, is going on before Duppel. The bombardment, which was begun on Saturday afternoon, was continued throughout Sunday. On Saturday night the outposts on the right of the Danish position were attacked several times, but successfully without effect. There was also some fighting on Sunday afternoon. As yet, however, the works of Duppel have received no injury. The Prussian batteries are supposed to be now armed before Duppel. According to the Prussian account, the Danes did not discover the working of the batteries on Saturday night, and, consequently, the work was done without any opposition. On the night of the 5th, we are informed by a telegram from the Prussian head-quarters, one of the regiments drove in the Danish outposts and took up a position considerably in advance of the main redoubt. The Prussian telegram speaks of the capture of many Danes, with, of course, inconsiderable loss on the part of the assailants. A telegram from Copenhagen on the 6th says that the Danish position is as in the following effect:—"Last night the enemy drove back our outposts on the right wing. The latter occupied a retrenchment. At daybreak our troops reoccupied their former position. During the night the enemy threw up a battery of seven guns. Our loss is trifling."

A telegram from Ulkebøl states that the Prussians had bombarded Kackeburg without having given any preliminary warning; that "they unexpectedly, were discovered, and 1500 shells had been thrown into the town, which is now deserted. Not a single house has been burnt. The bombardment, which suddenly ceased on the morning of the 4th, was recommenced during the day; but no result is reported.

Various reasons have been given for the retirement of the Austrians from before Fredericia; and there is a persistent report that it was on account of a conspiracy against the Emperor Francis Joseph, to cause to the enemy. Count Rechberg, the Austrian Premier, took his guns on Saturday last, succeeded in the most extraordinary in London as follows:—"In good enough to deny the absurd rumour that a military plot had been discovered in the Austrian army in Holland. The spirit of these troops is excellent, and there is not a single case either of treason or misbehaviour to be found. The reports, however, persist in the statement.

The Austrian frigate and a gun-boat have sailed for the Baltic.

A telegram from Copenhagen announces that M. de Quaade and A. Steiger will leave for London to attend as Plenipotentiaries for Denmark at the conference in London. Meantime, the London Estates have protested against any decision of the Powers impairing the rights of the Crown.

The Norwegian Storthing has been closed. The King says that the union will always be maintained, and that he will be prepared to render assistance to Denmark against overpowering force.

AMERICA.

The Australasian, which arrived at Queenstown last Saturday, brings New York advices to the 23rd ult.

General Lee is said to have broken up his encampment on the Rapidan and to be moving on the Shenandoah Valley, and an early battle by the Army of the Potomac is looked for in consequence.

General Stuart was concentrating his cavalry at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville previous to the movement. The Confederate operations in Virginia were delayed by a terrific snowstorm.

The movements of General Banks in Louisiana are rendered it doubtful whether he intended to enter Kentucky or to join Lee: the latter was considered most probable.

Fredericksburg and Port Hudson had left Vicksburg for Red River.

The steamer Norman has been destroyed in Suwannee river.

Hundreds of deserters from the Confederate army, the Nevada, Colorado, and Nebraska, allowing them to form State constitutions and become States, forthwith.

The negro colonists who left the United States for Hayti have returned, unable to get employment.

The decree of the United States District Court in the case of the steam ram Alabama, and the Confederate steamer Florida, recommends that Lieutenant Donovan, who shot Mr. Grey, should be tried by court-martial. The question of the right of compensation to the widow and to the owners of the vessel have been reserved.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the day after the departure of the last month's steamer, his Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse left Government House, with their respective suites, left Simon's Bay for the frontier in her Majesty's ship Narcissus, and was received at Port Elizabeth with enthusiastic receptions. At Graham's Town their reception was of a still grander character. At Uitenhage, Colesberg, and Cradock the public dinners were given to his Excellency, and at them the Governor explained what was his policy on the eastern province, and in introducing the holding of occasional Parliaments to meet what was the policy he proposed to follow.

Sir Percy Douglas, Commander of the Forces, was in Kaffraria, on a tour of inspection of the military posts on the frontier.

All was quiet on the Basuto and the Griqua-Town borders.

Throughout the colony the country was in splendid condition, the harvest had been abundant, and the prospects generally fair.

Surveys for a direct line of railway to Graham's Town were being actively carried on, and the Government were about to take steps for settling the needful plans to Parliament.

There had been no disturbance of peace in the Transvaal Republic. In a battle at Crocodile River forty burghers are said to have been killed. The native tribes were quiet, and there is again in power.

Her Majesty's ship Rapid had arrived at Natal with the pleasant news of the safety of Dr. Livingstone and his party. She received a letter in the Lake Nyassa and the Governor of Natal, Mr. Scott, dated Murchison Falls, Dec. 21, and stated that Dr. Livingstone had some hard fare, but was progressing most favourably. He had left of the Murchison Falls in November, and they intended to come down in river as much as possible. Dr. Livingstone and his party were then down. Dr. Livingstone and the Bishop and party were well in health. The mission party were well received in the country, as it appeared an unsuitable field, and would return to England by the Cape. The Bishop and party of his clergymen, however, were to visit the Governor of Mozambique.

NEW ZEALAND.

The hopes that the war in New Zealand was at an end are not realised, for we learn that the natives still held out and were concentrated at Orakau. Brigadier-General Cameron, commanding the General Cameron's forces, the General intending to compel their surrender by starvation.

The Brazilian Government has accepted the mediation of Portugal in its dispute with England.

The steamship H.M.S. Orlando has arrived at Gibraltar after a remarkably rapid passage from New York.

Prince Michael Poniatowski, elder brother of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, member of the Provisional Government in Italy. He holds and been failing for some years.

Latest dates from Rio de Janeiro state that the Brazilian Government has accepted the mediation of Portugal in the dispute between England and Brazil.

The Canadian Ministry has resigned. Mr. A. J. Pianson Provincial Secretary, has been called upon by the Governor to form a new Ministry.

From Dresden a rumour comes that the Austrian Government is about at once to impose a state of siege on the Venetian provinces, and to take precautionary measures in the Southern Tyrol.

The Shakspeare Tercentenary Festival Committee at Stratford-on-Avon have, it seems, their difficulties as well as their London brethren. They announce that "Mr. Fechter has broken faith with them by declining to go the play of 'Hamlet' upon the stage on the 9th inst., and to take the part of Hamlet." At this late period the committee think that it is totally impracticable to get any tragedy upon the stage as forming part of the Tercentenary Festival, and they have, therefore, determined to have a "Grand Ball and Soirée." They intend to open the Shakspeare Hall "on the 23rd inst., "without any fault of our own; and are driven to the necessity of offering to those who have already paid for tickets for the play" a return of their money or an exchange of tickets for other entertainments."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

AMERICA.—New York, March 23 (Evening).—Advices from Charleston to the 19th inst. state that the Confederates have mounted six rifled guns in casemates on Fort Sumter, bearing on the channel, and they have completed another battery on the harbours. The *Raleigh Progress* asserts that General Beauregard has been appointed to the command of the army of the South West. Gainesville, in Mid land proceeds General Beauregard at Charleston.

March 24, 11 a.m.—Information has reached that the Confederates are preparing for a combined invasion of Kentucky from various points.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The first turf of the Ennistymon Railway, North Devon, was turned by the Duchess of Leinster on Thursday week.

The Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 10,000*l.*

At the West Riding Assizes, held at Pontefract on Monday, the magistrates passed a resolution in favour of Wakefield being selected as the new assize town in the district.

The power of the penny is well illustrated in the accounts of the Arrowhead fortune. The four-year sinking March 31, their returns were nearly £36,000, and their profits above £12,000.

Mrs. Luke has consented to allow the local authorities at Barnsley the estate to be styled the Locke Park; that lady has promised to invest £1000 in order that the interest of that sum may be employed in maintaining the park for public use.

Mr. Alderman Neild, of Manchester, died suddenly in a committee-room in the Manchester Townhall on Monday morning. He was in his seventy-fourth year. The unexpected gentleman was, we believe, a widow, mainly instrumental in obtaining a charter of incorporation for Manchester.

The Irish papers continue to report an extensive emigration from Ireland to the United States. In one week lately March 19, there left Sligo on Saturday, that number including forty from Lord Palmerston's estates, where emigration is encouraged by his landlords.

The South Yorkshire collieries have ceased work, through the combined operation of a "strike" and a "lockout." Nearly 4000 workmen are out; only one-fifth of the pits appear to be under work. Efforts are being made to settle the difference between masters and men, but hitherto unsuccessfully. The men demand 10 per cent "with the old rate of wages."

The working-men's club movement progresses rapidly and satisfactorily. Another has been established at the outset, at Bilston, on Thursday week. Mr. Wegwelin, M.P., and Mr. Foley, M.P., together with the Bishop of Lichfield, the county and a large number of gentlemen, were also present. The indefatigable secretary to the union, the Rev. Mr. Solly, explained the objects of the movement, and remarked that a chapel for the formation of a club.

A committee has been organised in Penzance with the object of raising a monument to the memory of the celebrated chemist, Sir Humphry Davy. At a meeting held on Wednesday it was announced that two ladies were willing to subscribe £1000, provided the monument take the form of a statue. Sir Humphry Davy was born in Penzance, and a statue of him has been already erected in the centre of the town.

The statue erected to the late Prince Consort in the University Museum, Oxford, was uncovered on Wednesday in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, Professors Acland and Procter, Mr. Walker, the architect, and others. The statue is the work of Mr. Woolner, and represents the Prince in standing attitude, with the sceptre in his right hand, and resting over the left shoulder, while the left hand rests upon the hip. The statue was executed in Sicilian marble, and cost £1000.

We understand that the case of the Pampero will not now go to jury trial, as the counsel for the defence has made for his clients to believe that by the arrangement the owners have consented to a verdict being entered for Queen, forfeiting the vessel, and that one count of the indictment, to be selected by the prosecutor, they making such explanatory statement on the subject as they may think fit. Should this be done, it is not likely that the owner can be punished by more than a fine, and in the event of the fine being sent angry with the consent of the Crown; and that sanctions are to be paid in the interest of the Queen's Proctor.

The investiture of a Knight Companion and of the Registrar of the Order of the Bath took place last week in the Jerusalem Chamber, Deans Yard, in presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl Grand Master, and the officers of the Order. Lord Ashburnham having produced the letter authorising the Chapter to be held, the Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick, Lord Talbot de Malahide, was invested with the insignia of the office of Registrar of the order; and Lord Lurgan was then introduced, received the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the badge and badge, as a Knight Companion of the same most illustrious order. The new Knight, Sir Richard Pennefather, is Commander-in-Chief in India, and Major-General in the Queen's service, and is a native of Ireland, the son of Sir William Beauvoisin, Lord Lurgan's ancestor, was knighted in Dublin Castle by Queen Elizabeth, and was created a Baronet by James I., when Sir Arthur Chichester was Lord Deputy of Ireland. Sir Richard Pennefather, who was also knighted by Lord Ashburnham, was also invested with the insignia of the Order.

The "April meetings" at Dublin began on Monday in the Rotunda, which was crowded to excess. These meetings correspondent to the winter may at this season pass from grave to gay in a moment. In the evening a rare con-of-the-wisp appeared. Thousands assembled in the square in the Round-room, when it is crowded with very curious people, who regard with a laughing indifference the fact that Mr. Gregory Nugent is walking with a leading member of whom he makes very free with, and who, in return, makes very free with him. Mr. Gregory Nugent, whose costume must be seen to be appreciated, was greeted by the numerous gallery orators, while from the opposite side streams from another crowd discussing the merits of the Lord Lieutenant's administration. In the centre of the room, the centre around which all these things move being a charitable institution, Mr. Gregory Nugent was conducting himself admirably by the popular gentleman theatricals, in which the "stars" were Captain Editor, Colonel Strong, and Mr. Gregory Nugent. Mr. Gregory Nugent, by the way, and which always crowded the Theatre Royal, yet the Easter holiday brought no benefit for all were at the Rotunda. The secretaries had to be up, and it was shown his usual judgment in suiting the supply to the demand by bringing out the "Rivals" and "Sheridan" on the night of the 23rd, the anniversary night. That is the night on which the whole town is always filled to overflow from the country, when the shops display all their finery, when great placards are carried along the streets announcing that in the face at every turn, when bills are distributed in millions, and when the Church and the World seem to be striving with one another which can make the most noise.

LAW.—There was a maiden Sessions at Berwick yesterday week, and the Sheriff had the pleasing duty of presenting the Recorder with a handsome piece of plate.

A homicidal lunatic was arrested at Liverpool. Mr. W. P. Rowe, a surgeon, some time ago corresponded with a Miss Ellis, who became annoyed and insulted him. On Saturday evening last Mr. Rowe, with an Irish friend named Scott, called upon Mr. Rowe, demanded the surrender of some letters and a portrait. Mr. Rowe refused, and Miss Ellis, producing a pistol, and, saying, "This is the way we do things in Ireland," began, with the assistance of Brie, who is a cousin of Miss Ellis, to apply the pistol to Mr. Rowe's ear. The result was that Mr. Rowe was found lying insensible, with his wife by his side, and the latter was arrested, and will be tried, and the former was taken to the hospital, and, of course, made out the pockets for the desired letters. They were taken to the police-station.

A verdict for £1000 damages has been given against the Rev. Richard Reformatory, was made by one of the inmates there on Saturday. A lad, named Bramwell Bramwell, was punished by Mr. Sturmey, Mrs. Sturmey, and another inmate-in-law were sitting, and, having fastened the door, he struck at them with a knife he had in his hand. One of them fainted away, and another defended herself as well as she could, but was severely wounded before rescue could come. Verdict for the plaintiff, subject to reduction.

The Quarter Sessions for Surrey were held at Lewes on Thursday, when the Chairman, Mr. Hall, addressed the jury in a charge to the prisoner charged with committing a breach of the peace by the green light and was charged at the Middlesex Sessions with the same offence, but was acquitted. The other prisoners were also discharged on their own recognisances to keep the peace.

The Yorkshire Assizes commenced on Tuesday. One hundred and thirty-five prisoners have been tried at them, and ten of these found guilty of having committed robberies with violence have each been sentenced to twelve lashes in addition to various terms of imprisonment.

The execution of Thomas Watkins for the murder of his wife at Benner, near Leominster, on the 14th of January last, took place on Tuesday morning in front of the Hereford County Gaol.

The British war-steamer Styx has returned to New York from a cruise in search of the Sir Charles Napier. She spoke on the 14th of the brig Bernard, who reported having passed on the 12th (lat. 45, long. 40) a vessel answering to the description of the Italian frigate, running before a north-west gale and that she showed no signals of distress, although a north-west gale was blowing at the time.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.



THE ESCARP OF THE KEEP OF VIDO AFTER THE EXPLOSION ON MARCH 11.



FORT NEUF, IN THE HARBOUR OF CORFU.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF CORFU.

THE conduct of her Majesty's Government in demolishing the fortifications of Corfu before handing over the Ionian Islands to Greece has lately been made a subject of Parliamentary debate. We have therefore selected, from a number of sketches which were sent us by different correspondents at Corfu, those engraved on one page of our Journal this week. The first of them represents the appearance of a part of the Escarp of the Keep of Vido, after the explosion of three tons of gunpowder there, on the afternoon of March 11, when the massive stone walls were, in one moment, reduced to a heap of ruins. A similar operation, with 4800 lb. of powder, took place at Fort Abraham, on the 9th. Of Fort Neuf, which is the subject of our second Illustration, only the interior works are to be destroyed. The fortifications of Point Perpetua, however, which communicate with the Bell Tower of Fort Neuf by subterranean passages, are to be completely removed, and a public road is to be made over the ground on which they stand leading to the town of Corfu. Fort Neuf and Point Perpetua are situated on the north or north-west side of the harbour of Corfu. All the works on Point Perpetua were constructed by the English Government; but Fort Neuf, except the Bell Tower, is of Venetian architecture, and this part will be preserved. The whole fortress, taking Fort Neuf and Point Perpetua as one for military purposes, was of enormous strength on every side, with a number of batteries, all closely masked, so that not a gun was visible from outside. The batteries are now entirely dismantled. On the other hand, the Citadel of Corfu, properly so called, which is on the south side of the harbour, will not be materially altered, though, of course, the guns will be removed. It was chiefly built by the Venetians. There is a drawbridge by which it might be cut off from the town; so that the ancient foreign rulers of Corfu, if threatened by an insurrection of the people, could take refuge in this stronghold. On the summit of the citadel are a lighthouse and a signal-station. The building is founded upon a solid rock. During the last three weeks not only have the fortifications of Corfu been partially demolished, but hundreds of large guns and immense quantities of stores have been shipped for removal, and the English troops have begun to take their departure. The 6th Regiment, numbering 800 rank and file, has gone to the West Indies. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of Corfu will sadly miss the accustomed presence of our military, who used to spend at least £200,000 a year in that town, besides what might be got from an occasional visit of the Mediterranean fleet. But they have chosen annexation to the Greek kingdom, and their wish is to be fulfilled before the end of this month.



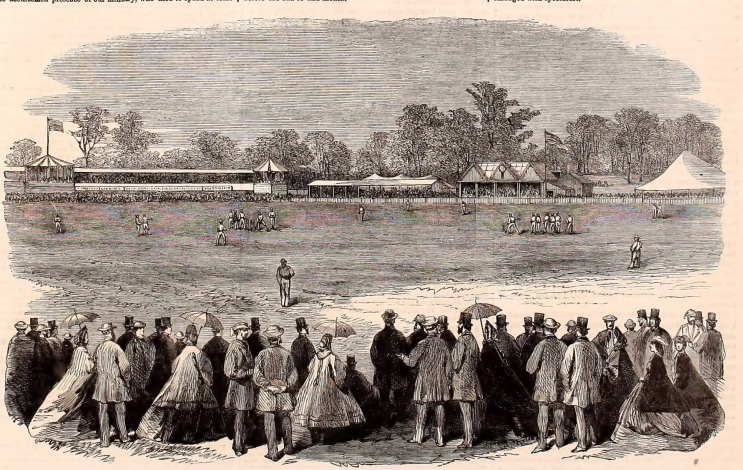
MISS BATEMAN AS LEAH, AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

MISS BATEMAN, AS LEAH.

WE have engraved the Portrait of Miss Bateman, in her well-known character of Leah, which has during the past winter been performed more than a hundred and fifty times, at the Adelphi Theatre. Many thousands of the London playgoers have been enchanted with the power and grace of this touching dramatic representation, the effect of which can be compared to nothing of its kind upon the stage of late years, except the noblest efforts of Adelaide Ristori. Miss Kate Josephine Bateman was born at Baltimore in 1842. She was a precocious child, one of "the Bateman family," when she was exhibited in this country eleven or twelve years ago. She has since, we believe, spent much time in private study, and her reappearance on the stage took place in 1859. She then successively performed, in the principal American theatres, the parts of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem of that name; Geraldine, in a play written for her by Mrs. Bateman, her mother; Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Hunchback;" Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons;" and Shakespeare's Juliet and Lady Macbeth. Since she arrived in England last autumn she has played no other part than Leah.

THE CRICKET-MATCH AT MELBOURNE BETWEEN THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN AND TWENTY-TWO OF VICTORIA.

OUR Engraving (from a photograph by Messrs. Davies and Co., of Bourke-street, Melbourne) represents the cricket-match played on New-Year's Day and three following days, upon the ground of the Melbourne Cricket Club, between the All-England Eleven and a double number of the best cricket-players of Victoria province. We have already reported this affair, which resulted in a drawn match, the time having expired at six o'clock on the fourth day with six of the All-England wickets in their second innings yet to go down. But, since the All-England men had already scored 281 runs, while the Victoria men, who had completed both their innings, numbered only 280, there could be no doubt that the All-England would have come off the winners by a large majority if the game had been regularly finished. The weather was very pleasant; the ground was in perfect condition for playing; and the bright, green turf, surrounded with forest trees, made it an agreeable place of resort. The space within the chain fence, and the grand stand, which held three thousand persons, were thronged with spectators.



CRICKET-MATCH AT MELBOURNE BETWEEN THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN AND TWENTY-TWO OF VICTORIA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.

SUNDAY, April 10.—Second Sunday after Easter. Great victory of the Poles over the Russians at Siddless, 1831. The great Chartist demonstration in London, 1848.

MONDAY, 11.—Coronation of William and Mary, 1689. The general peace of Utrecht between France and Great Britain and her allies signed, 1713.

TUESDAY, 12.—Battle of Almanza; the French and Spanish, under James, Duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.), defeat the English and allies; under the Earl of Galway, 1707. Revolution Service Bastion here, 1317. Moon's first quarter, 6h. 39m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Easter Term begins. Dr. Johnson's Dictionary appears, 1755.

THURSDAY, 14.—Victory of the Duke of Cumberland over Prince Charles Edward at Culloden and end of the Scottish Insurrection, 1746.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 30″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer Reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone. Scale of 0 to 6.	Shade Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporation.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement in Miles.	
	Inches.	°	°	0-6	°	°		Miles	Inches
30	29·666	39·9	84·9	·84	8	47·2	SW. WNW.	330	·240
31	29·722	40·1	87·1	·84	8	47·9	WNW. NW.	330	·240
1	29·873	41·4	79·9	·57	6	49·0	SW. W.	407	·030
2	29·799	39·3	76·7	·67	6	49·0	WSW. W.	358	·026
3	·000	·000	·00	·00	0	49·8	·000	·000	·000
4	29·913	·00	·00	·00	0	49·8	·000	·000	·000
5	29·949	39·1	85·0	·90	10	50·3	·077	ESE. S.	199	·267

* Rain and Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, to order, at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·554	29·815	29·696	29·876	29·876	29·867	30·044
Temperature of Air ...	39·0°	42·0°	47·0°	49·0°	49·0°	47·0°	46·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ...	38·0°	40·0°	39·0°	38·0°	44·0°	44·0°	44·0°
Direction of Wind ...	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	NW.	NW.	WNW.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our special agent for the Continental Sale or Subscription at Leipsic—including all the Double Numbers—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.—Several Engravings, from Sketches by our own Artists, of the Welcome given to General Garibaldi at Southampton are of necessity deferred until our next Number, on account of the delay in the arrival of the Ripon.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

The recent changes in the Ministry, with an exception, seem to call rather for note than for comment. The health of the Duke of Newcastle had long been uncertain, and his retirement from office occasioned, therefore, no surprise. In his resignation the Duke invariably gave the country his best services, and, though not by temperament a very ardent reformer, his good sense and unostentatiousness always made him incline to progress. He was, therefore, a useful public servant, and public wishes will follow him into his seclusion from business. Mr. Cardwell, his successor in the Colonial Office, is a man of somewhat the same type of mind, but perhaps a little more inclined to believe in the value of routine. He is a worker; but, as there are many questions of great importance which are likely to "crop up" very soon, it is possible that a Minister of somewhat more energy and originality may be needed for the great department which has been confided to the member for Oxford city. There is one advantage in his appointment—namely, his being a member of the House of Commons, for too many of the Ministers are in the House of Lords, and have been fairly pointed out as an anomaly that both the heads of the Army and of the Navy departments are out of the assembly which discusses the Estimates. Lord Clarendon's appointment to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster is perfectly unobjectionable, and perhaps not quite so useless as some of our contemporaries have alleged; for, although it is true that his office is not one of much importance, the holder is a Minister of the Crown. Mr. Clarendon, who was in the Russian Embassy, who has been our Spanish Ambassador, and who was Foreign Secretary for several years, must be able to give valuable assistance when foreign affairs are under discussion. It is hardly to be said that Lord Palmerston's Government is weakened or strengthened by the changes consequent upon the failing health of the Duke of Newcastle.

But the resignation of Mr. Stansfeld is a matter of another kind. It may be considered as a prudential step, and one which could hardly have been avoided; and, we may remember, though with no ill-nature, that the present Premier's avital disagreeable experience of the effect of making an appointment against which there was much to be said, and of adhering to it when much had been said. The cases of Lord Clarendon and of Mr. Stansfeld are, it may be said, that Lord Palmerston's Government is weakened or strengthened by the changes consequent upon the failing health of the Duke of Newcastle.

But the resignation of Mr. Stansfeld is a matter of another kind. It may be considered as a prudential step, and one which could hardly have been avoided; and, we may remember, though with no ill-nature, that the present Premier's avital disagreeable experience of the effect of making an appointment against which there was much to be said, and of adhering to it when much had been said. The cases of Lord Clarendon and of Mr. Stansfeld are, it may be said, that Lord and the Government took credit, not unfairly, for selecting from the ultra-Liberal ranks a gentleman against whom nothing could be brought forward, and who at once showed himself an energetic and practical man of business. The *cause belli* was discovered after the appointment had been made. But English folk are very sensitive upon certain points, and it is well that they are so, although this sensitiveness works occasional injustice. A large number of persons say, and a good many among them think, that the continuance of Mr. Stansfeld in office would be contrary to "good taste," the heaviest social condemnation known in our time. We sweep away at once all the pretended indignation and the small suspicion that have joined to swell the cry against Mr. Stansfeld. Everybody knows that he is an English gentleman of spirit and honour, and it will be a bad day for England when a public man making a public statement is not absolutely believed. There is not a person in the House of Commons or out of it who would dare to say that he sincerely believes that Mr. Stansfeld has been guilty of any kind of intimidation plots, or other plots whatever. We did not need the disclaimer of a Lord of the Admiralty of England to assure us of that—of the England whose tradition it is to so thoroughly hate and detest the sanguinary Italian system, that at a time when the death of Napoleon I. would have been the greatest boon to ourselves and to the world, the English Minister of the day sent over to France information of a plot against Bonaparte's life—against the life of the man who, in the eyes of the whole race, was tried to murder the Duke of Wellington. But while Mr. Stansfeld was known to be about as much mixed up in any conspiracy as the Earl of Derby or the Archbishop of Canterbury, there was a strong feeling against him as he claimed as friend, and was proud of the friendship of, another person, whose whole life is plot—and we are not denying Mazzini's high qualities, or the statesmanship which he showed in Italian affairs—but not in accordance with the high courtesy that should exist between our Government and that of France, that a gentleman was adhered to such a friendship should form part of her Majesty's Administration. The feeling against him was made for party purposes; and party malevolence having incessantly reiterated the old charge and rung the changes upon the old accusations against Mazzini, the combination of honest and malicious enough to shake the Ministry. Therefore, Lord Palmerston, having chivalrously supported his colleague while he had been single in the storm, exercises his usual discretion, and permits him to retire before a storm that he has brewed; a proceeding that was so furiously menaced as to make the step an exceedingly wise one, and disappointing to the enemies of Lord Clarendon.

While yielding to none in strength of conviction that everything should be done to preserve the best understanding with an ally whose antecedents it is well to forget in presence of strong good faith, we do not think that the public has the belief that he understands this country better than any French ruler ever did before, and therefore desires to be on the best terms with us, it may not be amiss to point out that it must be in very exceptional circumstances that the foreign organs of foreign Potentates can be allowed any weight in our domestic matters. We do not believe that the Emperor of the French had, personally, any more doubt as to the exact state of the case than the Earl of Derby or Lord Lord Palmerston had. But the French, as a rule, know little of us, and it is not expedient that they should think their Sovereign insulted. The retirement of Mr. Stansfeld involves not the slightest question of Reform which may have not profited much by the lesson. Unless it is thoroughly learned we, speaking impartially, may counsel the gentlemen to the Speaker's left to abandon all hope of office. Their most brilliant leader has committed himself to the cry of "No Reform" and the Liberals to the country with the cry of "No foreign dictation," the new Parliament will, in the most handsome manner, give Mr. Disraeli a seven years' lease of the Parliamentary premises which he at present adorns.

The decision of the House of Lords on the Alexandra appeal case was given on Wednesday. The question at issue was whether the Queen of Spain was entitled to receive such portion of the Civil List as Crown a right of appeal in the case. The Lord Chancellor first gave judgment. He reviewed the circumstances of the Queen's abdication, and came to the conclusion that, under the 25th section of that Act, there was no authority to make such rules as the Court of the Exchequer had made, and that the rules were of a respondent that even if those rules were authorised by the statute they were not justified during the suit. He did not quite agree with that view, but he thought it was the duty of the Court to inquire into and examine the considerations of such important interests. The noble and learned Lord concluded by moving that the decree of the Court of Exchequer be reversed. Lords Chelmsford, Kingsdown, and St. Leonards took the same view. On the contrary, Lords Cranworth (late Lord Chancellor) and Wensleydale thought that the rules were valid. The majority being against the Crown, the appeal was dismissed with costs.

A Seville letter gives the subjoined account of the betrothal of the Count de Paris to his cousin, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier:—"The Count of Santa Teresa, Don Juan Bautista Topete, having succeeded for the occasion, the grand drawing-room and adjacent saloons, the staircase of which was lighted with 1,000 wax lights in parcels. At the appointed hour the young bridegroom and bride made their entry into the drawing-room, the former accompanied by the Duchess de Montpensier, and the latter by the Count de Paris. Behind the Duchess de Montpensier and Donna Christina, the Count de Bardaxi, Minister of State, followed by the Count de Bermudez de Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Archbishop of Seville, and the marriage contract was signed by the Count of Paris, the above-named Archbishop, Admiral Armero, General Turon (Captain-General of Andalusia), the Civil Governor of Seville, Count de Jornar (secretary to the Count de Paris), and the President of the Royal Court of Justice. A number of Generals and other superior officers, besides delegates from the Chapter of the Royal Chapel of St. Ferdinand, the Royal Court, the municipality, the chapter of the military orders, and other corporations of the city, were also present."

The Polish National Government has published a proclamation to the people of the Imperial alliance, in which it recommends the peasants not to pay the Russian authorities for the acquisition of land which they have proclaimed their property, but to refer all claims to the National Government. This decree maintained the indemnification of the landed proprietors by the State.

THE COURT.

A Court which was to have been held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, has been postponed until Saturday (to-day); and the following semi-official announcement, expressing the purposes of the Queen with regard to her Majesty's future appearances in public, was prominently given in the Times of Wednesday:—

An erroneous idea seems generally to prevail, and has latterly found frequent expression in the newspapers, that the Queen is about to resume the place in society which she occupied before her great affliction—that is, that she is about again to hold Levées and Drawingrooms in person, and, for the future, at Court balls, concerts, &c. This idea cannot be too explicitly contradicted.

The Queen heartily appreciates the desire of her subjects to see her, and whatever else on the part of her Majesty is in their loyal and affectionate wish she will do. Whenever any real object is to be obtained by her appearance on public occasions—any national interest to be promoted, or anything to be encouraged which is for the good of her people, her Majesty will not shrink, as she has not shrunk, from any duty, however painful or exertion, however painful.

But there are other and higher duties than these—duties of more representation which are now thrown upon the Queen, alone and unassisted—duties which she cannot neglect without injury to the public service, which are increasingly upon her, overwhelming her with work and anxiety.

The Queen has learned reconciliation to discharge these duties till her health and strength, already shaken by the utter and ever-abiding desolation which has taken the place of her former happiness, have been seriously impaired.

To call upon her to undergo, in addition, the fatigue of those more State ceremonies which are to be performed by others well performed by others of her family is to ask her to run the risk of entirely disabling herself for the discharge of those other duties which cannot be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

The Queen will, however, do what she can—in the manner least trying to her health, strength, and spirits—to meet the loyal wishes of her subjects, to afford that support and countenance to society, and to give that encouragement to trade which her Majesty desires.

More the Queen cannot do; and more the kindness and good feeling of her people will surely not exact from her.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty left Windsor, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Col. Ponsonby. The Duke of Cambridge, and Lady Augusta Stanley, Duchess Dowager of Sutherland with a visit. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold drove out.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Colonel Ponsonby, drove out.

On Saturday last the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Prince Leopold drove out. Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Alfred arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, drove out. Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Clotilde, and Princess Amelie accompanied her Majesty in a second drive. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice drove out. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen. The Duke of Worcester and Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood left the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by Lady Jane Peel and drove in the castle grounds. Earl Granville arrived at the castle.

On Wednesday the Queen drove out. The King of the Belgians, attended by Count Vilain XIIII, and Col. Koslof, left the castle for Buckingham Palace. Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Clotilde, Princess Amelie, and Prince Ferdinand also left the castle for Claremont.

Thursday was the eleventh anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold.

The Hon. Emma Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr as Maid of Honour, and Major-General F. Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell succeed Charles Fitzroy and Colonel H. Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

Professor Owen has, during the past week, had the honour of delivering his third lecture before the Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the Royal family.

Mr. Tidy has had the honour of submitting to the Queen his picture in water colours of "The Night of the Betrayal."

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The following official announcements have appeared in the *London Gazette* during the past week:—

Notice is hereby given that her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 24th of May next.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Drawingrooms at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Thursday, the 5th of May next; on Saturday, the 14th of May next; and on Tuesday, the 14th of June next, at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to her Royal Highness at the Drawingrooms above mentioned be considered as equivalent presentations to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Saturday, the 23rd of April next; on Wednesday, the 4th of June next; and on Wednesday, the 22nd of June next, at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these Levées shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, and Mr. Holmyansen, left Marlborough House yesterday (fortnight en route for Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses left Aldershott Junction terminus of the Great Eastern Railway in a special train at a quarter past two o'clock. Colonel Palmer and Mr. Hall were in attendance. The Prince and Princess were enthusiastically greeted at the several stations along their route. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Wolferton at five o'clock. A numerous assemblage had congregated at the station, and the children of the neighbouring schools assembled to welcome the Prince and Princess upon their arrival. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded at once to Sandringham House, arriving at twenty minutes past five.

On Saturday last the Prince walked over the estate. Later in the day the Prince and Princess rode out.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at Sandringham Church, where the Rev. G. V. Moxon officiated.

On Monday the Prince went out shooting on the Wolferton estate. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses went out coursing on the Hall Farm. The Princess rode on horseback.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess walked over the grounds.

The Prince and Princess take daily rides and drives in the neighbourhood of Sandringham.

Captain Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace. Yesterday morning the Prince, attended by Major Cowell, left Edinburgh for Wishaw House, on a visit to Lord and Lady Belhaven.

On Saturday his Royal Highness visited Hamilton Palace and Blantyre Priory, returning to Wishaw House in the evening.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at Wishaw Church. The Rev. John Downes officiated.
On Monday the Prince returned to Holyrood Palace.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Frances Countess of Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., received the Duke D'Aumale, the Duke and Duchess De Chartres, and a distinguished company at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. Her Ladyship had an assembly later in the evening, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. William Gladstone entertained a large party at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Carlton-terrace.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived in town from Blenheim, for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have left town on a visit to the Countess of Perth, at Pointe Castle, Wrightsford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde returned to their mansion in Bagnigge-square on Tuesday, from East Hampstead Park, Berks, for the season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Laura Phipps have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, New Bond-street.

The Marchioness of Ely has arrived at her residence in Princes-gate from a tour of visits.

Mark Marchioness of Ailesbury returned to town on Wednesday from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Newport, at Newport Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have returned to town.

The Marquis of Abercorn has returned to Beaudesert from Scotland.

The Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Dunkellin have arrived in town from Melton Mowbray for the season.

The Marquis of Hastings has arrived in town from his seat in Yorkshire.

Earl and Countess Russell returned to Chesham-place on Tuesday from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and the Ladies Villiers have arrived in town from the Grove, Watford, Herts.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-place from a tour of visits.

The Earl and Countess of Ashburnham and the Ladies Ashley arrived in Grosvenor-square on Saturday last from Broadlands.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at their mansion in Great George-street, from Heron Court, Hants, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Ashburnham have left town for the Hoddn House, Herefordshire.

Earl and Countess Howe have returned to Curzon House from Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, for the season.

Earl and Countess Stanhope and Lady Mary Stanhope have arrived in town from Chevening Park, Kent, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield have arrived at Brocket, Staffordshire, on a visit to the Marquis of Abercorn, from Lambton Castle, Durham.

Francis Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., have returned to town from Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, for the season.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney returned to town on Monday, from visiting the Earl of Sandwich, at Hinchinbrook, Hunts.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere have arrived at Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, from Paris. Field Marshal will arrive in town next month to resume his duties as Gold Stick at the Court of Queen Adelaide.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived in town on Saturday last from Scaton Park.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to town on Monday from a visit to the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, at Cliveden.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Newport with Lady Alice Mary Augusta Hill, only child of the Countess of Lisburne, will take place on the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square.—A marriage will shortly be solemnised between Mr. Ralph Sneyd, of the Grenadier Guards, and the Hon. Nina Lascelles, daughter of Lord and Lady Harewood. A marriage is spoken of as likely to take place between Miss Vigors and the Hon. Stephen Cadogan, son of Lord Cadogan.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Oxford has gone to Paris, and proceeds thence to Brussels on a visit, only, to take some confirmations for the Bishop of London.

A beautiful window has been placed in Guiseley Church, Leeds, by the families of Micklethwaite, Stansfeld, and Fawcett, the inhabitants of the parish.

Some years ago the Bradford churchmen resolved to build ten churches in that borough. On Thursday week the sixth of the number, a magnificent structure in the Early English style, built at the cost of Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., for the borough of Cambridge, at an expense of £15,000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon.

An influentially attended public meeting, convened by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, was held at Harrogate, wherein, with the view of raising funds for the complete and much-needed restoration of the ancient church of the diocese. Upon the meeting took place in the chapter-house, which within the last few years has been very effectively restored at a heavy cost to the late Prebendary Hale, who originally presided. The subscriptions promised before the close of the meeting amounted to nearly £4000.

The following Preferments and Appointments have recently taken place:—*Lancaster*: The Rev. J. Bardsley, Holy Trinity, Salford. Rev. C. J. Williamson to St. Thomas, Birmingham. *Worcester*: Rev. J. T. Hutchinson, Kempsey, to Tardebigge. *Ely*: Rev. C. Kendall to Wisbech Parish Rev. Jonesborough. *Rev.* H. G. Bull to St. James, Wigan; Rev. D. B. Barlow to Christ Church, Ware; Rev. J. Bell to Christ Church, Ware. *Rev.* W. West to Suain, N.B. *Surrey*: Rev. W. C. Lovejoy to Haymarket and Lambeth Lyceum Theatre.

The following Presentations to Clergymen are noticed in the *Guardian*:—To the Rev. E. Geoghegan, of Ardee, a piece of plate and a purse containing upwards of twenty guineas, from the parishioners; also a handsome Bible, from the teachers and children of the Sunday-schools. The Rev. T. G. Hills, upon resigning the curacy of St. Wethorgh, Derby, to be Association Secretary for the north of England to the Church Missionary Society and South American Missionary Society—good watch and chain; Bible, with several smaller presents, from the parishioners. The Rev. Joseph Hall, Bolton, with several smaller presents. The Rev. R. J. Gordon, Cheltenham—a silver tea-service, a purse of gold, a handsome dining-room clock, bronze ornament, and portrait of Bishop Middleton, from the parishioners of Cheltenham. The Rev. Holmes of Alford's Greek Testament, and a beautifully bound and illuminated address—"Tempora Mutantur"—from the teachers of the Sunday schools; a very handsome vase, from the choir of Carisbrooke Church; besides several private presents from friends.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has intimated his intention of proceeding to Cambridge, to visit Cambridge University during the present Term. This visit will probably take place in the early part of May. The office of High Stewardship of Dunfry has become vacant by the resignation of the Bishop of Ely. It is an office not on the heads of colleges, but on the Bishop for the time. The Bishop of Ely has also vacated his seat as the Council of the Senate. The English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has a public reading lecture, to begin on the 19th instant.—Public Reading of Shakespeare, English History, and Milton, by Professor Creighton. Special classes will be arranged for students in theology, law students, and candidates for Civil Service appointments.

The interest which has been manifested in the view of promoting the education of a University in Wales has not with general support from the nobility, clergy, colleges, and inhabitants of the Principality generally. Meetings of Welsh residents have been held in Liverpool, Manchester, and other English towns, and a considerable sum has already been subscribed towards the object. The proposed University will, as far as circumstances permit, be similarly constituted as the London and Edinburgh Universities, and entirely unsectarian. After a sufficient sum has been subscribed Parliament will be applied to for a charter and an annual grant as in Ireland.

The Rev. T. H. Kingston, Curate of Devizes, Wilts, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Durham College of Theological Colleges.

On Monday the new site and, at the commencement of the Life Governors of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, of which the Rev. Dr. Howson has been fifteen years Principal, it was decided that the name of these schools be hence forward to be Liverpool College.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson, M.P., has been re-elected Governor, and Mr. H. L. Holland Deputy-Governor, of the Bank of England.

At the church of St. Anne, Limehouse, on Thursday week, Emerriens Te Wharepapa, one of the New Zealand Chiefs residing at the Emerriens' Home, Limehouse, was admitted into the Church of Christ.

Sir Morton Peto has announced his intention of retiring from Parliament at the close of the present Session, the cause of such retirement being his illness. He has sat for Finsbury in 1859.

A series of lectures on horticultural subjects, to be given in the monster conservatory, Kensington Gardens, two or three times a month, are amongst the arrangements of this society for the ensuing season. The first lecture will be delivered by Mr. Robert Fish, on the 19th inst. The subject of the second lecture, which is to be delivered on the 26th inst., is "Vegetable Products of Commerce," by Mr. Fish.

At the meeting, on Monday next, of the Royal Geographical Society, Colonel Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair, the following papers will be read:—1, "Overland Expedition from Fort Denison to Rockingham Bay, Australia," by Mr. Walter Hill. 2. "Explorations in New Settlement at Cape York," communicated by Sir George Bowen, K.C.B., Governor of New Zealand, and late of Queensland.

Thursday being the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was kept as a holiday in the Royal Victoria hospital demonstrations took place. The Royal standard was hoisted on the steeple of the church at the hospital, and the Union Jack floated from the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Queen Anne's Gate Warehouse, and the Government Emigration Office. The flag of the Lords of the Admiralty was hoisted at Somerset House and the Admiralty.

A juvenile ball was given on Wednesday evening at the Mansion House by Miss Lawrence, the Lady Mayoress, and her daughters, between the hours of seven and eleven o'clock, when the young people invited. A company of the London Rifle Corps, under the command of Captain Lawrence, the Lord Mayor's son, were on duty, and partners were thus secure in procuring, and the dancing was carried on with great spirit in the open air, which had preceded a very gay appearance. Refreshments were provided in the Egyptian Hall, and supper in the Banqueting-room, at one o'clock, but dancing was kept up by the little folk to a much later hour.

The Hampden Gurney School, Bryanston-square, in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, at a cost of £7000, were opened formally on Tuesday. A meeting was held in the afternoon, when the Bishop of London presided. The architect of the schools, provided. Addresses were made by Lord Ebury, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Hollond, Mr. Mastiaux, Sir Benjamin Hamilton, Dr. Goodhart, Mr. Holland, Mr. Maitland, and others. It was stated that the schools, which will seat 1200 children, are intended, that, to meet the expense of £1300 (towards which many contributions had been received), the sum of £5000 is still wanting. The Archdeacon of Westminster, Wilson, to meet this, a cheque for £50.

Lord Ebury has had a statue—1072 boys and 1081 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the year 1863 the births of 19,000 children were registered. The total number of deaths registered last week in the metropolis was 1679. The average number in the corresponding weeks of the last five years was 1284, and the increase of population, 1847. The deaths of persons under twenty years of age were registered in the week to the number of 1000. Measles proved the most fatal in any week, with only one exception, during the present year. The deaths from this disease were registered in the week to the number of 96, more than they had been in any of the eight previous weeks, and 215 to twenty-seven other deaths. Scarlet fever caused 19 deaths, and 215 to twenty-seven other deaths. Hooping-cough 16, and 215 to twenty-seven other deaths. Hooping-cough.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir William Atherton, Q.C. M.P. (late her Majesty's Attorney-General), of Westbourne-terrace, was proved in London on the 29th ultimo, under £120,000 personalty, by the oaths of Henry Bromley, Esq., solicitor; William James Hall, Esq., the brother-in-law, of the Temple; John R. Hall, Esq., of Kensington-gardens, and Mr. Thomas Hall, of No. 1, Kensington Park-gardens and the Temple. Sir William executed his will in November, 1863, and a codicil in January last, and died on the 19th ultimo, leaving a family of eight children. His property consisted chiefly of railway debentures and shares, and he has left £1000 to his late clerk, Mr. Hall, on his estate generally, which, upon her decease, will revert to their children.

The will of the late James Pulham, Esq., M.P., late of Bedford, Suffolk, and of the Hill, Cumberland, formerly Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, was proved in London on the 29th ult., by the oaths of Mrs. Thomlinson (the testator's daughter) and the Rev. H. B. Pulham, Vicar of Ashbourne, the executors named in the will. The testator died, and served as head of the Army Medical Department in the Peninsula, as at Waterloo. He was knighted by the Duke of Wellington, and received other honours. He was a life trustee to the Bedford Infirmary, and bequeathed to that institution a handsome legacy. His daughter, Mrs. Thomlinson, is the sole heir to the property, the daughters of his late son James Robert; those brothers and sisters who survive him, and the children surviving by her late daughter, a liberal pecuniary legacy to the granddaughter, and the residue of the property, valued at £30 to £40,000, is bequeathed to the testator's nephew, Dr. Pulham, of the Devonshire-square Institution, for her great attention to the testator during his last illness.

The will of Admiral Octavius Vernon Harcourt, of Swinton Park, Bedale, Yorkshire, second son of the late Archbishop of York, bequeaths legacies, amounting to £16,000, which are to be paid free of duty:—To the Archbishop of Canterbury, £500; to the Rev. Francis Browning Chirton Knowsley, Employment of Additional Clergy, and the Longley Fund, Ripon, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £1000 each; and to the Families of Clergymen and Sons of the Clergy, each £1000. To the Societies for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; Church Accommodation and Endowment of Churches, Diocese of Ripon; Friends of the Clergy, Leeds; Bible Society, Leeds; Church Missionary Society; Bible Scripture Readers', West Riding of Yorkshire; Additional Curates Society, Leeds; Church Building Society, Additional Institutions, each £1000. To the Leeds Infirmary, £1000; to the Leeds Public Dispensary, £500; to Mrs. Harcourt, Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, Chester, Sir George, Sir Mary's, Charing-cross, and Matthew Thompson, Esq., Leeds, £1000 each. To the Archbishop of York, Plymouth; Royal Naval Schools for Boys and Girls, Marylebone School for Boys, Greenwich School for Boys, Greenwich School for Girls, Deptford, £500. To the poor of Muskam, £200; and to the Blind School, York, £100. In addition to these legacies the testator bequeaths £1000 each, free of duty, to his medical attendant, Mr. M. C. Ward; and to all the members of his house-hold, who had long and faithfully served him.

A new paper, called the *Mercantile Chronicle*, published in English and French, has appeared in Paris.

The Paris Court of Cassation has decided that a husband has no right to take from the post-office a letter addressed to his wife by name.

Mr. T. P. Cooke, the distinguished actor, died on Monday last, at his residence, Hammersmith, aged 76. He intend to give a Portrait of Mr. Cooke in our next Number.

THE DOUBLE-SCREW STEAMER ATALANTA.—Last week an Engraving appeared in this Journal representing the race across the Channel, on Thursday week, of the new double-screw steamer Atalanta, Captain Ryder, and one of the paddle-wheel steamers of the Dover and Calais mail-packets the Lord Warden, from which the accompanying Engraving was taken, attracted attention of both vessels; but in the event it was found that the Lord Warden was not in a condition, and could not have been desired to set right. The paddle-wheel steamer, which left Dover at 10 o'clock, had to make about a hundred minutes to make the passage, while the double-screw steamer left Calais at 11 o'clock, and accomplished the distance in seventy-seven minutes, was not the Empress, but the Queen. In the Lord Warden, which left Dover at 10 o'clock, and in the Atalanta, the importance of this mistake lies in the fact that the Queen is confidently said to be capable of the same speed as the Atalanta, and that the race between the Queen and the Empress was considered to be a match for a single engine to a double-screw steamer of the same tonnage. The Queen is a paddle-wheel steamer, and has a worthier competitor in the Brazen, the Samphire, and the Lord Warden. The Atalanta, which is a double-screw, has proved herself to be superior to both the Queen and the Empress; and the performances of this double-screw steamer have amply confirmed the opinion which was formed of her capabilities on her trial trip, when, with ten o'clock, she started from Gravesend Pier, went down the Channel, and back to the Nore Lightship, and back to Gravesend Pier, in the unprecedented hours of the voyage in consequence of a thick fog. Amongst her passengers on this trip was Captain Symonds, R.N., who was extremely much astonished at the great double-screw principle in this vessel. Her engines during the whole trip were worked with great regularity. The steam was kept up to 20 lb. pressure. There was not the slightest stoppage or hitch in any of the machinery. The wheels made 90 to 100 revolutions a minute, and the speed of the boat was from eleven to thirteen knots an hour. She proved so admirable sea-boat, never rolling, and keeping entirely dry. The vibration was scarcely at all perceptible to the passengers during the whole passage, not over the screws at the stern, but over the engines, which are in the centre of the vessel; and when just abreast of the town, by reversing one screw, turned round by her own centre. The Atalanta is built on the principle of the vessel. The advantage of the double screw are thus signally proved.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is more than probable that when the House of Commons reassembled after the Easter recess on Monday last, few members were aware that there was the basis of a sensation scene in store for them. Looking to the admitted fact with which the House in its corporate capacity—of course, individuals harbour any personal feeling—enjoys a "restful scene," there would, had it been expected, feeling—enjoys a "restful scene," there would, had it been expected, been a much larger gathering to witness the self-immolation of Mr. Stansfeld. As it happened, there was an unusual, or on Monday after the holidays, and when only Naval Estimates are promised for the evening, a considerable attendance, and notably Mr. Disraeli and all the principal members of the Opposition were present. Indeed, the Treasury Bench on the left hand of the Speaker was conspicuously empty. Something has been said about the Ministry being composed of a certain contempt by the leaders of the Opposition for the young member of the Government whose duty has fallen on this post, but who by his act of resignation had turned off an organised attack upon Ministers, which had been devised with the hope to have been founded on the fact of his holding office. It may have been so; but, founded on the fact of his holding office. It may have been so; but, it is at least doubtful, for Lord Palmerston has the art of turning the details of a resignation to comparatively small account, although Mr. Stansfeld's resignation took place on the previous Thursday, it was only generally known on Monday night when Lord Palmerston in a pronounced manner passed by the Treasury bench and took the seat below the gangway usually occupied by Mr. Stansfeld, that the public became aware of the circumstance of his retirement. Besides, Mr. Disraeli and some of his colleagues were absent, did not appear in force on Tuesday and Wednesday, so that there must have been other reasons for their absence than the holidays.

There was a singular combination of relief and mortification in the expression of Mr. Stansfeld's face, as he sat waiting for the moment when he could ingeniously enter into the statement with which he was prepared. To one's fancy he seemed to be not in an easier position than when he occupied a seat on the Government bench; for though much had been done, and he had done much himself, to render innocuous to him the charge of inconsistency said to be made against him, the seat of sunset, yet it does take time to brush in so free-thinking a mind as his, and to get rid of the effect of having a member of Ministerial discipline. One always thought that Mr. Stansfeld trod with an air of freedom when he was not, and came to see the Government side in divisions. Not that he was voting in matters which compromised his conscience, but it seemed as if the fact of the absence of absolute freedom acted on him with a sense of discomfort. It is, of course not to be supposed that he is in an easier position than he was, most have felt it irksome to vote, as it were, on compulsion, let the question be what it might. Everyone knows this sense of being tied by the tether of party, and how it must have existed, one thing is certain—that heretofore, if any, neophyte in official life ever adopted himself with the ease and freedom of a practised parliamentarian it was Mr. Stansfeld. It was curious and interesting to mark how great a change came over Mr. Stansfeld's spirit and position in the House, when he rose to put the strict and neat formation of his sentences there was, as may be supposed, no hesitation in the choice of appropriate language, balanced flights dispassioned, while the logical and sequential arrangement remained, as it had always been, perfect. Mr. Stansfeld's speech he had been accustomed to do with abstract principles and the dogmatic politics of the day. His success was like unfamiliar, however, to a success but expressive phrase, it "riled" the critics of the To use a somewhat Opposition to see a philosophical Radical—one, indeed, almost Radical—into an official position and a practical statesman, and with a career before him which implied his holding office on every Liberal Administration that might be formed. Doubtless he was confronted with an evil eye; and when the chance came it was eagerly seized, and Mr. Stansfeld's career ceased like a meteor that has gone down! Considering the style and the substance of the speech which Mr. Stansfeld delivered on resigning his Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Board of Trade, and which he has yet adequately delivered, the fiery and implacable Mr. Cox was moved to interrogate him from the conspiracy and treason of office. Mr. Stansfeld was not slow to preserve upon him, and have held his own against all comers. As it was, discretion battling with personal feeling, the sort of struggle that ensued between the two combinations caused him to assume a tone in the first instance which, lofty in itself, might have been effective with less strong-minded men, but which, by-judging from the effect, was turned against him, and he was compelled to succumb to a power that he could not withstand, and to fall back upon the tone of the speech which he had delivered in the first instance in the excited House.

As the very first business which came on upon Monday was the Naval Estimates, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty was at once massed, and, of course, by none more than by the Lord Clerk, who, as usual, had, of course, by none more than by the Lord Clerk, who, as usual, had come prepared to show that he could if not a very demonstrative support. It was something for the Secretary to the Admiralty, in his absence, to have a casual sparring with Mr. Lindsay and Sir James Elphinstone, to have by his side a calm and ready colleague, whose whispers might supply the matter for retort when the attack was of a personal character. In truth, Lord Clarence was present that night, and, when roused, was not a man to be trifled with, more especially because the provocation of his mind was disturbed by what, to him, was inopportune badgering. Sharply enough, Lord Clarence replied to the jokes of Sir Charles Wood the Admiralty, and when this Session has been accustomed to sit behind the Government Bench, and to see the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty was nearly mobbed down by the half dozen naval reformers who go on, night after night, and have their little say, and interlocutors who go on, night after night, and have their little say, and when the same subjects are touched the same motions, which are never carried—did not show on this occasion in his usual mood. Such a piece of obstruction as that which he met in the gallery, and so, technically, out of the house. People looking on at this were fain to think that Lord Clarence was in the right, for he was always ready to resume his old post at the Admiralty, and so kept out of the way of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury who were about to his acceptance of office.

Talking of this writs reminds one of the change of offices which has taken place in the Government, and which has caused the temporary retirement of Mr. Stansfeld. Mr. Milner Gibson is about to be elected. In the offices which he has already held Mr. Cardwell seemed a certain grandeur of demeanour, and now that he has become a Secretary of State he may be expected to loom very large indeed from the dignity point of view. Perhaps, as a Secretary of State, he may be called the Minister of Administration; and as for industry, his development in that respect is stupendous, as it happens, for the Secretary of State for war and a tolerably irresponsible department. The Secretary of State can occupy all day and all night in writing letters, and has been the best and safest mode of governing our dependencies is not to attempt to govern at all. Mr. Cardwell's transfer to the War Department into the House of Commons will operate a little unjustly to Mr. Childers—Under-Secretary, as Government has confided the business of the office in the Lower Chamber with great tact and ability. We have, we believe, been now instituted an office that is to be a model Under-Secretary, and it is hard upon him that he should be put into eclipse. Who an excellent arrangement it would be if he could become Secretary for Ireland!

The new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—who has sunk from the Under-Secretaryship of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland to this function—has been in no hurry to parade his recent accession of dignity. He has come of Paris, up to the present writing, he has not taken his seat on the Ministerial Bench. Doubtless, in taking this post Lord Clarendon hopes that it will lead to better things—perhaps to the highest office.

The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Jubilee Fund now amounts to about £100,000.

The Italian journals speak of a project to construct a bridge over the Straits of Messina, to unite Sicily with the mainland. The bridge proposed would be a suspension one, on a new system, the chains being of cast steel, and strong enough to support the weight of several railway-trains.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BLACKHEATH, NEAR GUILDFORD, ON EASTER MONDAY.—SEE PAGE 354.



THE WAR IN DENMARK: PRUSSIAN BATTERY AT GAASBERG POINT, OPPOSITE THE FORTS OF DÜPPEL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 349.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House resumed its sittings for the first time after the Easter recess.

Mr. Trelawny took the oaths and his seat for Coventry.

Mr. Berkeley postponed his motion on the ballot until after Whitsuntide.

The Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill passed through Committee.

Mr. Cardwell moved to issue the election of a member for Oxford city in the room of Mr. Cardwell, who has accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN, Lord PALMERSTON stated that all the Powers who had contracted the Treaty of London in 1852 had consented to send representatives to a general peace conference on the affairs of Denmark, but that no answer had been received from the German Diet, which had been formally invited to attend. This, however, would not stay the action of the Conference, which would proceed to discuss the matters submitted to it.

Mr. STANSFELD (who spoke from the benches below the gangway) stated that he had resigned his office in the Ministry. He felt a former colleague and his constituents, but it had been declined by Lord Palmerston. He thanked the noble Lord for the confidence he had given to his statements and for the courage the noble Lord had shown in supporting him; but he had conscientiously felt that he must act in a manner independent of the Government. He explained the steps he made on his return from the Conference at Paris having been renewed, he believed in vain, in his personal capacity, to the Government of the Duke of Cl.rence. He prayed the House to withdraw himself against the charge of want of candour in connection with the Conference, and to believe that he had not acted from any ground of his own. He felt that it was not the time for him to enter into any controversy with the Minister. He repeated his former statement that he believed Mr. Bernhard was capable of the intentions which had been attributed to him. While fully admiring his intimacy and sympathy with Madrid on the subject of the navy, and the existence of "ring" influence in the dockyards, he could not agree with him in his views for the practical attainment of those objects; and he definitely declined to accept the position of Assistant Secretary to the French Commission, feeling that he (Mr. STANSFELD) was implicated in the alleged attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French.

Lord PALMERSTON said that, having at first declined to accept Mr. Stansfeld's resignation, he had made many attempts to induce him to do so, but that gentleman had made up his mind to retire from office. He (Lord Palmerston) regretted the fact, and he would only express his regret at the loss of a member of the Government whose ability and integrity he had so frequently had occasion to admire. He repeated his former statement that he believed Mr. Stansfeld was incapable of the intentions which had been attributed to him. While fully admiring his intimacy and sympathy with Madrid on the subject of the navy, and the existence of "ring" influence in the dockyards, he could not agree with him in his views for the practical attainment of those objects; and he definitely declined to accept the position of Assistant Secretary to the French Commission, feeling that he (Mr. STANSFELD) was implicated in the alleged attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French.

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The subject then dropped.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House resolved itself into Committee of Supply for consideration of the Navy Estimates.

On the vote for £1,564,100 for naval stores for the building, repair, and outfit of the fleet, steam machinery, and ships built by contract, a desultory debate ensued, in the course of which Lord CLARENCE PAGET was asked by Mr. Baillie to explain what was the policy of the Government with reference to the purchase on the part of foreign Governments of armour-plates was to continue building armour-plated ships, and to forego the building of wooden ships of war.

The question of wooden ships to be armour-plated was one which the Government establishments was subsequently brought under notice; and Mr. Laird took occasion to express his satisfaction that the building of ships by contract had never been fairly tested, inasmuch as the plans for the ships ordered to be constructed by contract were definitely over-ruled and altered by the Board; and his sentiments, whose hands were so bound that no opportunity was afforded them for the exercise of their talents and experience. In his opinion it would be better to abandon contracts altogether than to tie up the hands of contractors to an impossible task.

The vote was ultimately agreed to, as were the following votes:—

£661,312 for steam machinery in the Department of the Comptroller of the Navy.

£52,370 for medicines and medical stores.

£36,000 for medical establishments.

£607,700 for half pay, reserved half pay, and retired pay of the Navy and Royal Marines.

£400,981 for military pensions and allowances.

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And £334,420 for the conveyance of troops.

The whole of the Navy Estimates have now been agreed to, with the exception of that for the establishments abroad.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House resumed sitting for the first time after the Easter holidays.

The report of amendments on the Mails for Cattle Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The Lunacy and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Court of Session Regulation Bill (Scotland) and the Poor Removal (Ireland) Bill were passed through Committee.

The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Female Registrars in Ireland.—The Earl of Donoughmore referred to the case of the men who had been received into the United States ship of war to be employed as "contrabands" during the late war in the capitals, that he did not know of their being in the vessel, was contrary to the despatches of the noble Earl himself—that the noble Earl had left it to the determination of the American Minister to the case, and he was informed by him that instructions had been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to prevent the officer in charge of the vessel who infringed the Foreign Enlistment Act should be punished. He had also been informed by the Minister that the case was left with the Executive of the United States, but that the men were not to be delivered either the American Consul or the captain of the Scarrage was dismissed in this matter.—The Earl of Russell said that the noble Earl was correct in stating that his question was examined, attended, and at first in the American uniform on board the Scarrage; and it was, therefore, natural that he took any of the officers of the ship could be unaware of the circumstance.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE inquired whether the Government had received the sum of Her Majesty's dockyards under the circumstances.

Removal of Remains from Old Cemeteries.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for correspondence relating to the removal of the remains of the late Archbishop Whately from the old cemetery to the new, the wishes of their friends, the accredited agents of the deceased, to the contrary, and that it was quite possible to keep up the system of Cemetic without disturbing the dead bodies.—After some observations from the Earl of CARLISLE, the motion was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

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The Select Committee on Turnpike Bills was appointed.

The amendments to the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill were considered and agreed to.

Mr. Layard, in answer to Colonel Dickson, said that, in the judgment of an American prize court, the ship Saxon was to be given up to the owner, free of all charges. He trusted that Her Majesty's Government was to be tried for the killing of the mate of the Saxon.

LOCAL TAXATION.

Mr. Alderman Salomons called attention to the exemption from local taxation enjoyed by a large amount of property belonging to Government departments, and moved that all lands and buildings used and occupied for public purposes should be assessed to local taxes.—After a long discussion,

Mr. Mowbray supported the motion, urging the case of his own constituents, who were greatly suffering from the want of it.

Mr. Hankey opposed the motion on the ground that the payment of local taxes would only come out of the taxation of the country.

Several hon. members having spoken in favour of the motion,

Mr. Ayrton said that he could not agree that the principle Government property to the payment of rates had been in some instances conceded, it did not follow that all Government buildings should be so subject to local rating as private property. In those cases where the public establishments caused a considerable increase to the population of a locality, contributions were made to the rates.

The debate was continued for some time, the speeches running principally in favour of the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to commit himself to the principle involved in the question, but thought the Government of the country would account to an endowment of parishes at the public expense. He stated that the subject was under consideration by the Government.

On a division the motion was lost by 62 to 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Colonel Strange took the oaths and his seat on his election for the county of Armagh, in the room of Mr. Close, resigned.

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THE BUDGET.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. GLADSTONE said that, in the usual annual financial clearing, to bring forward his annual statement of the financial condition of the country. He assumed that the House would expect that he should first look back to the financial distress in Ireland and in the manufacturing districts, but that distress had now passed away. The actual expenditure for the past financial year was £68,285,000, but the actual expenditure had only been £67,000,000, leaving a surplus of £1,285,000, which would be applied to the reduction of a million sterling. Comparing the expenditure of the past year with that of the year 1859-60, the increase was £3,000,000, but of that sum £1,000,000 was for the increase of the Army and Navy Estimates, leaving only £2,000,000 for civil services and sugar duties, &c., since the year 1860-1 had amounted to £4,668,000; and the increase of the Army and Navy Estimates to £2,000,000, leaving £2,668,000. The effect of that was to show that the increase of revenue from the same or similar sources was £668,000 more than the increase of the expenditure for the year. The liquidation of debt within the year had been £2,000,000, leaving a surplus, including £300,000, expended on the Mexican expedition, of £1,285,000, and a further sum of 300,000, upon another account, making a total of £1,585,000, which would be applied to the reduction of the debt. As regarded the huge total of the debt, it was always a matter of interest to know how it stood as compared with previous years. In the year 1815, when the debt was first authentically taken to the amount of between three and four hundred millions, the interest of the debt was £32,000,000, and the charge for the sinking fund was £3,000,000, making a total of £35,000,000. It was to be regarded it as a very serious drawback. The total debt was £801,315,000, at the present moment, and the interest £26,000,000, and the sinking fund £3,000,000, making a total of £29,000,000; and during the Russian War it was raised to £30,000,000. Since the year 1815, the debt, which then stood at the highest amount known, was £61,349,000, showing, after all, a reduction of £30,000,000 sterling. He thought it was one of the wisdom and prudence of the Ministers and Parliaments of the country, the interest and sinking fund of the debt, duly and honourably to work it down to a petty, although still subject to very serious drawbacks. In 1861 the imports were £164,000,000, and the exports £135,000,000; in 1862, £181,000,000 and £146,000,000; in 1863, £189,000,000 and £160,000,000. These were the most significant total cessation of the most important taxpayer—namely, the cotton manufacture. In 1860, 1,390,000,000 lbs. of cotton were used, and the manufactures were 125,000,000l.; in 1862, 124,000,000l.; and, in 1861, 1,040,000,000 lbs., and the manufactures were 115,000,000l.; in 1862, 587,000,000 lbs., and, in 1863, 444,000,000. These results showed that since 1861, when Parliament met, the cotton manufacture, which employed a large proportion of the country, had totally ceased; and nothing could more forcibly testify to the fact that the cotton trade was not in a healthy condition than the fact that the exports of cotton goods in 1863 were 160,000,000l., while the value of the raw material was 189,000,000l. The result was, he proceed to show how this policy had affected various trade. He had received from the Board of Trade returns showing that since the reduction of the duty the price had fallen from 24 to 14d. per lb.; and that, although the duty had been reduced one-half, the price was the same as at the time, the diminution, which had then steadily increased up to the year 1860, when the duty was reduced one-half. In 1842 the number of paper-makers was 885; in 1846, 447; in 1858, 381; in 1859, 361; in 1860, 341; in 1861, 326; and in 1862, 309, showing that since 1842 it had recently been furnished with some remarkable facts showing how greatly the consumption of paper had increased since the reduction of the duties. It was to be hoped that they could do by the improvement of their processes of manufacture what they had done in the cotton trade. The number of persons employed in the paper trade in 1842 was 15,000, and that including a large number of women, at 20 per ton; and the article was a better one now than in the former year. At the present time, when the duty of 1d. per lb. on paper had not been suffered, was still not so prosperous as he should like to see it. But he had reason to hope that, in 1864, the consumption would be found to increase with respect to the export of rags from that country. He would next take the case of glass, which was subject to the duty, had increased since the year 1845 to the duty was raised to a high point, it being the desire of Parliament to raise a large revenue from that source, and consequently the largest amount of revenue. The expectation of a large revenue from that source had not been realised, and the duty was not so much a matter of the duty, but of the quantity consumed. The duty was 3s. 6d. per cwt. in 1845, and that including a large amount of window glass. In 1862 the duty was 12,281,000l., and that including a large amount of window glass. In 1863 the duty was 12,281,000l., and that including a large amount of window glass. The total revenue from British and colonial spirits in 1853-60 was 2,716,000l., and in 1861-2 it was 2,600,000l., showing that, in the latter portion of the year 1862-3, when it was affected by the prevailing distress, to 1,618

MR. HUSSEY believed that the matter, although it might not be possible to abolish it, might be remodelled, so as to give the poorer classe to be supplied with a better and more wholesome beverage.

MR. CHILDERS eulogised the Budget, which would be most satisfactory to the public at large. He, however, would suggest that it would be better to reduce the fire insurance duty by 5d. all round than to take 1s. 6d. off a portion of it.

After some remarks from Sir J. Ferguson and other members,

MR. WALDEN approved of the general features of the Budget, but objected in the partial relief of the insurance duty, which would only benefit a class. It would be more desirable to have great further and examined the general income.

MR. FORTESCUE said he believed that a reduction in the fire insurance duty would be recuperative.

After some remarks from Colonel Sykes and others,

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the resolution would not bind the House formally, and he therefore thought that the Committee might agree to his proposals. The discussion had been somewhat desultory, but he was not at all disposed generally to complain of it. In the matter in which his statement and proposals had been received, for nothing could be more satisfactory as far as he was concerned. Indeed, the strong conviction was that it would not be advisable, nor for the interest of the agricultural body, to repeal the malt tax at the present time. He must also object to the proposal to reduce the fire insurance duty by 5d. all round. He did not think the reduction of 1s. 6d. on a portion of the duty would be better to be met until a more convenient opportunity for making a reduction, the benefit of which would be more general. He was also of opinion that the House would be better satisfied with a reduction of 1s. 6d. on a portion of the fire insurance, which was different in itself to all the other portions of that tax, than with the whole of the 5d. reduction which would not be felt, and which would not lead to any recovery in the revenue. With respect to the income tax, he begged to state that it was his view of the reduction, he estimated that it would amount to the same as last year, and that would be two millions and a half. He was sure that the spirit of the new assessment would be felt to a greater extent in future than it had hitherto been. He had also to state that the assertion that the increase in the duty had led to an increase in the illicit distillation in Ireland, where, in those years in which the price of corn was moderate and the price low, there was always a tendency to illicit distillation. With respect to the paper duty, he was not, when he made his statement, quite sure whether any duty on rags had been repealed in the French treaty, although he believed that it had been; but since then he had learned from a paper which had been laid on the table by the President of the Board of Trade that this was actually the case.

Progress was then reported.

The House then went into Committee on the Army Estimates, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASES AT MELTON

MOWBRAY.—SECOND DAY.

Farmers' Stake.—Fred, 1. Mythling, 2. Mr. Gardner, 3.

Pot Hunting Steeplechase.—Lucinius, 1. Merriman, 2. Leading Article, 3.

Handicap Steeplechase.—Cockchafer, 1. Mr. Gardner, 2. Mr. Jackson, 3.

Steeplechase of 15 sovs.—Tuscarora, 1. Rococo, 2. Grey Fire, 3.

Dealers' Stakes.—Moonbeam, 1. Mr. Gardner, 2. Mr. Jackson, 3.

THIRSK SPRING MEETING.—THURSDAY.

Sowerby Plate.—Madeline, 1. Brother Sam, 2. Operator, 3.

Mowbray Stakes.—The Vicar, 1. Mr. Gardner, 2. Mr. Jackson, 3.

Hunt Cup.—Adonis, 1. Verdad, 2. Mr. Gardner, 3. Mr. Jackson, 4.

Members' Plate.—Good Advice, 1. Acorn, 2. Scarborough, 3.

Hambleton Plate.—Mr Mary, 1. Mr. Gardner, 2. Mr Wallis, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Gaveston, 1. Accountant, 2. Wonder, 3.

Silver Cup.—Fly-by-Night, 1. Rosemary, 2. Southern Scots, 3.

Thirsk Handicap.—Mr. Summerscales, 1. Mr. Gardner, 2.

Tyro Stakes.—Catalogue, 1. Chaddington, 2. 3.

North Riding Farmers Cup.—Joy, 1. Mr. Beswing, 2.

RUSSIAN RACES.—THURSDAY.

City and Suburban.—Merry Hart, 1. Bradamante, 2. Lord Burleigh, 3.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Constantinople, 1. Hungary, 2. Ambrosia, 3.

Ackerman Plate.—Prescription, 1. Alchymist, 2. Attraction, 3.

Trial Stakes.—Ariadne, 1. Vivid, 2. Mr. Stone's, 3.

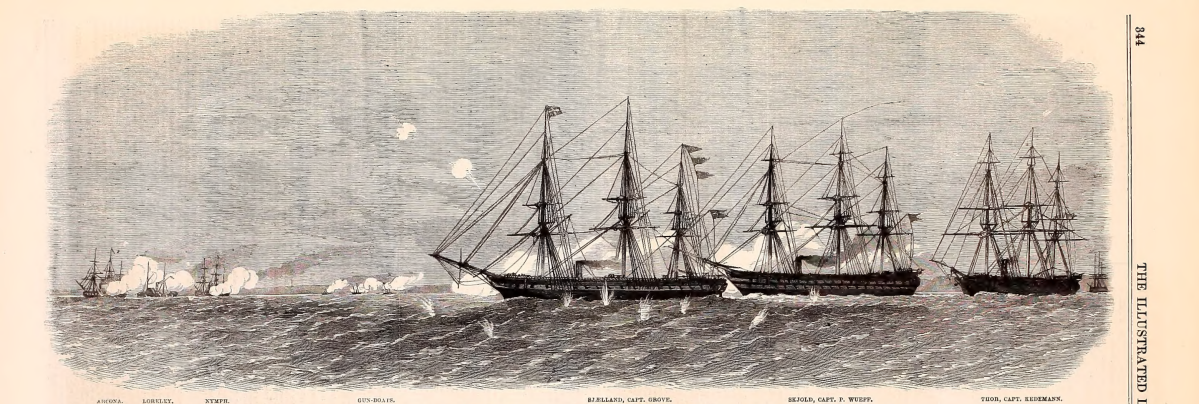
Heathhouse Plate.—Trumpa, 1. Virginia, 2. Tailor, 3.

Acerdon Bridge Stakes.—Lesbia, 1. Vampire, 2. Belle Bella, 3.

An official inquiry has been ordered by the Board of Trade into the circumstances attending the disaster to the City of New York Atlantic steamer by striking on Saunt's Rock in the entrance to Queenstown Harbour. The inquiry will be held at Liverpool next week.

The first meeting of the Edinburgh Exhibition Society of Great Britain was held on Monday, in the great room of the Society of Arts, for the purpose of reading several papers on the subject of the proposed great exhibition in Great Britain, and places in the colonies that could be acclimatised in this country. Mr. Robert Bare occupied the chair. The first paper read was one by Mr. Frank Buckland, "On the Reports received from Hong-Kong, Labuan, Borneo, and Australia, relative to Sending Fish Ova and Spawn," and was an acclimatisation in Great Britain. Mr. Lowe, the joint secretary of the Society, then read a paper on the culture of the oyster, and the natural history of the oyster from the time of the Romans, and referred to the history the older Play had written on the subject, and the fact that the Romans were famous for grown the importance of cultivating the oyster it would be found in the market value. Two years ago the oysters sold in the London market for about 8s. per bushel, but now they were 20s. Common oysters which were 2s. per 100 years ago, were now from 10s. to 24s. The price of natives used to be 4d. per dozen, but they were now 1s. 6d. and 2s. Colchester oysters were 2s. 6d. There were also very interesting details respecting the oyster, and urged that many miles of our coasts which were now unproductive might be made productive oyster-beds. Mr. A. W. Crichton read a paper on the game birds and animals of Canada, which was a short discussion.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at the Mansion-house, London, when the receipts of £691 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution, and of which 40 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution, and of which 40 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution, and of which 40



THE WAR IN DENMARK: DANISH CRUISERS OFF RUGEN CHASING A PRUSSIAN FLOTILLA INTO SWINEMÜNDE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR DANISH CORRESPONDENT.



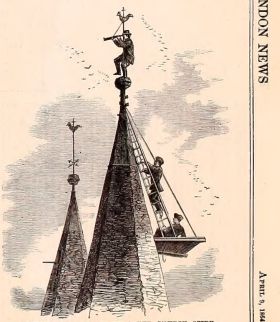
PRUSSIAN OUTPOST AT THE CORNER OF BUFFEL-KOPPEL WOOD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ports of Pomerania from the 15th of March last, some ships of war were ordered to cruise off the Island of Rügen and the mouth of the river Oder. They encountered very heavy weather until the 17th, when the sea was calm. Some Prussian gun-boats had been observed reconnoitering on the previous day under the land at a great distance. The Danish cruisers consisted of three screw-steamers, one frigate, and two corvettes. A line-of-battle ship joined the fleet early on the 17th, and in the course of the same day a few more Danish steamers hove in sight, but too far off to be of any service. About eleven a.m. the Danish ships observed the smoke of steamers to the southward, and an hour or two after a Prussian flotilla, consisting of the heavy 28-gun screw-corvettes Arcona and Nymph, the wheel-steamer Loreley, and six or eight steam gun-boats, were seen steering northwards. Admiral Van Dockum, who had his flag on board the 42-gun screw-frigate Sjolland, now signalled the other ships to follow him, and, accordingly, the 64-gun screw line-of-battle ship Skjold, the 12-gun corvette Thor, and the 16-gun corvette Heimdal, steamed off in a line, following the Admiral's flag. On observing this the Prussians made about, at a distance of two sea miles from the pursuing Danes, running for their port and exchanging shots with them as best they could. Of the Prussian ships the three largest, and of the Danish ships the two largest, only were engaged, for about two hours—from three to five—and the pursuit ended at seven p.m., when the corvettes, which managed to keep their distance, without which they would have been lost, escaped into Swinemünde, and the gun-boats ran under the land of Rügen. The Loreley and one of the corvettes were badly raked; and their loss of killed and wounded, which, they say, were one officer, a pilot, and thirteen men, must have been considerable. It is well known that Prussia (like Russia) does not allow her real losses to transpire. The Danish Admiral's ship had three seamen dead and nineteen wounded; the other ship none. The greatest animation prevails in the Danish fleet.

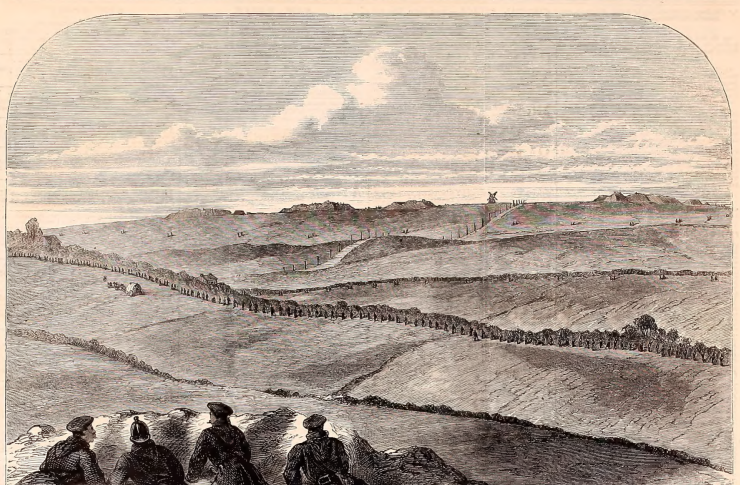
The sketch we have engraved shows the Prussian vessels, Arcona, Loreley, and Nymph, running away as fast as they can, on the left hand, while the Prussian gun-boats lie as close as possible to the shore. The foremost of the Danish ships is the Sjolland, the second is the Skjold, and the Thor comes last, all steaming their best in pursuit of the retreating foe, despite a shower of shot and shell from the Prussian gun-boats flying through the air and falling harmlessly into the sea. The land beyond is the Isle of Rügen, on the Baltic coast, just opposite Copenhagen.

PRUSSIAN OUTPOST AT THE CORNER OF BUFFEL-KOPPEL WOOD.

In the small sketch engraved under this title our Special Artist has depicted one of those rude straw huts improvised for the shelter of the Prussian soldiers on outpost duty in various directions around the encampment of their army at Broacker. The Buffel-Koppel Wood, which is traversed by the high road from Flensburg to Sonderborg, is situated between the inlet of the Nübel Noer to the west and the heights of Dapel to the east, occupying the little isthmus or neck of land which joins the Broagerland peninsula to the mainland of Sundewitt. It is essential, therefore, to the safety of the Prussian army, that they should guard this position against a sudden attack. As it commands the road to both the hostile camps, all passing strangers are stopped and narrowly scrutinised by the non-commissioned officers stationed here. In our Artist's sketch we see a gentleman on horseback, who has just submitted his passport to the inspection of the sergeant, and appears to be replying to his questions upon it.



PRUSSIAN LOOK-OUT ON BROACKER CHURCH SPIRE, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

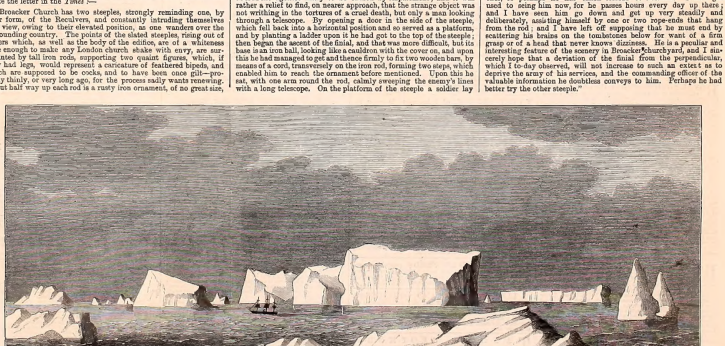


THE WAR IN DENMARK: SKETCH OF THE REDOUBTS NOS. 4, 5, 6, AND 7, AT DUPPEL, SHOWING THE DANISH AND THE PRUSSIAN OUTPOST SENTRIES. FROM A SKETCH TAKEN ON THE RUHNENBERG HILL, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

A PRUSSIAN LOOK-OUT MAN ON THE SPIRE OF BROACKER CHURCH.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at the Prussian head-quarters, in his letter of March 30, gave a rather amusing description of the look-out man climbing the church spire of Broacker to obtain a bird's-eye view of the country around. Since our own Artist has chosen the same figure for an Illustration, we cannot do better than quote the letter in the *Times*:—

"Broacker Church has two steeples, strongly reminding one, by their form, of the Beefeaters, and constantly intruding themselves into view, owing to their elevated position, as one wanders over the surrounding country. The points of the slated steeples, rising out of towers which, as well as the body of the edifice, are of a whiteness pure enough to make any London church shake with envy, are surmounted by tall iron rods, supporting two quaint figures, which, if they had legs, would represent a caricature of feathered bipeds, and which are supposed to be cocks, and to have been once gilt—probably thinly, or very long ago, for the process sadly wants renewing. About half way up each rod is a rusty iron ornament, of no great size, and of a form difficult to describe, but from below they looked to me like iron Catherine wheels, the rods passing through their centre. On one of the first days that I was at Broacker, returning home towards dusk, I was startled at seeing a living creature, whose genus I could not immediately define, apparently transfixed on the iron rod of the north steeple. Its limbs moved and curled themselves round the rod, as if in the agonies likely to be caused by impalement; and it was rather a relief to find, on nearer approach, that the strange object was not writhing in the tortures of a cruel death, but only a man looking through a telescope. By opening a door in the side of the steeple, which fell back into a horizontal position and so served as a platform, and by planting a ladder upon it he had got to the top of the steeple; then began the ascent of the finial, and that was more difficult, but its base is an iron ball, looking like a cauldron with the cover on, and upon this he had managed to get and thence firmly to fix two wooden bars, by means of a cord, transversely on the iron rod, forming two steps, which enabled him to reach the ornament before mentioned. Upon this he sat, with one arm round the rod, calmly sweeping the enemy's lines with a long telescope. On the platform of the steeple a soldier lay upon his back looking up at this adventurous climber, and probably transmitting his communications to some one within. By the aid of my glass I made out that the man on the rod was tall, and stout, and bearded, and that he seemed as much at his ease in that perilous post as if he had passed his life there. Assuredly he must, at one time or another, have been either a sailor or a tiler, or perhaps he has taken lessons of Blondin. I have got used to seing him now, for he passes hours every day up there; and I have seen him go down and get up very steadily and deliberately, assisting himself by one or two rope-ends that hang from the rod; and I have left off supposing that he must end by scattering his brains on the tombstones below for want of a firm grasp or of a head that never knows dizziness. He is a peculiar and interesting feature of the scenery in Broacker churchyard, and I sincerely hope that a deviation of the finial from the perpendicular, which I to-day observed, will not increase to such an extent as to deprive the army of his services, and the commanding officer of the valuable information he doubtless conveys to him. Perhaps he had better try the other steeple."



H.M.S. HIMALAYA AMONG ICEBERGS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—SEE PAGE 343.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 16th of December, 1863, at South End, Adyar, Madras, the wife of J. T. Fowler, Esq., H. M. Inspector of Normal Schools in the Madras Presidency, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Newton Kyme, Yorkshire, by the Rev. John Chaloner, Rector, David Craigie Halkett, Esq., Lieutenant 93rd Highlanders, son of the late Colonel Craigie Halkett, Esq., of Cramond, Midlothian, to Constance Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Fairfax, Esq., of Newton Kyme, Yorkshire.

At the residence of the bride's father, St. Peter Street, by the Rev. John Abercrombie, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Kirk, Edinburgh, Francis Fane, eldest son of William Fane, Esq., of Fenton Barns, Drem, Haddingtonshire, to Georgina Bagg, widow of the late Thomas Campbell, merchant, and only daughter of James Cleghorn, Montreal.

On the 17th ult., at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada, by the Rev. E. Sandys Lonsdale, Rector of Hull, Canada West, William George Sewhine, Esq., the Prince of Wales's Own Rifle Brigade, to Mary Isabella Jane Bregan Army, to Rhinebeck Harriett, second daughter of Thomas Bayley Esq., of Montreal, formerly of Saunton Brook, Bucks.

DEATH.

On the 24th inst., at Sydenham, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. Taylor Jones, M.A., of Sydenham College.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Manager—Messrs. H. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON. Every THURSDAY EVENING, during the season, will be performed THE ROSE OF CASTILLE, with the original cast (by permission of the author and by the public generally to be one of the most efficient ever produced at this theatre), supported by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison. The cast, including the chorus, is of a most powerful and talented nature, of the Marquis, Mr. Phelps; Manuel, Walter Fenton; Don Caesar, Mr. Aynsley Cook; Don Jose, Mr. Hardy; Don Ramiro, Mr. Wallworth; Alcalde, Mr. Stephens; Pedro, Mr. Lyall; Francisco, and Miss Emmeline Fabrini. The scenery and appointments painted by Mr. William Beverley, the costumes, newest, unique designs, all the stage appointments under the direction of Mr. Falconer. Doors open at half-past six, commencing with, for the last time, the popular farce, entitled, and justly claim of the theatre as they have been for the last twenty years, the Wonder, with the original cast, and with appointments as at present. Concluding with the new and original drama, in 3 acts, entitled A QUEEN before Night o'Clock each Evening. Preceded by the popular MARIONETTES, and by the performance of Mr. Punch, with a New and Original Patter, entitled AN APRIL FOOL—Mr. Punch. Commencing at Seven o'clock. Private boxes, stalls, and tickets for admission to the Grand Tier and Amphitheatre to be had of Mr. Austen, at the Box-office of the theatre, open from Ten to Five daily. Doors at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. MONDAY, APRIL 11th, and during the remainder of the season, every evening (except Saturday), at Seven o'clock, will be performed a new and original comedy, in 3 acts, entitled TWIXT AXE AND CROWN. On Saturday, April 23, and the production of a new Comedy on Saturday, April 30. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, and Miss Fanny Holland. Miss Miriam Lane, Mr. Compton, and Mr. Howe. The new Scene piece of VENUS AND ADONIS Every Evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE, Strand.—Sole lessee and manager, Mr. PETER BRANSCOMBE. On APRIL 4, and during the Week, THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR—Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Marie Wilton, Mr. Alfred Mellon, and Mr. Compton. After which, at Seven, a new and original Comic Pantomime by Messrs. F. Morton, Jordan, Chaston, and Lingham, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN HAIR, or, Harlequin Humpty Dumpty. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five. Commence at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Lessee and manager, Mr. WEBSTER. Every MONDAY, SUNDAY and during the Week, BIS ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Wright, Mr. Webster, Mr. Newbound, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Billington, Mr. Hill, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Hudson, Miss M. Oliver, and THE AREA BELLE. Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Buckingham, and Miss Woolgar. Doors open at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, EVERY EVENING during the Week, at Seven, DAY AFTER THE FAIR. Mr. Frederick Robinson and Miss Rosina Cae First Appearance On Wednesday, April 6, and during the Week, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Frederick Clifton, Miss Emmeline Fabrini, Miss Clara Denvil, Miss Charles Mathews, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss A. Cottrell. Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Miriam Lane, Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, and Mr. Arthur Sketchley. Concluding with UNDER THE ROSE. Mr. Arthur Sketchley, Miss Paul Josephs, and Miss A. Cottrell.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, Tuesday, May 3rd, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th, in his Entertainment, entitled PARIS, entitled PARIS, and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY, Every Evening at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Austen, at the Box-office of the Hall open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, will APPEAR at ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, To-morrow (last few times) with MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY, and PARIS, Every Evening at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Reserved seats.

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SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington. On THURSDAY, APRIL 21, will take place a GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE of SACRED and SECULAR MUSIC, commemorative of Shakespeare's birth-tercentenary, when the following eminent artists will appear:—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Lascelles, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Henry Phillips. The orchestra (regarding which we have not as yet completed our arrangements) will be under the direction of Mr. Costa, assisted by Mr. Benedict, Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Hamilton Clarke, Mr. Sydney Naylor, Mr. Reed, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Richard Blagrove, Mr. Howell, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Lazarus. Mr. Phipps, the eminent organist, will read the first act of the "Tempest" to the music composed for it by Purcell. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing "Arise, ye subterranean winds," from the "Tempest," Purcell; Mr. Santley, "Where the bee sucks," Arne; Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington, "Come unto these yellow sands," Purcell; Miss Palmer, "Full fathom five," Purcell; Mrs. Lockey, "Ariel's song," Stevens; Mr. Weiss, and the Messrs. Phillips, the madrigal, "Hark, hark the lark," Dowland; Miss Lascelles, "Where the bee sucks," Arne; Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington, "Where the bee sucks," Arne; Mr. Sims Reeves, "Under the greenwood tree," Bishop; Mr. Santley, "Blow, blow thou winter wind," Stevens; Mr. Henry Phillips, "Orpheus with his lute," Haydn; Mr. Weiss, "Tell me where is fancy bred," Purcell; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, "Come unto these yellow sands," Purcell; Mrs. Lockey, Miss Palmer, Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington, and Mr. Henry Phillips, "Where the bee sucks," Arne; Mr. Sims Reeves, "Orpheus with his lute," Haydn; Mr. Santley, "Where the bee sucks," Arne; Mr. Lemmens-Sherrington, "Under the greenwood tree," Bishop

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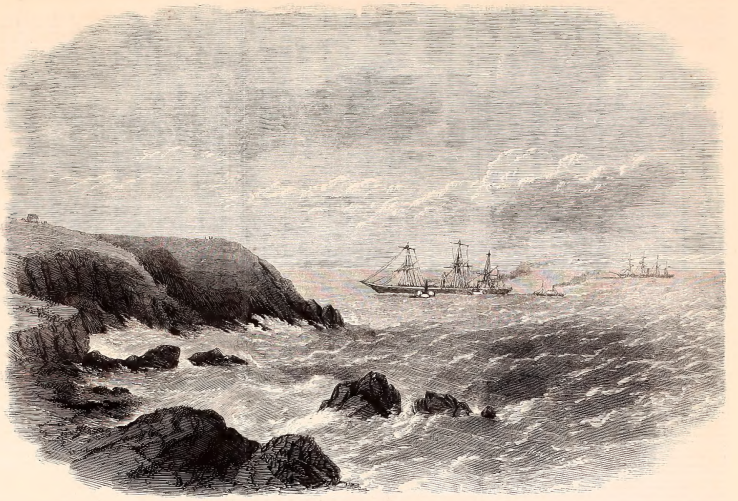
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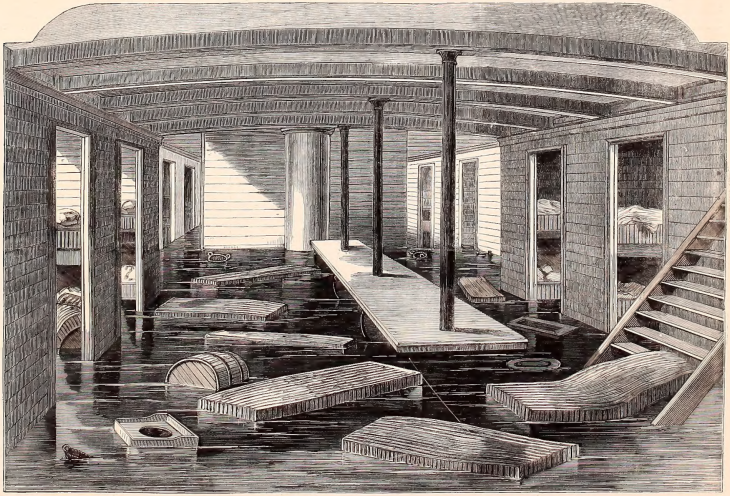
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THE CITY OF NEW YORK STEAM-SHIP ON DAUNT'S ROCK, AT THE ENTRANCE OF QUEENSTOWN HARBOUR.

THE steam-ship City of New York, one of the ships belonging to the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company, usually called the Inman line, remains still fixed upon Daunt's Rock, at the entrance of Cork or Queenstown harbour, where she struck on the morning of Tuesday week. The first of the two Engravings, from sketches taken expressly for this Journal, shows the position of the ship last Saturday, when she presented no external appearance of injury; the tug-boats were alongside removing her cargo, and there was another large steamer, which is seen on the right hand of our



THE MIDSHIPS SALOON OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The Society of British Artists, whose annual exhibition is in Suffolk-street has now its fifteenth collection, and does not seem to act improperly among young artists to the public who, though they have attempted "doing it wonderfully well," ought but to be encouraged in the hope of; and also by affording a respectable gallery where painters of reputation would find inducement sufficient to obtain the reception and proper exhibition of their works. It is of increasing importance that the good character of the society in these particulars should be maintained. In all probability its formidable neighbour, the Royal Academy, will not long be in its present locality, as the new and fine building in Trafalgar-square, and will, consequently, have to offer to all comers more than double its present space. Should the authorities of Suffolk-street need hardly be told that there will then be a general determination to the renovated national institution. For our part, we should desire to see the Society flourish, and each of the year always somewhat restricted as to space. There are, for instance, a vast number of paintings in this exhibition which are in no sense representative of any good or desirable characteristic of national art. But while such an almost indiscriminate gathering, and consisting of a large proportion of works of hopeless mediocrity, would be little creditable as a surviving public display, it was hardly necessary to say that we should regret to see lost (as they certainly would be) by the careless and inconsiderate hanging of many fine works in the present as many instances.

Low, however, as is the average of this exhibition, if the visitor has the patience carefully to examine the thousand and fifty pictures, drawings, and sculptures now submitted for his inspection, we believe he will come to the conclusion that in the case of many of more than usual interest, but that the merit is far from being confined either to "the line" or the centre. It is to be feared that there is not only a little of the latter, who have belonged to the society ever since, or not long after, its formation, in 1824, have been gradually losing their artistic powers; and as this seems only too obvious in some instances, we need not the attitude observed in many others, be considered unkind or ungenerous.

Among the contributions of members it is gratifying, however, to find a few of quite unusual merit. T. Roberts, for example, sends a picture in scale and interest of much greater importance than any thing we have seen from him. It is entitled "The Beaching of the Lifeboat" (148). The scene is a precipitous headland of a dangerous coast. It is usual for the landed on these occasions to launch the life-boat has put off to her assistance, and is now returned safely with the rescued crew and passengers. The group of women who have volunteered on the perilous service, while wife and sweetheart stood awaiting their return, with the white surf and foam from the breakers, now haul up the boat and assist their precious wards to land. Here one poor woman is overwhelmed not with fright, but by the sudden assurance of safety; children still cling with instinctive terror to their mothers' skirts, and one boy, who, perhaps, clung to life more than the youngest, falls on his knees to pour out his thanksgiving to Heaven; while the spectators who line the beach express their sympathy and joy in various ways. We enter into the angry surf that lashes their feet. This difficult subject is treated with much apparent truth and power. The figures in a rare and highly commendable avoidance of sensational exaggeration in the expression, and of a high-tone in the colour of the flesh. Indeed, the picture evinces quite unexpected vigour and grasp. We had not seen W. Brodley, who is much acknowledged as a "line" draughtsman (72), A boy has *posed* his sister and brothers in a pretty group, and, having made an assortment of books and toys, and a small telescope for a camera, thrusts his head under a shawl, pretending to adjust the instrument to take their photograph. The arrangement of the same picture are forced in effect or display less good taste. Mr. Woolner, again, shows an unusually near approach to healthy naturalism in "The Seashore" (67); while Mr. Wehnert, another vagaries, for which this clever artist may claim an undisputed speciality, is really not so palpable as in his picture of "Ophelia from Romeo and Juliet" (219), at the feast given by old Capulet, where, as the poet somewhere represents, Juliet and her mother are mingled high from the season and the "torches" in the house, see her new love pass among the throng, and the supper of the torches and lamps—earth-standing stars that makes dark heaven light."

It is not a little curious to turn from this picture to Shakespeare in its very antipodes in the dry literalism and simulated antiquarian character of an elaborate picture by M. Tissot, entitled "Return of the Prodigal Son" (16). M. Tissot is a Frenchman, and has the eminent Belgian painter, and like his master, but with less ability and greater servility, imitator and pupil of the mediæval painters, but also the shortcomings, the naive spirit and anachronisms resulting from ignorance of the laws of perspective, &c. In M. Tissot's picture we have the subject treated exactly as Messieurs Van der Weyden, or Lucas, would have treated it, and the result, knowing it to come from a contemporary, is we are bound to say, not altogether unsatisfactory. It is large, very highly finished, of our Saviour into contempt; and certainly to render us insensible to most admirable merit in subjects unburdened with such pretentious and so affectedly. The prodigal is not recognised by his father "a long way off," but kneels in the paternal burgher's courtyard. Everything tells of the wealthy merchant either Belgian or Dutch of the sixteenth century: the curiously-wrought ironwork over the well, the quaint porch and lattice-window stained with the arms of the family, and even the picturesque gables, frying buttresses, and house fronts, the contents of which are painted on the panes. It is not to be said that the artist has succeeded in the old painters' works, but there are many parts of this picture which are admirable in drawing and proportions are intentionally and ludicrously wrong to complete the resemblance. The prodigal is represented as a fine handsome parent is seen feet high, the hideous family assembled in the porch, run of all ages and sizes, respectively not less than a hundred feet. An "elder brother" is a bloated Henry VIII. kind of ruffian, and three times the size of a woodcutter much nearer the eye. To do the artist justice, we must say that he has taken this latest and what we will call his pre-Albert Durerian much more legitimately employed than in any other subject as the most appropriate, natural and much larger picture which coerces attention here, and from which one can but turn with great pain. No. 5, "Sunday," Barnaby's prematurely-ambitious illustration of a passage from "Josephus" (G'd), which relate how a boastful youth, in the days of Herod, set eldest son on the city wall as a burnt-offering to God. Here is a fine though rather affected, powerful composition, somewhat spoiled in the drawing, and betraying ignorance of the simplest canons of proportion.

Among the works of comparatively little known artists the picture which can be most unreservedly commended is No. 7, "Sir Isaac," representing the visit of a clergyman to a poor family of three generations, the deaf and aged head of whom is fast sinking into the grave. The composition is remarkably natural, the picture is a little hot, and the unaffected naturalness and truth of expression in the rest of the figures are injured by the preternatural unctuousness and saintliness of the good parson; yet is there so much careful and admirable painting throughout that we may safely anticipate that Mr. Crosby will shortly take a high position in his profession. A picture is exhibited here which is either a copy or must have been painted some time; for there is a popular engraving of it, with which the reader may be acquainted. We allude to C. M. Bobbly's "From Shore to Shore" (837), a picture not only excellently painted, but noticeable for the unforced allusiveness in which the "old salt" and his midstream; in the pew are children eagerly pointing to the approaching shore; next to a pair of lovers, affectionately the palms of the hands as a guide, as a reward, and for reference is greatly enhanced.

man standing up to look round at the prospect; last of all, sitting lonely and sorrowful, are two aged folks, thinking only of the scenes they are quitting, perchance for the last time. The pleasing of this picture on the topmost line in the south-east room is the most fragrant of several instances of bad hanging.

Several of the better-known contributors are represented by works not precisely peculiar to those which have created them for many years that, unless the critic is allowed, like the painter, to repeat himself, nothing new from him to say. Mr. Cobbett has several groups of inoffensive rustics dressed in the well-worn smock pretties, of which "The Carrier's Cart" (24) is the best and necessarily large specimen; and Mr. Hemsel literally follows suit with his "Harvesters Resting" (30), but has not the same unusually pretty cosmetic girl carrying a Maltese terrier, entitled "Bite him, Tiny" (197), and "The Mill" (200), are also not so much known as "Gleaner" (121). We must object to P. Tevin's "Cremorne Gardens—Evening" (59), as unnecessarily meritorious even for the frequenters of the gardens, and to the same artist's "Dress Parade of Soldiers at Henley-on-Thames" (208) is still less satisfactory as regards the painting. "The Sunday Afternoon Walk" (31), by E. Cobbett, though walking a Skye terrier, much to her disgust and the alarm of her companion, a pug, is not to be "sniffed at." The girl is bad but charmingly painted and admirably arranged "Family Group" (234). Mr. Haynes Williams's "Sunday Morning" (35) is not quite so pleasing in colour is obviously imitative of the manner of Dend. W. Anderson's "Morning Prayer" (36), by J. Clark, is simple, and commendable. There is a very pleasing picture, by P. R. Morris, of a boat rowed by a little sailor boy while his father, sitting at the stern, is busy pass over the fish-net (39). Mr. Gow's "Ale bin" sums some terrible years of the "Old Smuggler's Haunt" (714). In the scene is a rocking-horse, a "baby-jumper," and a child in the act of begging of the goodnatured housewife, and entitled "Sympathy" (715); there are a couple more "Haunts" (716) which are not enough in English pictures of similar subjects.

The female artists are well represented at this exhibition. Miss Edwards has a picture (in the Georgian period) of "War Tidings" (315)—one to which Mr. Frith's "Ramsgate Sands" is excellent painting there are parts, as the face of the seated female, requiring attention. Miss Setchel's "Sunday Morning" (316), Miss Fripp's "A Shevenning fisher-girl reading a love-letter so intently that she does not perceive that she is being overlooked by a young man behind her, and Robinson and Miss Brownlow also send pictures of merit.

The best animal picture to our mind is Mr. H. Physick's "Rabbit Catcher" (177) and Mr. Hemsley's "Sunday" (178), a Scotch lass of the bull-terrier species, which has found his way to a litter of rabbits and nuts at which he is evidently sniffing.

The landscapes are, as usual, numerous; but a large proportion have no characteristics to call for remark, and are not worth remembering. The most striking yet truthful and artistic work in this department is a large picture of "Ben Nevis" (1), by Colin Hunter. The Ben, which appears stacking the last load near a picturesque farmstead, just as the long, low-lying mists of the valley begin to rise, is finely painted in the glowing earth, and the lurid and purple clouds, mottled with gold and copper, presage a coming storm. W. Gosling has advanced in power since exhibiting his "Lock on the Lea" (2), with his view of the upper reaches of the Thames seen in limpid and greyish twilight, and painted in a manner which is not unlike Turner's. "Home at Home" (3), by Mr. Thornton is seen to unusual advantage in "The View in Richmond Park" (4), and Hemsley's "Sunday" (178), and "The Unmistakable (4), and Hemsley's "Sunday" (178), and "The Unmistakable (4), and Hemsley's "Sunday" (178), and "The Unmistakable

GRECIAN.—On Monday a new piece was produced to precede "Deborah," and in gratify the taste of the early comers to this theatre. The title will at once indicate its plot and story. It is "Kate Kearney; or, The Spirit of Killarney." The capricious exquette, who so fatally traffics with her own tranquility while conducing so much to the wickedness of her lovers, was deliciously played by Mrs. Charles Dillon. The action of the play was not a little assisted by the beautiful scenery by which it was lavishly illustrated, and the performance merits popularity. The new drama of "Deborah" followed, in which Mrs. Keith Herscal made her usual points.

CITY OF LONDON.—On Monday, Mr. Nelson Lee, jun., entitled "Caught at Last," has been produced at this theatre. The story may be described as a leaf from a detective's note-book, but is skilfully constructed. The criminal here, Gilbert Lake, is clever in disguise, which he assumes for every occasion, and carries out the schemes of his own; but he is "caught at last," while engaged in a burglary. Gilbert is as faithless as he is criminal, and his wife, Mrs. Margaret, is a contrast to him, as an effective scene. It is assisted by a ray of light streaming on her face through a window as she sinks in mental repose. The scene is very simple but very effective. There is a green valley with a brook running through it, by rumes and woodwork, which is highly picturesque. Another effect on a detached villa in the suburbs is also pleasing. Among the acts are a street in the surrounding district, and the interior of a public-house, with bar, bar-parlour, &c. A conflict between the mob and soldiery, occasioned by a strike at Colcotton, is well managed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE weather at Croxton Park was not so Crimean as it had been at Northampton, and the sport was quite beyond the average. William Boyce—some of whose earliest rabbit warrens were on the land of the Duke of Rutland, on Flame—landed honest Glendusk (for whom £1000 is said to have been refused, although he is only third in the Derby not St. Leger) a very easy winner for the Belvoir Castle Stakes; and Lord Wilton's Cruiser "in his old style" disposed of Sweetbriar with the Cambridgeshire winner, Bathisle, at the centre of the stand, and beat "The Queen" on Leicester by a length for the Grafty Handicap. A most lovely day on the meadows found nearly all the Midlands and its wife at the Melton Steeplechases; but the brook was too much of a good thing, as it was more than three parts full, and men and horses were doing the utter line of business to an immense extent. Everybody was startled for the first time when they saw "The Cookshop, who is objected to on the ground that his jockey is not qualified," (Mr. Cookson) and another lot of "Cookshops" (who was said to have been tried to be a some better than the winner, a seventeen-stoner) disposed of, which is also the case with "Mr. Punch." Oppressor by Newminster won the Mowbray Stakes for two-year-olds, and Sir Bernard's Admiral Archer's performance in the Grand Sire of the Hunter's Stakes, for which his home stable in 1862 held quite a patent.

The *Sporting Gazette* announces on authority that Admiral Rous voted in the minority on the question of warning "Argus" of Newmarket Heath, that division was composed of Admiral Rous, Mr. Juniors, and, as the latter mustered in greater force, "the folly (as Mr. Greville well observed) was completed." Mr. Juniors is not to be put off so easily, and no occasion to this great club will be hailed with more pleasure by the public.

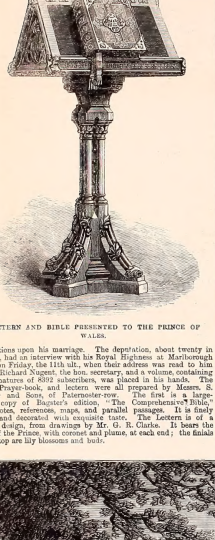
The Doncaster Corporation have decided on enlarging the accommodation in their Grand Stand, which is quite inadequate for the purpose, in consequence of the rapid growth of the races during the last few years. The space was used on Cup day for dining, but in minding the wavers of the very great forbearance which the press had shown to them, he added that the present system was very like getting a person under false pretences, and he should have none with him. The improvements will cost about £1400; but it must be remembered that the only one fourth of the subscription money is derived from the races.

Bailey's Magazine, which is embellished with picture of Lord Poltimore, M.F.H., gives a neat little pen-and-ink sketch of the antecedents of "Cosmo" Nelson, the well-known cricketer, who has recently warned off all racecourses under Jockey Club control for the Tolcumbe and Warwick. In the former he has been a fine hitter; cricket is it stated that at Melbourne 41,000 persons paid £5000 for admission to the ground during the three days' match. In 1862 Mr. Wills, once the captain of the Rugby Eleven, travelled 1800 miles from the north of Queensland, and was just too late to play; and a colonist of seven years' standing had walked a match of 100 miles 100 miles out of 200 between the wickets and his home that he might see an English cricket match more and sooner than he could hope.

A very middling hunting season, on the whole, is fast waning to its close, and the weather, though changeable and rather severe, is an invariable concomitant, very indifferent scent, compose the staple of our reports. The Grove have had a very fair season with the Heythrop, things have gone well, and they have killed about forty-three brace. The Berkeley report is unusually meagre, and full of cubhunting, stands at about seventy-eight brace; and the Old Berkshire's run from Milton Green to Ashbury on the 14th—sixteen miles as the hounds went—is one of the finest things we have heard of. The Badminton have been hunting every day, through none of the woodlands have they had a real scent. The Cattistock finished on Tuesday; have had some very fast things, with brushes at the end of them, during the past month, and the Mr. Farquharson's noble master hopes to return in three or four weeks, have killed about sixty-seven brace, and are very light in front. Mr. Gosling's Surrey pack and mode of hunting there is a very full account in the *Sporting Gazette*; opened the Tuesdaydale country with a great deal of success, after being fearfully bitten by it about the hands, chest, and stomach, in taking "the Badminton line" on the 14th, and carrying it home on the pommel of his saddle to teach his young hounds the natural drag. Last week he manœuvred better and took one of the 14th with reindeer-like leaps, and, after a splendid run, finished on Tuesday; have had some very fast things, with brushes at the end of them, during the past month, and Mr. Farquharson's noble master hopes to return in three or four weeks, have killed about sixty-seven brace, and are very light in front. Mr. Gosling's Surrey pack and mode of hunting there is a very full account in the *Sporting Gazette*; opened the Tuesdaydale country with a great deal of success, after being fearfully bitten by it about the hands, chest, and stomach, in taking "the Badminton line" on the 14th, and carrying it home on the pommel of his saddle to teach his young hounds the natural drag. Last week he manœuvred better and took one of the 14th with reindeer-like leaps, and, after a splendid run, finishing

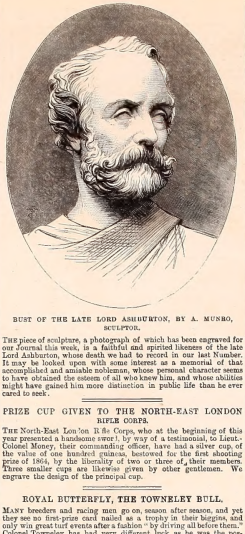
THE LECTERN, BIBLE, AND PRAYER-BOOK PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We have engraved a photograph of the carved oak Lectern or reading-desk, with the Bible upon it, which were, along with a Common Prayer-book, lately presented to the Prince of Wales by the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Charles Russell, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, and other gentlemen, in the name of more than eight thousand subscribers of one shilling each, as a token of their loyal attachment to the son of our Queen, with their earnest con-



LECTERN AND BIBLE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

gratulations upon his marriage. The deputation, about twenty in number, had an interview with his Royal Highness at Marlborough House on Friday, the 11th ult., when their address was read to him by Mr. Richard Nugent, the hon. secretary, and a volume, containing the signatures of 8302 subscribers, was placed in his hands. The Bible, Prayer-book, and lectern were all prepared by Messrs. S. Bagster and Sons, of Paternoster-row. The first is a large-paper copy of Bagster's edition, "The Comprehensive Bible," with notes, references, maps, and parallel passages. It is finely bound and decorated with exquisite taste. The Lectern is of a Gothic design, from drawings by Mr. G. E. Clarke. It bears the arms of the Prince, with coronet and plume, at each end; the finials at the top are lily blossoms and buds.



BUST OF THE LATE LORD ASHBURTON, BY A. MUNRO, SCULPTOR.

THE piece of sculpture, a photograph of which has been engraved for our Journal this week, is a faithful and spirited likeness of the late Lord Ashburton, whose death we had to record in our last Number. It may be looked upon with some interest as a memorial of that accomplished and amiable nobleman, whose personal character seems to have obtained the esteem of all who knew him, and whose abilities might have gained him more distinction in public life than he ever cared to seek.

PRIZE CUP GIVEN TO THE NORTH-EAST LONDON RIFLE CORPS.

THE North-East London Rifle Corps, who at the beginning of this year presented a handsome sword, by way of a testimonial, to Lieut.-Colonel Money, their commanding officer, have had a silver cup, of the value of one hundred guineas, bestowed for the first shooting prize of 1864, by the liberality of two or three of their members. Three smaller cups are likewise given by other gentlemen. We engrave the design of the principal cup.

ROYAL BUTTERFLY, THE TOWNELEY BULL.

MANY breeders and racing men go on, season after season, and yet they see no first-prize card nailed as a trophy in their hagpins, and only win great turf events after a fashion "by driving all before them." Colonel Towneley has had very different luck, as he was the possessor of Butterfly in his four-year-old bloom in the very same season that Kettledrum, whom he purchased for 400 gs. from Mr. Cookson as a yearling, was guessed a Derby winner. "The Royal," as he is familiarly termed, was never beaten but once—as a calf—when the Royal Agricultural met at Chester. He was then the only one highly commended in an entry of twenty, and placed behind Mr. Fawkes's Bon Garçon and Mr. Thomas Forrest's Comet. On the two following anniversaries, at Warwick and Salisbury, he was first in his class, meeting on the latter occasion Mr. Dickenson's Prince of Prussia, and confirming his North Lancashire victory over him of the previous summer. He was calved on Aug. 12, 1857, and is now as fresh as ever he was, and that too at an age when, as his devoted trainer, Mr. Chisham, tersely puts it, "most bulls are on the shelf or under the sod." He is own brother to the celebrated Master Butterfly by Frederick from Butterfly by Booth's Jeweller, and is thus descended on both sides from the Barmpton Rose blood of Mr. Wetherell's Kirkbridge sale, from which, with the aid of a Lax, and a Booth bull, Mr. Eastwood built up the Towneley herd. His busiest season was that of 1863. Beginning at Dublin Spring, where he met and vanquished the Irish champion, Soubdar, for the *Farmer's Gazette* Challenge Cup, given for the best beast in the yard. He also won cups at Rochdale and Lancaster; and, after being on the rails nearly all night, won the challenge cup for the best lot from one herd, in conjunction with Eleventh and Fourteenth



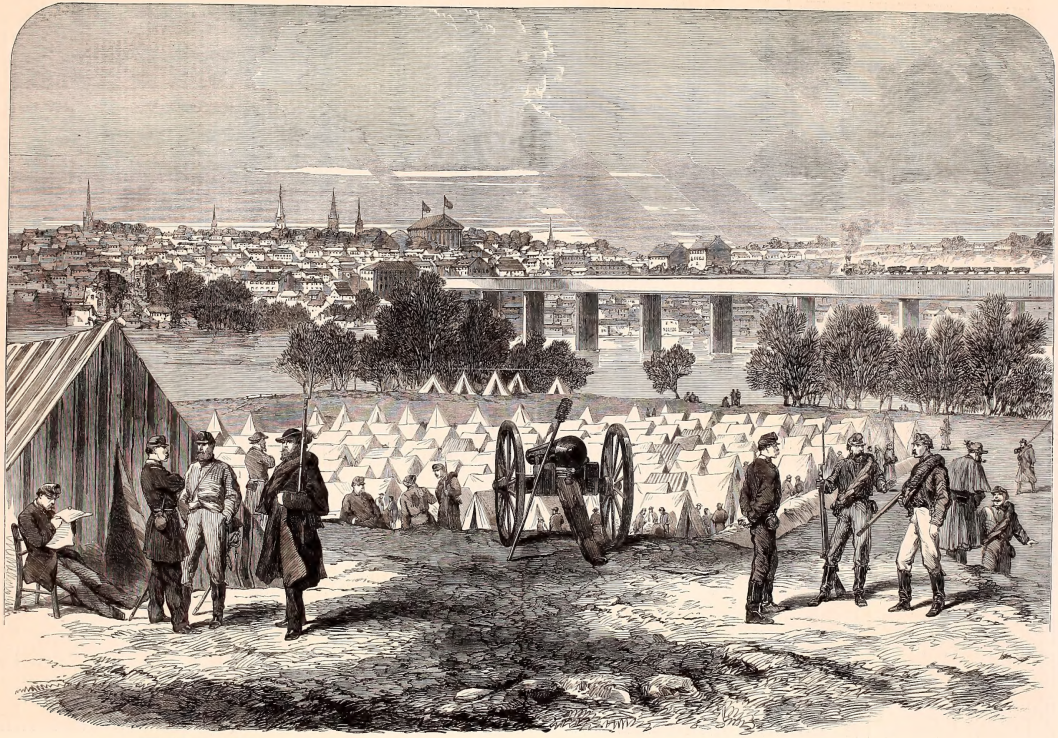
PRIZE CUP, VALUE £100, PRESENTED TO THE NORTH-EAST LONDON RIFLE CORPS.

Royal Butterfly, Master Frederick, Roan Knight's Butterfly, Royal Butterfly's Duchess, Double Butterfly, and Frederick's Farewell, against the pinks of Lady Pigot's and Mr. Richard Booth's herds. He then took Halifax on his way home, and won another; started the next week for Keighley, won the cup for the best of three, in company with Eleventh Royal Butterfly and Double Butterfly; and on the next day he went on to Wigton, to win Mr. Clark Irving's cup and beat the Worcester winner Duke of Tyne. He was all night on the rails again, and stepped out of his van on to the Clitheroe showyard, and there his labours ended. "The Royal" may be fairly looked upon as the fourth great bull of the century; but he has won a more enduring fame than either Comet, Duke of Northumberland, or Master Butterfly, by the fact that at the recent sale thirteen of his stock averaged £202 and five of them £449 8s.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Messrs. Wood and Co., St. James-street, Burnley.



ROYAL BUTTERFLY, THE PROPERTY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TOWNELEY.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: CAMP OF FEDERAL PRISONERS ON BELLE ISLE, RICHMOND.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CAMP OF FEDERAL PRISONERS ON BELLE ISLE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The late raid of General Kilpatrick and Colonel Dahlgren in the neighborhood of Richmond, which resulted in a disastrous check and the death of Colonel Dahlgren, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. It will also be remembered that one of the prime objects of the expedition was to effect the release of the Federal prisoners now held in the capital of the Southern Confederacy. The Engravings which we publish this week shows the camp in which these Federal prisoners are confined. Our Special Artist and Correspondent gives the following description of the camp:—"For some time the cartel regulating the exchange of prisoners between the North and South has been in abeyance, the Federal and Confederate commissioners being at issue on a point of principle raised by the Lincoln Administration. The result of this misunderstanding has been a large increase in the number of men held as hostages, especially the privates are left to suffering. In fact, those buildings originally set apart for the accommodation of prisoners of war in the Confederate capital have been found insufficient for the purpose, and the whole city is chiefly converted into a huge prison-house or prisons on Belle Isle. This is the largest of the numerous islands that intervene in the neighborhood of the James, in the populous neighbourhood of Richmond, and is well adapted for the purpose to which it has been destined. A swift and turbulent current separates it from either shore, and bold indeed would be the swimmer who would risk himself amidst the eddies that hiss and boil on their way to the deep blue. Besides, the position allows of a clear view of batteries around its entire circumference, and these are within challenging distance of earthworks, and, in fact, of the whole country all through them unperceived. In addition to this, the camp occupied by the prisoners is bounded on three sides by a deep line of ground facing around its outskirts, with imperative orders to shoot the first man who attempts to cross the intervening space. The remaining entrance close at hand is a detachment of artillery-men, with a slotted gun in front of them, the bore bearing on the principal avenues. Let your readers determine from my statement whether the charge of cruelty can be established. The prisoners, as I have distributed to the prisoners were in every respect the same as those issued to the Confederate troops in the hospitals. I have not got more fresh meat, and that, I apprehend, is scarcely a ground for objection. The rations we do get are of the same quality and quantity as those issued to the Confederate troops in the hospitals. I have not been the Confederates themselves are no better off with respect to these articles. Whatever may be the case in other parts of the Southern States at such ruinous blockade prices as to prevent their feeding their way into the communities of the blockaded country, in this district, on the banks of the James River, the island will also serve to indicate that the treatment to which the prisoners are subjected is not such as to shock humanity. I am convinced that if the 7000 or 8000 I am astounded when I tell them that, out of 7000 of these *cruelly-used* captives, the sick list does not exceed 200. Typhoid fever is not known, in one morning's report, so many as seventy-five or a hundred to be returned to the sick list in a day out of a total of 7000 men housed, in Bragg's army. After six months confinement of these Federal prisoners at Belle Isle, the mortality does not exceed one. I indicate the number of those who had died under the privations to which they are subjected, as I have been informed. The mortality General of a division of 5000 men in Lee's army could show a very different bill of mortality from sickness and wounds, ship enfeebled, and disembarking period. I think that these statements should go a great way to disprove the charges made by the Northern Press. The Confederate authorities themselves have manifested in this particular, and it is only an act of justice on my part to dispel from your readers' minds any wrong impressions they may have formed as to the treatment which the Federal prisoners met with at the hands of Southerners. The sketch to which I append my sketch is taken affords a capital view of Richmond; and this must be my excuse for almost repeating a view of it which has already appeared in your Journal many months ago. The bridge that crosses the river just below Belle Isle is the Danville Railroad Bridge. Just beyond it connects the Southern Railroad with the metropolis of the Southern Confederacy.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Gen. Sergeant Charles Capt. C. W. Bayne to be Major; Lieut. J. Peyer to be Captain; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. W. Gibbons to be Lieutenant, vice Peyer.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pierce Hill, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Hon. Arthur Gore, who exchanges.

2nd Regt. Capt. C. E. Gibson to be Captain, vice Capt. A. Field to be Captain, vice Capt. Lieut. and Capt. H. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Capt. J. Hamilton, who retires.

5th Capt. J. Hillman to be Captain; C. R. Jackson to be Ensign, both vice Capt. Lieut. and Capt. H. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Capt. J. Hamilton, who retires.

Coldstream Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Hon. Arthur Gore, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pierce Hill, who exchanges.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut. and Capt. Thomas Wilson Hall, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel Charles Hall, who exchanges.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. and Capt. Thomas Wilson Hall, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel Charles Hall, who exchanges.

Instructor of Musketry, Quartermaster's Station to be Paymaster, with Capt. J. Fenton, vice Capt. and Paymaster Thomas Hall, who exchanges.

Capt. and Paymaster Thomas Hall, from the Instructor of Musketry, Quartermaster's Station,

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LANDGRAVINE OF HESSE-CASSEL.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Charlotte, Landgravine of Hesse-Cassel, was the younger daughter of Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, by his consort, Sophia, daughter of Louis, Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was sister of Christian VIII., and aunt of Frederick VII., Kings of Denmark. Her Royal Highness was born on the 30th of October, 1789, and was married on the 30th of November, 1810, to his Highness William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and a General in the suite of the Danish army, who survives her. By this union the Landgravine leaves three, a son, Prince Frederick William George, who has succeeded to the title accorded to his father, Prince Charles of Prussia, and three daughters—viz., the eldest, Princess Mary, consort of Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Dessau; the second, Princess Charlotte, consort of the late Frederick, Baron of Prince Frederick of Prussia; and the youngest, Princess Caroline Amelia, consort of Frederick, Prince of Denmark, brother of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who succeeded to the Danish throne on the 25th ult. Her Royal Highness was the grandmother, sister, aunt, mother-in-law, and (including the present Queen of Greece) grandmother of Kings.

THE COUNTESS OF GLENGALL.

The Right Hon. Margaret Lauretta Butler, Countess of Glengall, who died on the 2nd inst., in her town house, 7, Grosvenor-square, was the second daughter and coheir (with her sister, Elizabeth, first wife of Lord Edward Fitzmaurice) of the William Meiklen Beg, of Ballinacourty, co. Waterford, who realised great wealth as a contractor during the war in the early part of the present century. On the death of Lady Glengall's father, which occurred on the 6th of March, 1825, the whole revenuously property passed to her, and, in virtue of her marriage settlement, her husband, who had married, Feb. 20, 1815, became the second and last Earl of Glengall, of Ballinacourty, co. Waterford, a nobleman of note in the fashionable and literary world, who died June 24, 1870 (when his title became extinct) at Saint-Germain-en-Laye. By this union her Ladyship had two daughters—viz., Lady Matilda, the younger, who died, unmarried, in March, 1841, and Lady Emily Frances, who was married, Aug. 2, 1838, to the Hon. Richard Charteris, second son of Francis, present Earl of Wemyss, and brother of Lord Elcho. On the extinction of the Countess of Glengall, her extensive property is inherited by her only surviving daughter, Lady Margaret Charteris.

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

The Right Hon. and Rev. William Leonard Addington, second Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, co. Devon, and Baron Bayford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was (by his first wife, Ursula Mary, daughter and coheir of Leonard Hammond, Baron of Chessam, Surrey) the only son of the seventeen issue of the eminent statesman and Prime Minister, Henry Viscount Sidmouth, who was for twelve years Speaker of the House of Commons, and who succeeded the Right Hon. William Pitt as Prime Minister in 1801, was raised to the Peerage in 1805, and was for many years subordinate Minister of State for Home Affairs.



He was born in 1794, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was in holy orders. He succeeded, on the death of his father, aged eighty-six, 15th, 16th, and 17th inst., and was in his 90th year. He married, April 21, 1825, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. John Young, by whom, who survives him, he leaves issue, there are two daughters, of the elder four are surviving—viz., the Hon. Mrs. Sclwyn, the Hon. Mrs. Dickens, the Hon. Mrs. Burne and the Hon. Mrs. Dickens. Another son of his grandson, the Hon. Hiley Robert Addington, an officer in the Bengal Native Infantry, was killed in the Indian mutiny, in 1857. Lord Sidmouth was active for some time in declining health, died on the 15th ult., at his seat, Asbury, Guildford, Surrey. He is succeeded in title and estate by his surviving son, Lieutenant-Colonel Hubbard, M.P. for Devizes, formerly a Lieutenant R.N., now third Viscount Sidmouth, who was born March 31, 1823, and married, Aug. 4, 1853, Lady Alice Georgiana Seale, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Pelham, Dean of Norwich. He has a youthful family.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WEMYSS, M.P.

James Hay Erskine Wemyss, Esq., M.P. for Haddington, of Wemyss Castle and Torrie House, Fifeshire, who died on the 29th ult., at his town house, in Rutlandgate, was the son of the late Lieutenant-General James Erskine Wemyss, by his wife, Lady Emma, sixth daughter of William, thirteenth Earl of Erroll, and was great-great-grandson of Lord Elcho. The late gentleman was born Aug. 17, 1825, and was early in life in the Royal Navy, from which he retired in 1848. He was in 1859 elected M.P. for Haddington, as a Liberal-Conservative. He attended to further censure of Parliamentary reform, such as that proposed by Mr. Gladstone's Government, but was a consistent supporter of back up candidates who, previous to the Reform Act, were returned by the Tory party. He was recently appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Fifeshire, in the room of the late Sir Robert Anstruther. He was Major-Commandant of the Fife Artillery Volunteers. He married, April 17, 1850, Millicent Jane Mary, posthumous child of the late Rev. John Kennedy Erskine, by his wife, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, by whom, who survives him, he leaves two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Francis Charles, is in his sixth year. This family of Wemyss, a collateral branch of the Earls of Wemyss, inherited large estates from the Erskines of Cardross, Wemyss Castle and Torrie House. The deceased gentleman's father, Rear-Admiral Wemyss, commanded Fincher's Battery at Inkerman from 1849 up to 1847, with the exception of a slight interval in 1851.

THE PRINCESS OF GORIZIA.

The Princess Victoria Gouvernina of Coerge, to whom her Majesty Queen Victoria stood sponsor, and who died on the 24th ult., was the eldest child in George-street, Pontman-square, was the daughter of the last of the Rhiet Rajahs, Yusef Ali, and daughter of the Princess Caroline Amelia Augusta, eldest daughter of George IV., by her husband, Prince Leopold, who became King of the Belgians in 1831, when a boy of fifteen. His uncle had been one of the few friends of the unfortunate Princess Caroline. Her nephew, the Prince's father, was ultimately removed from his government by the East India Company, and was provided with a pension of £1,000 a year to come to England, his avowed object being to bring over his daughter to be adopted by the Christian Queen of this country and educated in the purest strict Brahmin of the Rudra caste, he wrote a letter, begging her Majesty to educate the Princess in the Christian religion as she might think proper. This had given her the knowledge of all things concerning Indian matters, and had been a great source of interest to the Queen. The Princess was formally baptised in the private chapel at Windsor Castle, her sponsors being Viscountess Bandinge, and Mrs. Robert Drummond (wife of Major Drummond) of the 3rd Royal Light Cavalry, who were also present as godfathers and godmothers, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the East India Company, was godfather; the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the Anglo had written a touching appeal on behalf of his daughter's Christian education. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Dean of the Chapels Royal, and the Dean of Windsor (the Hon. Mr. Wellesley), as Private Chaplain to the Queen. Her Majesty confided the education of the Princess to Mrs. Robert Drummond, under a special agreement between the Rajah on the one hand, and the Queen and the East India Company on the other. In 1861 the late Princess Gouvernina was married and left England with her husband, Count Augustus of the Queen, and was, a few years ago, married to Colonel John Campbell.

PROFESSOR PILLANS.

Professor James Pillans, M.A., LL.D., whose name has been so notably and honorably connected with public education, was the son of a printer at Edinburgh, where he was born in 1778. He was for many years a master at the High School and University. Among his early associates and fellow-students were Sir James Mackintosh, Francis Jeffrey, Henry Brougham, and Sydney Smith. He was entered not only in the literature and Whig politics of the Scottish metropolis, but in public service. He was one of the founders of Edinburgh Academy, and in 1805, he became, at the suggestion of Mr. Dugald Stewart, Professor of Humanity in the High School of Edinburgh, then vacant by the death of Dr. Adam. To this office, which he filled for ten years and a half, or nearly eleven sessions, he was elected by the Town Council. In 1820 he was unanimously chosen Professor of Humanity (Latin) in the University of Edinburgh. He filled that important chair for the long period of forty-three years, having retired only last year on the accompaniment of honours. He was conspicuous as a patriot at the meetings of the education section of the Social Science Congress, which were held in Edinburgh, and was received with great honour by the Queen in Holyrood. Throughout his long and temperate life he had scarcely ever known a day's sickness, and he was remarkable for his strength to the advanced age. For more than fifty years his name has been widely known as an earnest, devoted, and enlightened instructor of youth.

The Duke of Cleveland has obtained Royal permission to discontinue the use of the surname and arms of Powlett, and to resume the paternal surname and arms of Vane only.

The subscriptions for a testimonial to perpetuate the memory of Pugin have amounted to nearly £1,000. It is proposed to institute an architectural travelling scholarship with the interest of the money. A Pugin medal will be struck by the Institute of British Architects.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. T. TOOKE, B. B., Oswood, and Dr.—The solution of Mr. Grosdemange's elegant Enigma, No. 1695, is allotted thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 8sq	B to Q sq (best)	3. Kt to K 7th	B to Q 8th (best)
(If Kt to K B 3rd, White mates with		4. Q to K 5th	
2. Kt to K 8th, &c.		5. B or Kt mates.	
2. B to K 2nd.	It takes B. (best)		

A. D. B. Y., MAYO, IRELAND.—You will see above that your solution of Enigma No. 1700 is the right one.

L.—In the old *The Field* series of the *Chessplayer's Chronicle* one number is gone by the by there were, many leading cases in America; but they are still obtainable. We have no Index to the volumes, but the Table of Contents is very full and complete. Price 5s.

C. BUCHNER.—Neat, but much too obvious.

PHOENIX.—Your solution of the Eight on the Problem 1697; but we must look over the solution again before saying any certainly are so. The same solution, or suggested by, has been received from Mr. Pulling, Mr. Wilson, and other correspondents.

J. L. of Hamilton.—Your solution of Problem 1697 is correct.

J. L. of Hamilton.—No. 1 shall appear soon anytime; the others are very easy and solutions by Mr. Grosdemange, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pulling, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Hall, and many others.

H. H. Lewis.—Correct position; but, still, beginning with 1. B to K 3rd, you will play it Black answers with 1. Q to K Kt 5.

J. HUNTER.—A clear problem should resemble as much as possible a real end game, and it should never consist of more than one solution in the circumscribed number of moves.

PROBLEM No. 1699.—By Mr. Grosdemange.—1. Q to K 3rd, &c. 1. Kt to K 4th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 4th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 5th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 6th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 7th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 8th, &c. 1. Kt to K 5th, &c. 1. Kt to K 6th, &c. 1. Kt to K 7th, &c. 1. Kt to K 8th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 2nd, &c. 1. Kt to Q 3rd, &c. 1. Kt to Q 4th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 5th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 6th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 7th, &c. 1. Kt to Q 8th, &c. 1. Kt to K 2nd, &c. 1. Kt to K 3rd, &c. 1. Kt to K 4

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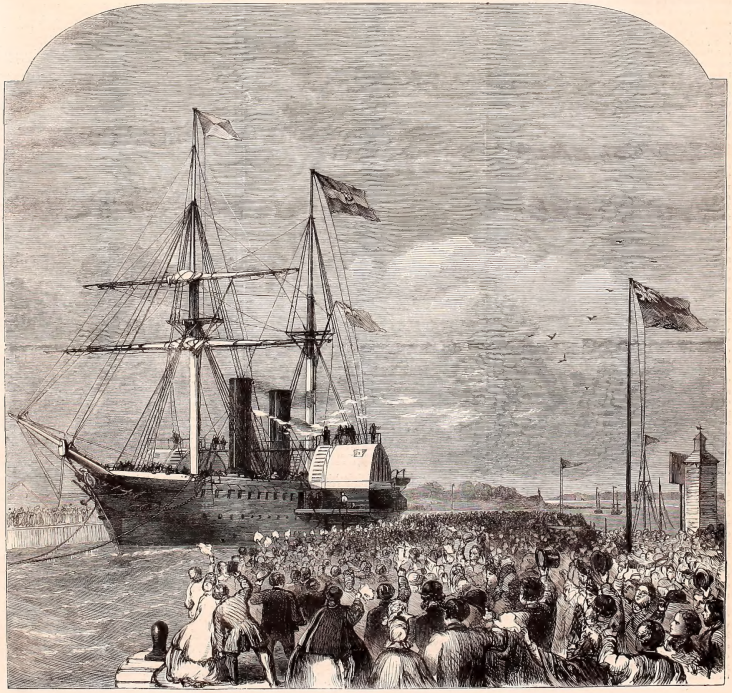
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.



No. 1255.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE BUDGET.

WHEN the annual statement of the Minister of Finance is based on the principle of reduction of taxation, and when it is, moreover, conveyed to the country in the form of a magnificent oration, its interest ought not to be limited to the enjoyment of the hour of its production. One of Mr. Gladstone's fiscal exercitations possesses a longer life than is to be measured by a week. While giving to his plan that general smoothness and acceptability which is derived from a sense of relief from burden on the part of taxpayers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer always contrives to create a few points for argument. It would be scarcely agreeable to the mobility of his temperament if his Budget were to be so perfect a financial chrysolite as to defy criticism and swamp discussion. Those who are accustomed to listen to those stupendous speeches by which the largest audiences that can be packed into the House of Commons are enchained for periods varying from three to five hours conceive that Mr. Gladstone



THE ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI AT SOUTHAMPTON ON BOARD THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMER RIPON.—SEE PAGE 374.

bestows most pains and care on those portions of his statements which relate to the minutest of his arrangements. He dandles and pets these weaklings with curious tenderness and care. It may be that he yields a little too much to the temptation of that rhetorical artifice by which a skilful speaker dwells on minor matters, while his hearers are yauting for great revelations; and in the present instance, he would impatience up to its highest pitch by enlarging on the value of diminishing the duty on tea licenses in rural districts, and the charge upon hawkers' ponies, when every one was eager to know what was actually the available surplus and how it was to be disposed of. But, beyond this, it would would seem that, in framing his rearrangements of existing taxes, he purposely infuses a few grains of dissatisfaction into them, with a view to raise debate, and so to enable him again and again to argue out his principles and to defend, even if afterwards he has to amend, his details. Apart from this stimulus, which really may be intended in those patches which the ladies of the time of the *Spectator* used to put on their faces under the impression that they heightened their natural charms, the Budget of 1864 is one which in its matter and its purposes is worthy of as much consideration as any of its famous predecessors.

In the comparisons between the present and former years, which Mr. Gladstone now, as hitherto, made it part—and a most interesting part—of his business to draw, which aimed at giving the trade and commerce of the country, the growth of the revenue, or the state of expenditure, he told a wondrous tale. What a marvellous suggestion is contained in the simple but comprehensive statement that in the last twenty years the use of our trade had been such that the money value of our exports and imports represented a sum equal to a million and a half for every working day of the twelve months! It was this, too, one cannot be surprised that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have laid such emphasis on the circumstances of that unexampled which this prodigious advance in that which stands accountant for the wealth and prosperity of the country, and which, he adds, and should show that the inherent vigour of our commercial system would not to despise obstacles which the boldest feared, but which were swept away by the force of the onward march of enterprise. From the mass of the dullest truths cannot there be a moment could boast the statement of such facts would seem akin to eloquence: but in the flowing language and the graceful periods of Mr. Gladstone they reached the ear with a sound like descriptions of heroic deeds in an epic poem. Nor, indeed, do we were listening to something which might be designated the common English commerce—a tale of which the story of Aladdin's palace may be taken as the allegorical type. Again, facts and figures take a shape which causes them to be viewed as the images of fiction, when we are told that, although in the last four years there has been a reduction of no less than six millions of taxation, the revenue—which is the produce of the taxes which remain—stands but a few hundred thousand pounds less than it did before those reductions. This necessarily means that it has increased by nearly the sum of which taxpayers have been relieved; and, in short, that the rate of the natural proportion to the growth of the prosperity of the country, increase in the rate of a million and a quarter per annum. It is impossible to contemplate this glowing picture of the condition of England without satisfaction; it is not the satisfaction of party faction, because in the midst of this statement of swelling wealth and manifest improvement in the social condition of the working classes, did occur to us to consider whether there was not a certain class which in the circumstances relatively to grow poorer. We allude to that large number of the middle classes who subsist upon fixed incomes, on whose means neither the large gains of the commercial community nor the high wages of the working classes have any influence, except that of adding to the cost of living, and who thus seem to form an exception to that which is emphatically called the prosperity of the country. This we mention by the way, and with no design to suggest remedy where. The defect is one which, is perhaps, inherent in the economy of the world, and may not be remediable by the efforts of statesmen or financiers.

Turning to what may be called the action of the Budget—that is, the dealing with a surplus of two millions and a half, a special fact, and one worthy of all acceptation—it may be observed that Mr. Gladstone has left the House with ample powers of invention. Everybody who ventured to prophesy about reductions of taxation spoke of the sugar duties, of the income tax, or of the tax on the insurances as the obvious objects on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer would lay the relieving hand. As regards the first of these, the sugar duties, however Mr. Gladstone may have elaborated his explanations, it is doubtful whether the nonintelligent comprehend the system by which these imposts are regulated. A multitude of interests which surround the subject are admitted by the Finance Minister in so many words, while he practically admits them by leaving the scale in the present position as far as principle and regulation are concerned. All that he does is to reduce each item of charge, so as in the main to diminish the duty one shilling in the hundredweight. Those who profess to understand the subject declare that this will produce no sensible effect in price to the consumer; but, however that may be, we cannot quarrel with a change which is founded on the broad motive of decrease of taxation. The removal of a penny in the pound from the income tax is intelligible in the utmost sense of the word. Every one can understand the difference between sevenpence and sixpence in the pound; and, while granting this patent boon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer holds out hopes that next year he may be able, and will certainly be willing, to bring the charge down to fivepence in the pound. If he does not as yet venture to talk of its utter abolition, he comforts those who pay it with the usual groans which direct taxation always elicits, by denouncing it as an immoral and demoralizing tax—to the State—and bestows on it generally an eloquence which—to the reverse of benediction. In dealing with the duty on fire insurances we confess we are but little satisfied with the tentative movement of the Finance Minister. Can it be that there is, despite of his better nature, lurking within him a feeling born of an unconscious avowed contest between him and the chief advocate in Parliament of the diminution of this particular duty, which has caused him to maim this part of the Budget? Whatever the occasion of half the charge on, if not the least important, at any rate the smallest, portion of the subject of the tax, is but the ghost of a measure. Of a measure which has been made, and which has been formally sanctioned by a vote of the House of Commons. The answer, of course, is obvious—namely, that when he came to Fire Insurance, the surplus was touching the point of extinction, and therefore no more could be done. But a skilful and at the same time more heroic manipulation of the rogue duties might have been effected by the willing hands of so dexterous a financier, so as to have left a wider margin for the less, and most especially the last, boon, of, on the whole, the very acceptable reliefs of the Budget of 1864.

In one of the most glowing periods of his speech, Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the circumstance of the increasing trade and commerce of the country as a standing guarantee that England was and would continue to be at once the steady champion and the insensible promoter of the peace of the world. Here it be permitted us to borrow the idea from him and apply it to the finance of the Budget, by venturing to say that the Budgets of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that last especially, are accepted and recognised as indications of a resolve that the best efforts of Ministers will be directed to secure to this country the blessings of economy. Such an income tax is a political barometer, constructed, it is true, on the exactly opposite principle to the material instrument so called; for while the latter we predict fair weather, and the lower it goes the farther from us we feel that we are the storms which rage with more or less violence in other nations.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress and the Prince Imperial reviewed six regiments of cavalry in the Champs de la Marche. The Emperor rode a splendid charger, and in front of his Staff, "Presently (says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent) a little round figure appeared on a small pony on a small pony cantered past the Emperor, and, going well up the front, reined up his pony, faced on the boulevard, was saluted with a hurra which might have been heard on the boulevards. The Empress was present, looking very handsome, and mounted like an Empress. But I confess the little spring pony, with the little boy on the front, reined up his pony, looking boy, who cantered laughingly before his father, receiving the salutes of the troops, was the sight of the day to me."

The *Moniteur* announces that the Prince Imperial will give a fête, on the 6th of May, in the Bois de Boulogne, in honour of his birthday.

Lord Cowley has gone on a special mission to the Imperial Court. The Emperor received the noble Earl on Thursday. His Lordship subsequently had an audience of the Empress and Dowager Queen. One of the Paris papers announces, probably with truth, that the object of his mission is to obtain a complete understanding between France and England on Danish affairs. The *Times* Paris correspondent is assured that a very friendly understanding existed of the cabinets which would be represented at the Conference now exists between the Governments of France and England.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Augusta Fitzgladstone have passed their report. The report announces an increase in the revenue of the ministry for the year 1864. It states that the receipts during the Budget will be balanced without augmenting the existing amount of deficit. The report concludes by expressing the hope of maintaining peace in Europe, and expresses its confidence in the policy of the Government in order to attain that end.

The Budget stipulates that the stamp duty, levied in accordance with the law of 1862, on bills of sale, on receipts, leases, and public securities of foreign Governments, shall not be increased during the year. This measure is to take effect from the 1st of July, 1864.

The annual ceremony of the Fête Dieu in the Roman Catholic way held last week in the Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré. The altar was richly decorated with flowers, and the music selected in inspiration of the Scriptures against recent writers.

The spring meeting at Longchamps began on Sunday last, and the weather being fine, an immense number of spectators was on the ground. The Imperial box, immediately in front of the Judges' and the pasture of the Grand Stand presented the usual array of brilliant toilets.

The plantation of the internal boulevards at Paris observes the *Moniteur*) is now complete. Nine hundred new trees now ornaments the whole line from the Place de la Madeleine to the Bastille. Twenty-six new streets completed, each boulevard has been planted with only one kind of tree, carefully selected with reference to the soil which is best in the climate of Paris.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN OF THE MEXICAN CROWN.

The Archduke Maximilian formally received the Mexican deputation and finally accepted the Mexican crown on behalf of Miramar. The new Emperor announced that he intended to depart almost immediately for Mexico, calling, however, at Rome on his way thither to receive some advice and, perhaps, to receive some concessions from the Pope.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico left Miramar on Thursday afternoon for their capital. The demonstrations of the whole was first by all the batteries on their departure.

M. Forey believes that the French army of occupation will be gradually withdrawn from Mexico.

The Emperor Napoleon has given his consent to the forming of a Mexican legion, with officers who volunteer from the French army, and who are to be allowed to retain their Austrian military rank for a period of six years.

The Emperor Maximilian has made the following appointments:—M. Velasquez, Minister of the Household; Count Woll, Adjutant-General and Private Secretary; M. Schergenbacher, Councillor of State; Baron Lago, Chief of the Diplomatic Department; M. Arnoldi, Ambassador at Brussels; M. Aguilar, Ambassador at Rome; Count Pachtenberg, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; Captain Rabbatta, Governor of the Palace; Naval Captain Heinfeld, Consul-General at Vienna.

Advices had reached New York that nine French frigates had appeared off Matamoras, and that an attack on the town was expected. There was also a report—very doubtful—that Juarez had captured Guadalajara.

SPAIN.

The Ministry have stated, in reply to a question in the Cortes, that they will energetically carry on the war until the submission of Mr. Domingo be obtained.

The Count Reus and Salaverria, supported by the principal bankers, have agreed to offer 140 millions to negotiate the bonds given by the purchasers of national property.

AUSTRIA.

The family agreement entered into between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor Maximilian will be communicated to both Houses of the Reichsrath. The Emperor Maximilian's renunciation for himself and his heirs of the right of success on to the Austrian throne does not depend upon the stability of the Government in Mexico, but is unconditional.

The Emperor has dissolved the Dalmatian Diet, "on account of party intrigues and attacks on the Government."

The general Synods of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Austria have at length been convoked for the 22nd of May, and their sittings will be held at Vienna.

The sum of 12,000 florins has been subscribed at Vienna by the admirers of Schubert's compositions for the construction on a monument to his memory.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Telegrams from Breslau tell of a large body of insurgent infantry and cavalry having crossed from the East Prussia into the kingdom of Poland and having had a severe engagement with the Russians.

Statements have been received from Dresden to the effect that out of 160 Polish recruits conveyed from Warsaw to Wilna, only 40 have reached the Silesian frontier.

In Lithuania fresh insurrectionary bodies are beginning to appear.

On Wednesday the official seal was affixed to the offices of the Credit Industriel and the Credit Foncier proprietors at Turin, as the higher officials were arrested. A special commission, under the presidency of General Cordero di Montezemolo, has been appointed to examine the assets, accounts, and management of the institution, as well as the payments due from the land proprietors.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The siege of Düppel is proceeding with great activity. The bombardment by the Prussians has been increased, and they have completed their second and traced their third parallel. The trenches advanced to within five hundred paces of the left wing of the Danes. The latter suffer considerably from the fire of the besiegers' batteries, and are too weak to make sallies to impede the sap of the Prussians. The batteries at Broacker continue to shell the town of Sonderburg at intervals. The windmill at Düppel Hill has been burnt down. Little impression, however, appears to have been as yet made on the bastions of Düppel. A bold attempt to send across a considerable force in boats to the rear of the Danes on the island of Alsen was defeated by the tempestuous weather. The Danish Minister of War, on his return to Copenhagen, declared that the army was in good order, the condition of Düppel. The troops have executed a second line of defence behind Sonderburg No. 1 and No. 2 redoubts were the most exposed to the fire of the batteries of Broager. The men are also sufficiently disciplined to man the projectiles, and are acquiring daily more assurance. The Minister is therefore full of confidence in the solidity of the troops and in the strength of Düppel.

A small body of Danish troops has landed between Hadersleben and Apenrade.

An engagement is reported in the neighbourhood of Fredericia, showing that the Austrians have not definitively left. The story of the Hanoverian mutiny is now officially declared to be false.

The Danes have, it is said, 17,000 men at Düppel, 10,000 at Fredericia, and 10,000 at Alsen. Altogether—making together 38,000. There are also 800 Swedish volunteers serving in the Danish army.

The Danish correspondent of the *Times* gives a description of the ruins of Sonderburg, which have resulted on the attacking of the bombardment on Tuesday week:—

There is always, in the most severe savage pleasure in the contemplation of devastation on a large scale. As for myself, after two nights' nurse, I felt my heart in a glow of delight as my wandered through the sad recollections of battered Gaels, and tumbling up those blackened staffs and broken walls which had been the pride and joy of the inhabitants of Sonderburg. Scarcely a house of one hundred dwellings in one cluster were made utterly uninhabitable by our enemies' shells. Of the 1,200 houses of the town, not one in twenty is free from the effects of many of them, rescued from the ruins, was piled up a miserable heap in the middle of the street. Many families were living in the cellars, with their own errands in speechless contemplation of other people's troubles. Business did not seem to be going on much at the town; life was a desperate contest. Most shops were open, never having been closed; owners had no chance of selling anything, and the only people in the streets were those belong to nobody. The two streets sloping down on each side of the Town-hall were a mass of ruins, and the Town-hall itself was one of the most wrecked of the town. Not a window was left, and the roof was in a terrible state of decay. Where are the bell and the house now? What has become of the bell and the house now? What has become of the bell and the house now? What has become of

press. Alexandria was occupied on the 16th ult. The Confederates on the north and south of the river were concentrating at Shreveport. Fort de Russy was accidentally blown up, killing four men. A reconnaissance seventy-five miles above Alexandria engaged the Confederates, capturing 200 prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

An attack by the Confederate General Forrest upon Union City, Western Tennessee, on the 24th ult., resulted in the capture of the town and 500 Federals. Immediately afterwards, Forrest entered Kentucky, and on the 25th occupied Padurah, on the Ohio River, from which he removed many valuable spoils. He also attacked the fort, but for want of heavy cannon was compelled to retire. The Federal gun-boats from Cairo opened fire to dis'odge his forces during which a large portion of the city was destroyed. Forrest then retired to Jackson, Tennessee, thirty-five miles distant.

A conflict between the soldiers and civilians (or, as modest despatch-writers between Copenhagen and Berlin would say, the Charleston, Illinois, on the 26th ult., in which between twenty and thirty combatants are said to have been killed. The civilians (Copenhagens) were driven from the town, but have intrenched themselves at Coaling Hill, and the Chicago troops are said to be under arms, also threatened. General Heintzelman, commanding that department, has called for 1000 troops to support the garrison.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(Received April 13.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 25.—Parliament was opened on the 26th ult. by the Governor, Sir Charles Darling. A few days afterwards the Treasurer made his financial statement, which was received by Parliament with great interest, inasmuch as the announcement of a considerable deficiency was anticipated. Contrary to expectation, however, not only was there no deficiency to record, but when the accounts for 1897 are finally closed, a surplus of at least £100,000 will be carried to the credit side of the current year's accounts. The estimated revenue of 1898 shows an equally satisfactory state of things, the Treasurer expecting to raise £3,017,892, while the expenditure is set down at £2,816,189; and in this sum is included a sum of £100,000 for old-age charitable institutions, education, &c. £70,000 is voted for a new lunatic asylum, £25,000 for a residence for the Governor, £4000 for reclamation-land purposes, &c.

The Land Bill, that bugbear of every Session, was introduced by Mr. Hedles and passed a second time on the 3rd inst., after a long discussed in Committee. Like its predecessors, it is likely to prove unsatisfactory to the whole—that is to say, the agricultural community to whom the final settlement of this question would prove a real blessing, for then they would be able to see their way clear for stump oratory. The new bill aims at correcting the errors which experience has pointed out in the Act of 1890.

The Estimates have been already nearly all disposed of, our legislators appearing to be fully desirous of getting through as much as possible before the dissolution, which takes place, by effluxion of time, in July next.

The Federation question is discussed with as much fervour as ever, the assurance of the Duke of Newcastle that the number of convicts sent to New South Wales would be in no way increased has looked upon as not at all a satisfactory reply to the remonstrances already transmitted to England against the fact that a passenger mail takes home a minute to the Colonial Secretary, passed by the Victorian Mint, recording the issue of sovereigns and half-sovereigns to the colonists on this subject; and memorials from South Australia and New South Wales are also forwarding.

The friends and admirers of Mr. Charles Kean in England will be glad to hear that the health of the distinguished actor's widow, Mrs. Kean, is now to appear on an early day at Ballarat, and on the 9th proximo in Melbourne. Afterwards they are to sail for California, arrangements having been made for them, to make a farewell visit on their return to Europe.

The All-England Eleven met with a more enthusiastic reception in New Zealand than even in Melbourne. Their sojourn in the sister colony has been a remarkably successful one in every respect—in the colony, and will commence a three-days' match at Castlemaine to-morrow. The first match will be in Melbourne, when the All-Englishmen will be divided as follows:—Parr, Cuesar, Caffyn, Carpenter, Turner, and Tinsley on one side, and Grace, Hayward, Grace, Hayward, Jackson, and Lockyer on the other, with five of our best local players in each set.

The weather in this province has been very unlike what we have been accustomed to at this season of the year: in fact, so common have storms rain been that "Sydney storm" has become a well-understood expression. A few days ago a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced, which passed off with no worse effects than those of not a few of the female population, and my quantity of crockery.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, Feb. 25.—The tariff of the new Ministry has passed the Lower House; but it continues an open question in the Upper House. A petition, signed by 14,000 persons, was presented to the Council against it. On the motion that the bill be read a third time, it was rejected by the Council by a majority of 19 to 17. The rumour was prevalent that the Governor refused to appoint new members of the Upper House unless the Ministry were defeated, instead of nominating with the view of carrying their tariff bill. Business is very dull, owing to the great uncertainty as to the passing of the new tariff.

The financial state of the colony shows no symptom improvement. To get over the present difficulty Parliament has authorised the Government to borrow £1,000,000 for public works.

The Customs' revenue for January amounted to £49,569. The returns somewhat less than in that month in 1897.

The Bank of New South Wales is to increase its capital to one million sterling, a meeting of shareholders having been called for that purpose.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, Feb. 25.—The first half of the new railway is to be turned at Ipswich by Lady Bowen to-day. The contract for the construction of the line, to the Queensland Central Railway terminus, has been given to the firm of Peto, Brassey, and Co. The line is to be a single one, and gauge, the same which should decide to take down wool from the interior, great difficulties having hitherto existed in the transhipment of the article to the coast. The line is to be of an uncommon thing for a delay of two years to take place between the time the wool is grown and its shipment.

Dredging operations at the bar at the entrance to Brisbane are going on very energetically and successfully. In the course of next month it is expected vessels drawing 22 ft. long, 30 ft. in width, and 9 ft. 6 in. in depth at low water, will have been cut.

NEW ZEALAND.

The war seems to be so far from settlement as ever. The natives are concentrating their energies and their forces upon another stronghold, which General Alexander is endeavouring to surround and cut them into submission. Great difficulties are experienced in getting supplies from the seaboard to the front; but the General and his army are sanguine as to speedy success.

Two other steamers have been taken to bear the town of Auckland; it is opposed by Maoris.

A destructive fire occurred at Dunedin, by which property to a large amount was consumed. The coasts were also visited by a severe storm, which did more damage than the fire.

There is nothing new to record in mining operations. Much dissatisfaction and distress exist at the diggings.

The fresh water canal from Ismailia is completed to Port Said. It is said to be an entire success.

The future Emperor of Mexico has turned author, and issued privately "Souvenirs de Voyage à bord de la Fantasia," and "Un Hiver dans l'Ile de Madère."

King Victor Emmanuel, who, as is well known, is a great friend of the chase, has just received twenty stags from California. They have cost, voyage and all, about 3000*l.* apiece.

Our Engraving last week of the famous Towneley bull, Royal Butterfly, was from a photograph taken by Messrs. John Ravenhill and Co., photographers, of Burnley, Lancashire, in which neighborhood Colonel Towneley resides.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Ellesmere has thrown open the library and gallery of Bridgewater House to the public.

MESSRS. W. H. C. Flowden and W. Dent were on Wednesday elected members of the East India Company.

The annual concerts of the corps of Commissionaires, in the Cambridge Infantry Barracks, commenced last Saturday afternoon, and continue daily from 4.30 till 8.30 p.m.

The annual ball in connection with the Ranelagh Yacht Club took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday night. The Commodore presided at supper, which was presided at one o'clock.

The report which has been issued has been made against Mr. Chidley, one of the relieving officers of Bethnal-green Workhouse, have issued in the Poor-law Board Inquiry proceedings.

On Tuesday an elaborate lecture was delivered by his Excellency Signor Pecorini, the Italian ambassador, in the Architectural Museum, South Kensington Museum, on the "Prospects for Good Architecture in London."

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, is open every day during the week, from ten o'clock. Any respectable person, in order to afford the public an unrestricted opportunity of access to the collection, is admitted free of charge.

The statue of Sir Charles Barry, the only one as yet represented in a sitting posture, on the south, overlooks pertinently all the bottom of the grand staircase leading to the principal entrance of the House of Commons, but as yet remains in the sculptor's studio.

Thursday was the anniversary of the birth of Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, youngest daughter of her Majesty and the late Prince Henry of Battenberg. She is now in her 22nd year, and has already seven years of age. The day was ushered in with the usual loyal demonstration at Windsor and Osborne.

At the last weekly meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, Dr. Tidy reported that the sewer-gas explosion-houses had been duly inspected during the week, and the officers had condemned 5364 lb. of meat as unfit for human food. The quantity destroyed by the sanitary sub-committee had also been of internal excess.

A woman, Mrs. Stevenson, aged sixty-three, has died at Bethnal-green in destitution owing to her utterly habits. She kept a small lodging-house in Hackney-road, and was found dead in the parlour in front of her poorer neighbours and the clergy. More than £300 in securities was found in her pockets, and £100 in gold and notes in a box under the bed. Her will has been found.

The second exhibition of spring flowers took place in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, last Saturday, and the fineness of the weather was the means of attracting a large and fashionable attendance. Notwithstanding the early period of the season, the general appearance of the gardens was very attractive, and the Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) attended, and played various selections.

The forty-first annual festival dinner in aid of England Young Men's Society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall—the East of Hartwell in the chair. The report stated that the number of young men in the provinces during the past year, and amongst other things called attention to a new branch, the commercial travellers' section, which was established by Mr. Bardsford, a member of the central society. The Bishop of London subscribed £100.

A meeting was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, to take resolutions with reference to the Jews. The Rev. Dr. Wilkinson took occasion in undertaking his journey to Morocco to procure the enfranchisement of the oppressed race in that country. Sir Moses Montefiore also unanimously attended. Alderman Salomons presided. The resolutions passed not only thanked Dr. Wilkinson for his visit, but also for the many years in which he has given the self-denying philanthropist. They also acknowledged the services of the British Government.

Last week the births of 3012 children—1018 boys and 993 girls—were registered in London. The average number in the 52 years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1960.—The deaths in London last week were 1,716, the corresponding number in the previous 10 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1885. There were 197 deaths from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 21 from typhus, and 15 from enteric fever. The deaths from whooping-cough were 53 from small-pox, 16 from diarrhœa, and 1 from cholera.

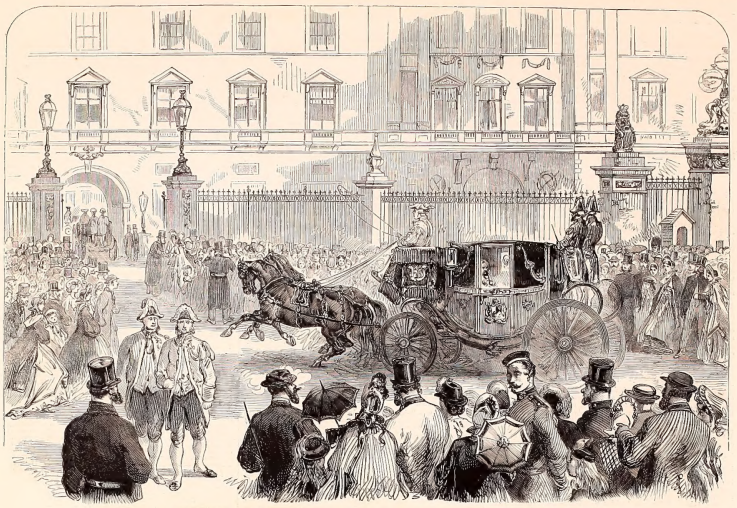
The annual dinner of the committee of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society was held on Wednesday evening at Mr. Marcus Tarrem, when advantage was taken of the occasion to present Mr. Lamb, the late secretary, with a testimonial in recognition of his valuable services, in testimony of his valuable services during his year of office.—On Thursday evening the annual dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum Elleen (the Female Orphan Asylum) was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, by his friends, on which occasion a service of plate, consisting of four epergnes and a salver, was presented to the secretary, Mr. Lamb.

The fourth conversazione of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held on Wednesday evening at the Suffolk-street Gallery, Pall-mall East, by permission of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours. The exhibition consisted of a collection of pictures, drawings, and the admirable collection of pictures, water colours, and sculpture contributing the chief attraction to the exhibition. Music added to the gratification to a numerous assemblage. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the recently elected president, was in the chair. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and his genial manner of the occasion to the company, pointing out the excellent features of the exhibition, and the encouragement which pictures in bad made and the many advantages it had conferred, both on the profession of the fine arts and the public, since the society had its establishment, in 1857, and expressing a sanguine hope that are long the society would become, in every respect, a national institution. The Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Foster, and a numerous assemblage of wood and instrumental music.

The annual meeting of the Institution of Engineers held their annual festival, on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. M'Clean, the president, in the chair. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The task of proposing "Prosperity to the Institution of Civil Engineers" was allotted to the Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, who spoke in eulogistic terms which the science of engineering had made within the last few years, and which had led to the construction of railways, docks, and other great works, in a remarkable degree to the social convenience and comfort of mankind. The toast was responded to by Sir Benjamin Baker, K.C.M.G., who said that "The Learned Societies" was proposed by Mr. Bryan Donkin, and by Professor Dunkinson. The latter gentleman, as President of the Institute of British Architects, said that the profession of architecture and that of engineering might be greatly promoted if the science of architecture were examined more closely into by engineers, and that the two professions joined with much éclat.

THAMES NAVAL INSTITUTIONS.—A public dinner in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital was held on Tuesday night at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Alderman Faudel-Phillips in the chair. The object of the institution was to raise £100,000 to place it in the position of the charity, there having been an increase of 50 per cent in the number of patients in the last few years. At the same time there is a yearly deficit of £4000, which is a subject of very serious consideration. The sum of £6000 was promised at the meeting. The Shah's wards of 1200 in-patients are annually admitted, 6000 out-patients are yearly attended to, and 1000 operations performed. The scholarships connected with the hospital is about £6000 a year, but the total income from all sources is only about £30,000. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Rosebery, and others have subscribed, and we suggest that 200 persons at £500 each in annual subscriptions and donations to the amount of £100 were announced.

The fifteenth annual festival dinner in connection with the benevolent festival at the hospital on Wednesday at the Albion Tavern—Mr. G. Gisbon, M.P., in the chair. The object of the festival, Dr. Barnardo, in proposing "The Health of the Queen," adverted in feeling terms to the tenderness of heart which her Majesty had shown to the orphan children. Since he had afford amusement to the suffering little ones in the hospital. (Cheers.) He was glad to say that the number of children under the care of the institution year grows during the past year. The number of the beds had been increased, and the number of children in the hospital was 1,200. The number of beds in the hospital was 1,200. The number of beds in the hospital was 1,200. The number of beds

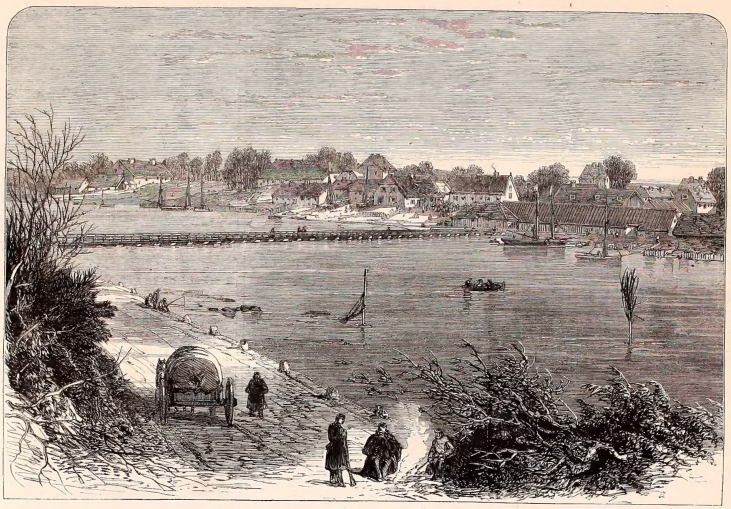


THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON SATURDAY LAST: ARRIVAL OF THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

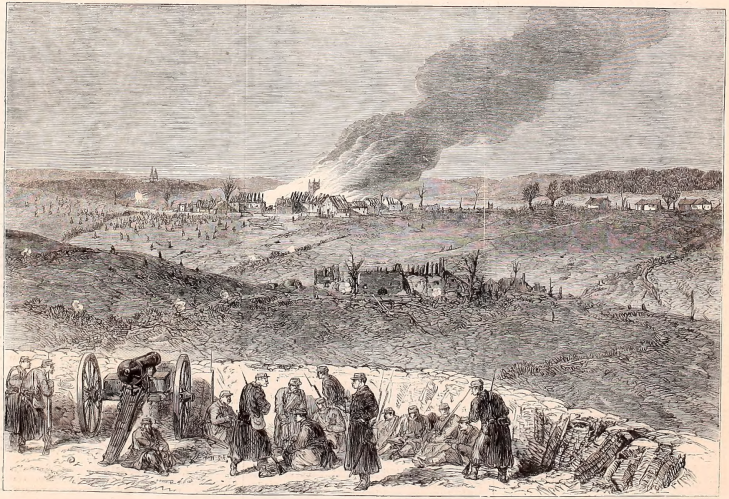


RUINS OF COLONEL COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS FACTORY AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.



VILLAGE OF EKERNSUNDE AND BRIDGE OF BOATS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE REPULSE OF THE PRUSSIANS ON MARCH 28, VIEWED FROM THE DANISH REDOUBTS.—SEE PAGE 378.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23.

SUNDAY, April 17.—Third Sunday after Easter. Luther appears before the Emperor Charles V. and the States of the Empire, at Worms, 1521.
MONDAY, 18.—Battle of Sierra Gorda; total defeat of the Mexicans by the Americans under General Winfield Scott, 1847.
TUESDAY, 19.—Archbishop Arundel, of Canterbury, martyred by the Lollards, 1413. Battle of Lexington, Lord Sydney, 1st poet, 1644. Treaty of Peace between Holland and Denmark, 1857.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Richard Baxter, the holy recluse of Kent, executed for conspiracy, 1534. Birth of the Emperor Napoleon III., 1808.
THURSDAY, 21.—The first of the new public improvements in London set up at St. Sepulchre's Church, 1615.
FRIDAY, 22.—Conclusion of the exclusive rights of the East India Company in Chinese commerce, 1834. Full moon, 1h. 19 m. a.m.
SATURDAY, 23.—St. George the Martyr. Shakspeare born, Shakspeare born, 1564; died, 1616. Arrival of the Great Western at New York, establishing steam communication with America (she sailed from Bristol April 8), 1838.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M A M A M A M A M A M A M A M						
3 15 3 37 4 0 4 23 4 46 5 10 5 36						

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in Inches.
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Highest in Shade.	Lowest on Grass.	Greatest Direction.	Greatest Velocity in Miles per Hour.	
April.	Inches.		Saturation = 1.	Scale of 0 to 6.					Inches.
6	29·599	42·1	0·82	2·1	54·6	31·2	SE. & SSE.	18	·000
7	29·264	42·6	0·92	2·4	49·5	31·5	ESE. & SE.	16	·000
8	29·237	43·2	0·94	2·5	49·6	31·6	SSE. & SE.	17	·000
9	29·237	48·9	0·96	2·7	57·9	38·0	WSW. WNW.	28	1·112
10	29·466	42·1	0·87	2·5	56·9	27·0	WSW.	17	·000
11	29·644	34·8	0·70	2·7	48·2	23·1	WSW. WNW.	28	·000
12	29·593	42·1	0·81	2·7	54·3	31·1	WSW. WNW.	28	·000

The following are the readings of the instruments referred to the above data, in order, as half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in Inches	29·592	29·264	29·237	29·239	29·466	29·647	29·601
Temperature of Air	39·0	43·0	46·0	48·0	49·0	41·0	43·0
Temperature of Evaporation	36·0	41·0	39·0	39·0	41·0	33·0	41·0
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	S.	W.	W.	W.	W.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, MESSRS. E. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON. Tremendous success of the Revival of Shakspeare's first Part of Henry IV., which will be repeated every evening (except to-night) to the great and by the public generally to be one of the most efficient representations of the character of Falstaff ever witnessed on the English stage. Mr. Phelps has received the warmest and unanimous support of the most eminent members of the Profession. His Majesty Walter Montgomery Walter Lacy, Taylor, Addison, G. Belmore, R. Roxby, H. Vandenhoff, Ryder, Ashley, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Heath, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Rose Leclercq, and Miss Rosalie Pateman. The fairy scene and dances by Mr. and Mrs. Leclercq, Miss Rosalie Pateman, Chatterton, Stevens, and pupils, scenery, decorations, and the stage appointments the actors, movements of Princes, nobles, and the whole of the supernumeraries, in short the entire performance is highly wrought, truthful, and really pictures of the times as they have been chronicled, and which will be found to be the most attractive feature in the present performance. The whole to conclude with the Grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled LA FILLE DE MARBRE, by Leclercq. Preceded by the Farce of MASTER TUBBS, and to conclude each Evening with a Grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled LA FILLE DE MARBRE, by Leclercq. Mesdames Williams, and Miss Lydia Thompson, and Mr. Leclercq. Doors open at Half-past Six; Drama to commence at a quarter before Seven. Box-office open from Ten to Five daily. Fabrication.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, positively the Last Five Nights of Lover Evening. On FRIDAY, APRIL 22, SHERIDAN'S SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Last Appearance of SOPHIE YOUNG and its progression to HUNGARY. On SATURDAY, April 23, will be produced, for the first time, a new Comedy, in Three Acts, by Tom Taylor, entitled MRS. SCRIBBLE. Mr. Conway of TWELFTH NIGHT. VENUS AND ADONIS Every Evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole MANAGEMENT OF MADAME VESTRIS.—EVERY EVENING, for THE LAST TEN DAYS AFTER THIS FAIR, MRS. ROBERTSON, Sankey, Woodward, and WOX. A LIGHT HEART AND A HEAVY PURSE. Mrs. Robertson, Sankey, Woodward, Wilkinson, Bentley, Clarence, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Maskell, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Eady Storey, Lovrose, Miss Lee, and Miss Rosenthal. Box-office open all day. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, A LIGHT HEART AND A HEAVY PURSE. Mrs. Robertson, Sankey, Woodward, and Wox. At Eight, a Comedy, entitled THE GENUINE ARTICLE. Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. Addison, Mr. Montague, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Maskell, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Eady Storey, Lovrose, Miss Lee, and Miss Charles Mathews. To conclude with UNDER THE ROSE.—Mr. Ashley, Miss Farrell Josephs, and Miss A. Cottrell.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and MANAGER, Mr. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE OLD FARCE ENGLISH—Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Billington, and Mrs. Selby. At Seven, THE LEAD—Mr. Toole; supported by Messrs. Billington, Phillips, Rogers, Clarke, Mrs. Billington, and Mrs. Selby. At Eight, THE LAST SHILLELAGH, a Comedy, by Mr. John Poole. Mr. Gallery as Dion Boucicault, Mr. Billington, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Selby, Miss Fanny Josephs, and Miss Woolgar. To conclude with THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Mr. Toole, Mr. Billington, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Billington, and Mrs. Selby. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, MONDELL, Hanover-square, in his Entertainment, entitled SCOTLAND, POETRY, and SENTIMENT, SONG, with Illustrative Anecdotes. Pianoforte, Mr. Land, harmoniums, and the celebrated Mr. Mellon'd Jim Crow Band.

MR. V. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY and MARRIAGE at GRETNA GREEN, EVERY EVENING, at Eight, and on SATURDAY MORNINGS (next) at Three.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls, 5s. Private Boxes, 21s. and 31s. Acacia Saloon, 1s. Programmes, 1d.

GRAND CONCERT and BALL.—HERR WILLEM COENEN MATINÉE MUSICALE at the above Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, at Three precisely, by Herr Coenen, assisted by Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Willem Coenen, and M. Lemmens. Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Family for three, one guinea. Stalls to be taken, at Herr Coenen, and at Chappell and Co.'s, New Bond-street.

MR. DRACON begs to announce that his THREE MATINÉES at Chappell Hall will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on MONDAY, APRIL 25, MAY 2, and MAY 9, at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Liebhart, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mdlle. Lemaire, Mdlle. Vanzini, Mdlle. Ferni; Vocalists, Sig. Ferni; Conductors, Mr. H. Drayton; Pianoforte, Mr. Dracon. Tickets for the Three Matinées, 1l. 1s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d. Stalls, 7s. Reserved Seats, 5s. Gallery, 3s. Programmes, Tickets, and Places to be had at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and at the principal Musicsellers; at the Rooms; and of Mr. Dracon, 35, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

GRAND BARDIC JUBILEE in HONOUR of the TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY of SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. MONDAY, APRIL 18, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, BARDS AND CHORUSES EVERY TWO HOURS. THURSDAY, April 21, FRIDAY, April 22.

FIRST DAY (MONDAY, April 18).—GRAND BARDIC and DRAMATIC READING, to commence at Eight o'Clock. The following distinguished Artistes have most kindly undertaken their valuable services:—Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Sothern (Lord Dundreary), Mr. Compton, Mr. Toole, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope, Mr. Arthur Matthison, Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Land, and Mr. Mellon'd Jim Crow Band. Mr. Sothern will read the Ball and Supper Scene in "Much Ado About Nothing," Mr. Charles Kean Hamlet's Soliloquy, and Mr. Charles Dickens the Trial Scene in "Pickwick." Dr. Aaron Irish Minstrels. A Grand Chorus of 1000 Gentlemen, Mr. MEREDITH. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 2s. 6d. Doors open at Seven o'Clock. Commence at Eight.
SECOND DAY (TUESDAY, April 19, GRAND HISTORICAL and DRAMATIC READING, in commemoration of SHAKSPEARE'S TERCENTENARY. Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Compton, Mr. Toole, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope, Mr. Arthur Matthison, Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Land, and Mr. Mellon'd Jim Crow Band. Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Rosalie Pateman, Miss Eliza Wilton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Eady Storey, Miss Lee, Miss Rosenthal, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Maskell, Miss Farrell Josephs, Miss Woolgar, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Poole, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Emma Heath, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Eady Storey, Miss Lee, and Miss Rosenthal. Mr. Sothern will read the Ball and Supper Scene in "Much Ado About Nothing," Mr. Charles Kean Hamlet's Soliloquy, and Mr. Charles Dickens the Trial Scene in "Pickwick." Dr. Aaron Irish Minstrels. A Grand Chorus of 1000 Gentlemen, Mr. MEREDITH. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 2s. 6d. Doors open at Half-past Seven o'Clock. Commence at Eight.
THIRD DAY (WEDNESDAY, April 20, MONSTER PERFORMANCES by the WORKING CLASSES, GRAND CONCERT and RECITALS MUSIC, Pianos, Mdlle. Rose Mercier, Miss Rosebank; Mr. Montrose Smith, and other eminent Artistes. Band and Chorus of Two Thousand Voices. Tickets, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. Doors open at Seven o'Clock. Commence at Eight.
Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock.
Tickets to be had at the Number Two Committee, Mechanical, and of the Artists, Agricultural Hall Offices (open to five daily).
By order of the National Shakespearian Committee.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GARIBALDI.—All desirous of reaching the Palace on MONDAY are earnestly advised, whether by railway, or by any conveyance, to endeavour by 10 o'clock, to COME EARLY. Doors open at Nine. Palace lighted up at Night.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 18, GENERAL GARIBALDI will RECEIVE at the CRYSTAL PALACE (in front of the Great Concert), ADDRESSES from corporate and other public bodies who have voted Addresses in public meeting assembled.
The Grand Concert in the Transept will commence at Three precisely.
ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.
Entire Trains and Omnibuses from all parts of London. Particulars of time, fares, &c., in Handbills and Advertisements. Entire Trains will also run from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, and Crystal Palace Stations, to the Concert, and back after the Concert, at Half-past Four, Five, and Six o'clock.

THE SHAKSPERE TERCENTENARY will be celebrated at the CRYSTAL PALACE on SATURDAY, the 23rd of APRIL. One Shilling. Open at Nine.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The THREE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the BIRTH of SHAKSPERE will be celebrated on SATURDAY, APRIL 23, by a GRAND FESTIVAL.
The Great Transept will be decorated with Flowers, Evergreens, and Shrubs, and the Shakspere Court will be opened on this occasion. Other arrangements, including Illuminations, &c., will be announced hereafter.
ONE SHILLING; or by Season Tickets, the new issue of which will obtain on and after the 23rd.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A PHOTOGRAPH of SHAKSPERE'S BIRTH-PLACE, taken from the Original Picture in the Possession of Mr. Fell, will be PRESENTED FREE to all visitors to the Palace on SATURDAY, APRIL 23, that it may be engraved with the Shakspere Number of the Illustrated London News, of Mr. E. T. Payne.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, APRIL 19, Half-past Three.—Quintet, G minor—Mozart; sonata, B flat, op. 31, pianoforte—Beethoven; quartet, E flat, op. 74—Beethoven; quartet, C major, op. 54, No. 2—Haydn; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 1 and 2—Mendelssohn; Fugue, A minor, op. 72—Bach; Lieder ohne Worte, Nos. 3 and 4—Mendelssohn; Trio, Finale—Haydn. Vocalist: Madlle. Rudersdorff. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Violin, Herr Ries. Viola, Herr Hill. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Admission, 3s. Visitors' Tickets, One Guinea, of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and of the Austrian Hall.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 29, Great George-street, Westminster.—DURING the WEEK of the SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION, Saturday excepted, the Gallery will be OPENED GRATUITOUSLY. On SATURDAY it will be FREELY OPEN to the PUBLIC, between the Hours of Ten and Five.
By order of the Trustees, GEORGE SCHARF, Secretary and Keeper.

EXHIBITION of ILLUMINATIONS and MISSAL-PAINTING, SNOW GORE, 168, Piccadilly.—Open Daily, Admission to the Gallery, 1s; and 10, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street. Stone Tracings for Illuminators, 10s.—except Fridays and Saturdays, when the charge for admission will be One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—On SATURDAY NEXT, April 16, the EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY will be OPENED, at PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, for the Children of Soldiers (Limited), held at the Bank, 37, Cannon-street, E.C., on SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ELCHO, M.P., in the Chair.
The entire convening the meeting and the following report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.
The Committee have much pleasure in presenting the Thirtieth Annual Report for the year ended 31st of December last, and to report that after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts the sum of £1,000 has been invested in the Funds, and £1,000 in the Bank.
The Committee have also to report that the Asylum was opened on the 1st of February. Thirteen of the first of 15 per cent per annum each, and have added to the list of those to be elected at the next election, which will take place on the 1st of May, the names of the eight of one million sterling.
The Committee regret that the directors have refunded to reserved fund account the sum of £1,000 invested in the Funds, and £1,000 invested in the Bank, and to increase the balance of the bank, have carried to credit a further sum of £3,000, thus raising the fund to £10,000. The Committee have also to report that the Asylum was opened on the 1st of February, and that 15 children have been admitted.

it is true he is a fine soldier, but grasping, and a libertine. We have not to say that he is a wise ruler, but the less said of his personal character the better. We have not to say that he has done great things, but that his victories were stained by subsequent cruelty, or that he was worthy of a better cause than that for which he fought. Garibaldi has battled for the noblest thing of earth, and has done so in the noblest way. He has sought no reward but the prospect of the welfare of those whom his arm has raised and whose tyrants his arm has prostrated. It is well, therefore, that the great heart of England should beat high when that man comes among us—that the people of England should shout high as he advances through our crowded streets. In no other country in the world could his visit have elicited aught but party demonstrations. In England the presence of Garibaldi unites all classes in a tribute to Liberty and to Virtue.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council on Thursday week, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell. Mr. Helps was clerk of the Council. The Queen in Council and Bishop of Ely was introduced to the Queen by Sir George Grey, and had an audience on being appointed. The Dean of Westminster was and took the oath, on being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell received the oath and was sworn, and took the usual oaths. Mr. Chichester Fortescue was introduced, and took the oath and was appointed to the Privy Council. After the Council the Ministers returned to town. Subsequently, the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, Major Elphinstone, and Mr. Boff, went to London and honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice returned to the castle at night. Princess Arthur attended by Major Elphinstone returned to Greenwich Park. This was the first appearance since the birthday of Prince Leopold. Lieutenant-General E. Bouverie arrived at the castle.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked in the castle grounds, and in the afternoon drove out. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice also drove out.

On Saturday last her Majesty left Windsor Castle to hold a Court at Buckingham Palace, returning to the castle in the evening. Princess Arthur, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Mrs. Emma Lucelles, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, honoured the Adelphi Theatre with her presence, arriving at the castle at night. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Lieutenant Bigge, arrived at the castle from Cambridge.

On Sunday the King of the Belgians, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Wellesley Very live, the Dean of Westminster officiated. In the afternoon Princess Arthur left for Greenwich Park. Lieutenant-Colonel Barrington, were present at the confirmation held by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxford in the private chapel. The Queen, the Royal Highnesses occupied the Queen's closet during the service.

On Monday the Queen, attended by Princess Beatrice, walked in the castle grounds. The King of the Belgians, attended by General Count de Merlebeke, Colonel Count Lehon, and Colonel Count Amelie. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at the castle upon a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, Princess Mary Adelaide, the Duke of Cambridge, and four Princes Leopold and Princess Beatrice drove out. Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, Princess Mary Adelaide, and Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Emily Cavendish, Captain West, and Lieutenant Haig went to Buckingham Palace and witnessed Mr. Shakspeare's "Henry IV.," at Drury Lane Theatre, with their presence, returning to the castle at night. The King of the Belgians, Belgian Minister, Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Gough-Calthorpe arrived at the castle.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by General Count de Moerkerke and Dr. Kocpl, left the castle for Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary left the castle for Kew.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie and the Hon. Mrs. Sackville West have succeeded Lord Rivers and Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Professor Owen has, during the week, had the honour of delivering his fourth course of lectures before the Queen and Court.

Her Majesty will hold a second Court to-day (Saturday) at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen is expected to leave Windsor Castle at the close of next week for Osborne.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last. Her Majesty arrived at the palace from Windsor Castle early in the morning, entered the White Drawing-room at three o'clock, accompanied by the Royal Family, and received the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Arthur. In attendance upon the Queen were Earl and Countess Russell, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Duchess of Wellington, Viscountess Canterbury, Lady Augusta Stanley, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Emma Lucelles, and the gentlemen of her Majesty's household.

The following members of the Corps Diplomatique, having had the honour of being invited, attended the Court:—The Turkish Ambassador, Mdme. Musurus, and Mlle. Musurus; the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi; the Spanish Minister and Count Alexander Appouyi; the Russian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnow; the Prussian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, and the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Contades, the Belgian Minister and Mdme. de Vrints, the Portuguese Minister and Baroness de Corte, the Italian Minister, the Minister for the Netherlands, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, the Greek Minister, the Minister Resident for Honduras, the United States Minister and Mrs. Adams, the Swedish Minister and Countess Wachtmeister, the Peruvian Minister, the Chilian Minister, Chevalier de Bunsen, and Mdme. Cousyn, the Minister for the Argentine Republic, the Minister for Hayti, the Chargé d'Affaires for Mexico, the Hanoverian Chargé-d'Affaires and Baroness Blome, the Greek Plenipotentiary, and the two Plenipotentiaries for Madagascar.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, covered with deep black crape and edged with net over a skirt of white crape, and a train of the crape of Mary Queen of Scots, with diamonds, and a long white veil fastened with diamonds. Her Majesty wore the cordon, star, and badge of the Garter, a diamond necklace, and a large cross containing the Empress Eugenie's miniature, and an opal brooch set in diamonds.

Princess Helena wore a dress of white satin, handsomely trimmed with rich lace. Headdress of white roses with black leaves, and diamond ornaments.

Princess Louise wore a similar dress and headdress, with pearl ornaments.

The Court being in mourning, the ladies who attended the reception were attired in full-dress mourning costume, without trains. The gentlemen were in full dress, with crape on the left arm.

A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and Princess Helena, left Buckingham Palace at five o'clock and returned to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. Yesterday week their Royal Highnesses joined the "meet" of Mr. Birchall's harriers, at Flitcham Abbey. The Prince and Princess, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, and Mr. Wood, arrived on horseback and were received by the field with a hearty welcome. In the course of the day five good runs were given, some of them ending after dark.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess walked and rode out.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. G. B. Moxon officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess again joined Mr. Birchall's harriers, the "meet" being at Ashwicken, and the field was numerous. During a fair day's sport their Royal Highnesses returned to Sandringham House.

The Prince and Princess take frequent rides and drives in the vicinity of Sandringham.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and accompanied by Mr. Fletcher Gyll, left Holyrood Palace in a carriage-and-four on Thursday week, and posted to Saltoun. His Royal Highness arrived at Mr. Fletcher Gyll's, the hospitable mansion, returned to Holyrood Palace. In the evening the Prince honoured the Edinburgh Theatre Royal with his presence.

Yesterday week the Prince was present at the oratorio of "The Messiah," performed in the Music Hall, Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness left Edinburgh at ten o'clock on Saturday morning by the North British Railway, en route for Windsor Castle, arriving in the evening.

The vacant Garter will, we believe, be bestowed upon his Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer have returned to Grosvenor-square, from New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister has arrived at the residence of the Legation in Grosvenor-place from Hanover.

The Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Diana Beauclerk, and Viscount Malden have arrived at Holywell House, St. Albans.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond returned to their residence in Richmond Park on Wednesday from Goodwood.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived in town on Wednesday from Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

The Earl and Countess of Stratford have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Wrotham Park.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Agnes Courtenay have arrived in town for the season.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to town from Hughenden Manor, Bucks, for the season.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Wellington received a distinguished company at Stratfield House on Wednesday evening, to meet General Garibaldi. The evening was a most brilliant one. Among the guests were Prince Edward Palaeologus, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and many distinguished guests were present.

The Marchioness of Salisbury had an assembly on Wednesday evening in Hyde-park-gardens, to meet General Garibaldi. The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland Palaeologus, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and many distinguished guests were present.

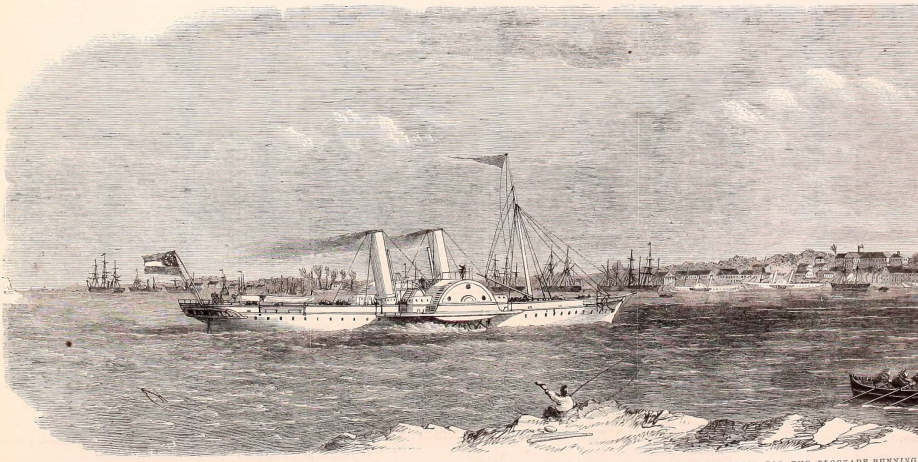
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THE WAR IN DENMARK: VIEW OF DUPPEL DURING THE PRUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT ON SATURDAY, APRIL



THE WAR IN AMERICA: VIEW OF NASSAU, IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, THE DEPOT FOR THE BLOCKADE-RUNNING



PRUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT ON SATURDAY, APRIL 2.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 371.



NDIES, THE DEPOT FOR THE BLOCKADE-RUNNING TRADE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



H BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 377.



SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE WAR IN DENMARK: VIEW OF DUPPEL DURING THE PRUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT ON SATURDAY, APRIL 2.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 371.



THE WAR IN AMERICA: VIEW OF NASSAU, IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, THE DEPOT FOR THE BLOCKADE-RUNNING TRADE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.

WITH reference to the annexed Engraving of the capital of the Bahamas, our Special Artist and Correspondent writes as follows:—Nassau at the present moment is a point of very great interest indeed, being the head-quarters of the Anglo-Confederate blockaderunners; and at no time, I presume, has its harbour shown so much activity as now. The enterprise of British merchants has lined its quays with long light-coloured, rakish-looking steamers, discharging their rich freights of cotton that have run the gauntlet through the Federal cruisers off Wilmington. The voyage from the Confederate States to Nassau averages about fifty hours; but then these fifty hours are fraught with an excitement and a danger of fifty days would fail in producing. From the time of leaving Cape Fear River, Wilmington, to the time of sighting the first point of the Bahama waters, three adventurous craft are never safe from being overhauled by a Northern man-of-war. Many a time a blockade-runner is displayed by the ducky Englishmen who command them, and I have known instances of a vessel being chased for the best part of a whole day, and the only answer given in reply was to display the British ensign more prominently. Of course, the Federal cruisers are bound to be strictly speaking, violating the neutrality which her Majesty's Government has promised to hold, for all this; but, nevertheless, to the proud of the spirit of enterprise shown by our countrymen, who set at defiance the guns of the belligerents, and to those Englishmen who run into an open port, Nassau is the point whence most of the blockaders start with the cargoes destined for the Southern Confederacy, and it is here that they return with the bales of Sea Island and Upland cotton which they have obtained in exchange for the rifles, blankets, and shoes so much needed by the Confederate soldier. The climate of the Bahamas, of which New Providence is one of the largest, is indeed tropical, and as the Special Artist and Correspondent was the change from the wintry weather which he had experienced on the banks of the Delaware. Oranges, shaddocks, bananas, cocoanuts, pineapples and many other varieties of fruit abound, and nobody to the spirit of hospitality which is one of the charming bugbear residences are embedded. The people of the place, led by their popular Governor and his lady, are the most hospitable I have ever met; and the officers of the 1st West India Regiment, stationed at Nassau, are the best set of men it has been my chance to fall in with on a foreign station.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WHEN Mr. Gladstone metaphorically addresses himself to the country he is usually in a theatrical position, as many of the people in London actually get into the little queer Chinese-looking room, in which the Commons of England sit. In the ordinary course of events, when the House laudents of those who cannot obtain entrance congregate, specthing of the certain exhilaration which is to be found in the faces of some of the more fortunate insiders may give way and create wearisome for a time, which includes the whole body the virtue of patience to an immense extent. Sometimes, when the sound of a louder cheer than usual comes from the House, and the faces of the ears of these outsiders, they start and sway in a body towards the inexorable door, in which they are kept by a strong force of police, and then subside into the monumental attitudes expressive of grief and despair which they have unwillingly assumed. But in the Strangers' chamber where the well-trained actor of the evening is about to do his sparring spare is allotted by the crucial measure which is peculiar to chambers of strangers overlap each other, and are sometimes packed on stool ones' Peers, including ex-Prime Ministers, climb over the benches which ought to separate them from the Commoners, and the cure (at other times) of the third estate, and no one raises the suggestive cry of "privilege." The result is a certain feeling of uncomfortable stirring, knowing that he will be immovable for three hours certain, perhaps for four, and that he will be lucky if he does presently achieves himself a slight, middle-sized gentleman, with no personal grace and no commanding air, but with a face that possesses in perfection a clear, unflagging, and equable voice, a luxury that never grows hoarse, and a power of graceful utterance which never fail, great rhetorical skill, and a faculty for marshalling facts and figures which rises to the height of poetic art. He does not seem fully conscious of the dimensions of interest in the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's Budget; and this year all the features which have hitherto made the Budget speech one of the prominently present as ever. Opinions vary, not as to the merits of the scheme of finance with which the speech deals, but as to the little which are intended to stimulate interest, and are, as it were, the playing of the fiddle before the dance. Some say that there is; there was a slight increase in the tendency to speculate in the matter, and perhaps that the Chancellor's task there-fore became precisely to deliver, might, without absolute declamation, have been pronounced in two. But consider the temptation which besets the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be as interesting as his nature to love to be listened to; and when such listeners and such listening as are to be achieved are spread over half the year, there is no his advantage with slight indiscretion. The test of criticism on the Budget-speech must be, not how it is received on the night on which even a moderate sense of enjoyment consider and put his finger on the exact point to be new; that is impossible. The only test of selection would at once settle the point whether it might have been shorter and more effective. Mr. Gladstone's speech, during which Mr. Gladstone dispenses on these occasions, his physical capabilities are put to the severest test, and he is apt to grow hoarse, not only is his perennial uttered in mellow tones, but he afterwards make little speeches with ease and apparent absence of fatigue; and some one has pointed out that he is in the habit after having spoken for so many hours, if he should mean just a little more tired than he has accustomed to be, to take the first fair occasion to say a "few words" to the House of Commons.

Mr. Newdegate, who is said to be considered by his enemies country no one, it is asserted, rides better up to hounds. Certainly he rides his business in Parliament with equal vigour and success. For the nights ago he had an unusually long gallop, and evinced considerable enjoyment in the course of his spurt. He is a man who believes that any controversial remarks are to be made on the case of the Roman Catholic clergy-priest which he has in hand, and which is coolly mixed up with the kidnapping of weak-minded Protestants by the fraternity of the Confessional. Religion and the semi-heinous (as he put it) appropriating of their forfeitures, we love to say this for that, if what Mr. Newdegate described at such length, and with such emphasis, is correct, and that which is popularly supposed to be donnè craft, the persons in question are not deliberately committing a fraud. The question it seems us is to mention that it is the fact that a dull, sententious speaker can be. Mr. Newdegate undoubtedly is dull, and owing to the influence of something like fanaticism, free to positive eloquence; and as the House for once let him have his own way, and he was in the unsparking, he fell into a rest of trap, and, getting precious out of the speed his legislative powers, he was completely overwhelmed. Mr. Howard, who surprised every one by the mingled pathos and acrasm of a speech which drew from him, under circumstances, a few certain grace and fitness. What was not expected, however, was the intervention of the Attorney-General, who, for the first time, since during the short time he has been in the house, establishes for himself such a character for gentleness of temperament, tact, and good sense, and, above all, has exhibited such an un-Irish sympathy of tongue, that one was surprised to find him rise with a warmth and a spirit, natural to the occasion, so far as he was concerned, to rebuke attack which, if not wanton, were sweeping, and almost exceeding the limits of Parliamentary license. It is only due to him to add that in the very whirlwind of his indignant remonstrance he preserved a certain soundness, and shewed that, if his better feelings were roused, he was not under the influence of mere temper. If Mr. Newdegate intended to get up something like a row, he was quite successful; and we venture to appeal to Sir Patrick O'Brien, who took a principal part in the fray, and to say if in the idea that if the time had been one in the morning, instead of half-past six in the evening, there would have been a tumultuous adjournment.

An incidental and brief debate on the affairs of Denmark was an opportunity for Mr. Osborne once more to publish his tender and amiable feelings towards the Prime Minister, who was so blind as not to see the advantage of keeping a hard-talking member of Parliament quiet in a remote seat on the Treasury bench. The noble lord, who is the Governor-General of the Ionian Isles, made a bit advertising station for amateur statesmen, who are to be found in every country from £1000 to £1500 a year. Timber observant Premiers turn their eyes when they wish to infuse warm blood into their Ministries. Lord Palmerston found the blood becomes tepid when it flows in a Government channel. It is from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland that Lord John—has scalded and jerked for five years—and probably will scald and jake during the latter years of reign of Palmerston; and Mr. Osborne, which is not critical or too precise about the quality of the blood which he sees circulate, is persuaded, it would be an unkindly act to a very dull and unluminous gentlemen to deprive him of the chance of a little more laughter, even though the provocative matter be neither very nice nor very new. This time last year Mr. Osborne was on the point of resigning his Ministry, and now it appears that Mr. Lowe is to be eliminated from office. The question of the Danish Duchies has not been accused Mr. Lowe of garbling the reports of the Inspectors of Schools to suit his own opinions and purposes, was the culminating point of a series of attacks which he has had to endure during the session for which he has hitherto been able to avoid. The junction of Mr. Walter in this attempt was a surprise to the House, for no one could see that anything in common between Mr. Lowe and certain journalists. In what he did say Mr. Walter was, for the evening, Mr. Lowe preserved intact all his wonderful powers of attack and retort—did almost everything that he could have done to make matters worse, without the least disturbance of the level of his voice, and which, moreover, rendered it impossible to accuse him of the least touch of a snake in which it is supposed to spit venom. Practically, the House of Commons has decided that Mr. Lowe must remain in the Government; and, in such cases, members of Governments are accustomed to pose to members of Governments. The question is—What will Mr. Lowe do?

When an election for Coventry took place in the autumn, hope were then entertained that Mr. Gregory would be elected. It that peculiar place in the House of Commons which has been filled for nearly three months by Mr. Trahorne, the gentleman in question. That is to say, Mr. Gregory, the representative of Colonel Sibthorp can hardly be said, for his style is different, although not less effective. Mr. Gregory, however, has long located the expectations which were entertained of him. Anyone who wishes to see him at his best must hear him hear and see for himself. There are some things which defy description.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 8th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

The Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Court of Chancery (Funds of Suitors) Bill was read a second time and committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Sir R. Peel consented to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Harbour of Kingstown.

Mr. Dillwyn called the attention of the House to the insufficiency of the number of Inspectors of Factories and Workshops.

Sir J. Pakington called attention to the commission to examine the Packs of Fugitive reports of the Inspectors of Schools.

The Wardenship of British Spitals Bill passed through Committee.

The Life Assurance Companies Bill passed through Committee.

The House went into Committee of Supply pro forma.

Mr. Hennessy called the attention of the House to the Government had received reports from her Majesty's Consular Station, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, in which it was stated that persons in British dominions, who had been confined in prison on their arrival there, filled with attempts to escape from the Federal Government, and that Lord Lyons and Lord Russell had made representations to the Federal Government on the subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. STEPHENS.—On the motion for the House resolving itself into Committee of Supply, moved that the Select Committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Hutchinson, and others, be appointed of Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Sydenham, burial-ground; and, further, into the existence, increase, and mode of dealing with the Fenian conspiracy, and the connection of the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Hennessy with the circumstances of the conversion of the late Mr. Hutchinson (brother-in-law of Mr. Hutchinson), and the subsequent proceedings in the Court of Chancery in the Order of Corinthians at Brompton under the late Father Faber, and his mode of dealing with the property of the late Mr. Hutchinson and others. He directed special attention to the fact that the will of Mr. Hutchinson had been drawn up, and was duly executed by the testator, in the presence of two other priests of the Oratory. That will necessitated a considerable sum of money to be conveyed to the Oratory. Mr. Hutchinson died a lunatic. Father Newman, on his memorial relative, visited the burial-ground and applied for an extract from the register of burials, which was refused. The Rev. Michael Hutchinson was ordained a priest of the Church of England in a way as was required by the law of this country. Mr. Stephens, in detail a number of facts relative to corporate property, and to the conversion of Mr. Hutchinson from the profession of another name between the Christian and surname of the deceased, and to the fact that the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Hutchinson was described as William Anthony Hutchinson. He (Mr. Newdegate) did not intend to make any remarks on the subject, but merely to answer to after the names of the deceased as to avoid identity. He therefore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition. It was necessary inasmuch as it was evident that convents, monasteries, and similar institutions were increasing rapidly in this country. They had 500 such convents now on the Continent, although a cause in the Act of 29 Geo. 3, c. 60, prohibited the establishment of such institutions in this country. Mr. Hennessy said he had no objection to the appointment of the Committee; but he was of opinion that that gentleman's petition did not afford sufficient grounds for the appointment of such a Committee. He (Mr. Hennessy) denounced the allegations in the petition as a tissue of slanders.—Mr. Neate was of opinion that the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, Lord Stratheden called attention to the correspondence in reference to the Dano-German question, and moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, if the Government of Her Majesty had been more successful in the principle laid down in the protocol of Paris in 1856, and been more decidedly supported by her Majesty's Government, the bloodshed and the other evils already occasioned by the war in Denmark might have been prevented, and there would have been less danger than there now is of a more general conflagration." He (Lord Stratheden) was of opinion that upon the Dutch question, in order to lead to a practical result, ought to be accompanied by such steps as might convince the Powers of Europe that her Majesty's Government adhered to the treaties in which the duchy of Schleswig had been guaranteed to Denmark by Germany. After a long and interesting discussion—most of the speakers discussing the way in which the war had been carried on—Lord Russell and Prussia—the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord Hotham moved Mr. Hunt to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the conveyance of the Queen's mail by railway companies and other purposes relating thereto; and to the Attorney-General, to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the Church-Building Act and the New Parishes Act.

The Cost Security Bill was read a second time upon the Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act (1853) Amendment Bill, the object of which is to facilitate the recovery of debts under £20 in the county courts.

The Warehousing of British Spirits Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hennessy moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland in a result of the approaching conference that England undertook now to maintain the integrity of the Danish dominions. He demanded that the Ministers should be prepared to submit such engagements to the consideration of Parliament before they were finally entered into.—Mr. Gregory and Mr. Fagan deprecated such agitation and such an exhibition of trouble with foreign Powers noted with the Crown, acting on the advice of its responsible Ministers, and the House, as the Grand Inquest of the Nation, and representative assembly, could not be called upon to interfere, Ministers would adhere to the spirit and practice of the Constitution.

Mr. Hennessy withdrew his motion, but only for twenty-four hours' second debate on the bill, Mr. AYRTON entered into a critical analysis of the measure, which he characterised as a monstrous proposal to subsidise Dissenters and their private enterprise. The bill was also opposed by Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Bentinck, and was supported by Mr. Cowper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who said that the bill was not a Government measure, but a Select Committee, upon the understanding which was sanctioned on the previous night, that its terms, and not its principle, should be inquired into.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

On the vote for the pay, allowances, and special staff and regimental pay allowances and charges some discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. O'Reilly complained that the pay of the Irish militia cavalry, corresponding to that of the soldier in France cost the country £47 18s. 10d. per man per annum, while that of the Irish militia cost only £17 10s. 10d.—Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary for War, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Whitbread, and Colonel Dickson also criticised the vote, objecting to the fact that the Government proposed to reduce the number of officers in the country's service, and to the manner in which they could not be replaced as soon as vacancies in other branches of the service. The Marquis of HARTINGTON, Secretary for War, in reply, said the Government agreed to withdraw a division.

A vote of £1,717,000 for commissariat establishment services and movements of troops; of £236,484 for clothing establishments, services, and supplies; of £311,146 for medical establishments and services; of £45,621 for miscellaneous services agreed to.

A vote of £40,349 for martial law, Lord HOTHAM, at some length, called attention to the state of martial law in Ireland, with the facts of which the public are already familiar. The noble lord moved a vote of £40,349 for martial law, which the Government proposed to discontinue in the Army. No opposition was offered to the vote, and the chairman reported progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Charitable Assurances Enrolment Bill went through Committee pro forma.

The CASE OF GEORGE HALL.—The Earl of CARNARVON moved an address for a copy of the correspondence which relative to George Hall, who in the last Warwick Assizes of murder, and subsequently reprieved by the Crown. He called attention to the case of George Hall, who had been found guilty and condemned of the capricious administration of the Home Office in matters of capital punishment.—The Earl of DERBY.—The Lord Chief Justice, who presided at some length into a defence of the Secretary of State, and said it was impossible to lay down any rule which would not be liable to serious objection from the moral point of view. He could not, however, think Lord Lyttelton wanted a charge that should direct their attention to the case of George Hall, and he was sure the Lord Chief Justice of England would be willing to do so.—A few remarks from the Duke of Marlborough and Earl Grey, the motion for papers was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the borough of Devizes, in the room of Mr. Addington, now Viscount Sidmouth.

DUTIES ON HOPS.—Mr. Hussey Vivian called attention to the grievances of Indian officers, and complained that the promises made to them on the introduction of the Indian Army Bill into the British Army had not been kept. He had not been carried out. He moved a resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient that the Indian officers should be compelled to retire from the service.—The Lord Privy and Colonel Sykes supported the motion.—Sir C. Wood said that the Government had no objection to the motion, but that the question of the future position of the Indian officers had by the successive Governments been made. He was preparing, however, to meet the objections, and in the meantime he could not have the House called to adopt a resolution. He was consented to this, and, after a brief discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Lord EUSTACE CECIL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Hutchinson, and others, relative to the conversion of the late Mr. Hutchinson to the Church of Rome.—Mr. Walter seconded the motion.—Mr. LOWE said his attention had been called to the petition, and he had made inquiries, and he was satisfied that there was no foundation for the charges that had been made against the Roman Catholic priests of such a thing. That was the basis of the charges which had been preferred against them. He (Mr. Lowe) had himself stated that he had their instructions should be carried out, and, he contended, it would be most injudicious to appoint a Committee. Mr. Lowe, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Cowper-Temple supported the motion, which, after a brief discussion followed, in which Mr. E. Forster, Mr. Hennessy, and Mr. Newdegate took part, was withdrawn. The motion was carried by 101 votes to 93. The announcement of this result was received with loud cheers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Charitable Assurances Enrolment Bill went through Committee.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relative to the qualification of voters in counties in England and Wales. He contended that there was a demand for the extension of the franchise in those counties, and that the measure was a moderate one. Although a similar motion had been made to introduce measures of Parliamentary reform on a large scale but failed, he thought that the present was a favourable time to attempt to give the franchise to a considerable body of men whose position and intelligence entitled them to it. The bill which, while it would not increase the number of electors, yet was more especially directed to the representation of householders and persons occupying property of the annual value of £50 and upwards. The persons to whom its provisions would extend were amongst the most respectable and intelligent of the middle class. The number of persons to whom it would be entitled to vote in the counties would exceed 150,000. In the counties constituencies had decreased, this would not be an unreasonable addition to that body. He proposed to accomplish his object by a simple measure. He proposed to make a compromise between a £50 and a £10 franchise, and the latter sum was the one which he proposed to be fixed upon. The bill was referred to Parliamentary reform by its leaders on both sides, and it was its duty not to postpone the question. He (Mr. Hennessy) thought that the proposed measure could be passed it was advisable to accept reform in fragments, and that it was the duty of the House, in the case of reform, that it should be acceded to.

Mr. GRIFFITH moved the previous question, contending that the manifest indifference of the country to Parliamentary reform was sufficient to command the House from any pledge on the subject which might have been given. He (Mr. Griffith) opposed the principle of the bill, which he considered to be unnecessary, if not dangerous.

Several members having addressed the House, chiefly in opposition to the bill, Lord PALMERSTON said he was not prepared to oppose the second reading, but it might be advisable that the bill should proceed to adopt any changes in the county franchise. His opinion was, however, that an advantageous change might be effected by the adoption of the principle of the bill by a select Committee, to vote for vesting the suffrage to £10. It seemed to him that the bill would not be satisfactory to the country, and that it would not settle the question of Parliamentary reform. He was not prepared to adopt any change of the county. Any alteration of the existing system which infused too much of the town into the county would be extremely objectionable. The principle of representation which it was so essential to preserve. Upon the whole, he thought it would be better to proceed with the existing system of suffrages. It could not be denied that since the improvements introduced in our commercial system, the working classes had risen in the estimation of the representation.

The House then divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 227; for the "previous question," 214: majority against the bill, 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Improvement of Land Act (1864) Bill was read a second time.

The Earl of DERBY moved for a return from Malmesbury contributions complaining that an invention of his for constructing arms-plated vessels had not received a fair trial at the hands of the Admiralty, although they had agreed to test the value of the invention if he undertook to defray the expense.—The Duke of Somerset said that Mr. Chalmers undertook to construct a target which was to be lighter, more simple in its construction, and more economical than the Warrior target; but in each of these respects, what having received a fair trial, it signally failed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE MALT DUTY.

Colonel BARTTELOT moved that the consideration of the duties upon malt be postponed until the House should have had the opportunity of considering

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

No change of importance has taken place in the value of National Securities this week, but the transactions have been on a very limited scale. Consols have been dull, and prices have very restricted range, both for Money and Time. The Unfunded Debt has ruled about stationary, the leading quotations being 7⅞ to 8, discount.

The Foreign Stock Market has been influenced by the rumoured Dannevirk Murder. The demand for it, however, is active, at rates fairly open to last week.

Throughout the Continental money is in fair request, with an increased supply on offer from the Bank of France and Bank of Belgium.

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.	Amsterdam	per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½	Hamburg	4	3½
Vienna	6	5	Brussels	3	2½
Berlin	4	3½	Frankfort	4	3½
Trieste	6	5	Madrid and Cadiz	5	4½

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £250,000; but, as the demand for the Continent has been moderate, the Bullion in the Bank has not fallen off to any large extent. The absence for India has been small.

The Bank of England Quarterly Return and the Joint Stock Pocket Company will be 47 for 49 pm.

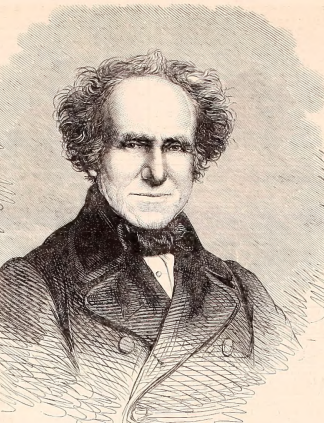
A meeting of the holders of Mexican Bonds has been held. The terms proposed to them by the agents for the Mexican Loan are as follows:—That each Bond of £100 shall be paid off at 25 per cent discount (which would be £25 less), and that the Bonds of £20 and £10 each shall be paid off at 20 per cent discount (which would be £4 and £2 less). The Bondholders have agreed to these somewhat favourable terms.

The Railway Share Market has been dull, and the transactions in them were trifling. Caledonian Ordinary Stock realised 93¾ to 94; Chester and Holyhead, 12 to 13; Great Eastern, 52½; Great Northern, 102½; Great Western, 66½ to 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103 to 104; London and North-Western, 98½ to 98¾; London and South-Western, 87½ to 88; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107½ to 108; London, Chatham, and Dover, 23½ to 24; Midland, 103 to 103½; Scotch Preferred, 83 to 84; South-Eastern, 72½ to 73; Ditto, for Time, 80; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 87½; Ditto, for Time, 87½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 1903, 92½; Ditto, for Time, 92½; Bank Stock, 218; Ditto, for Time, 218½; India Stock, 218; Ditto, for Time, 218½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. pm; Ditto, Small, 2s. to 5s. pm; India Bonds, 2s. to 5s. pm; Ditto, for Time, 2s. to 5s. pm; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; Annuities to Expire, 1885, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1886, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1887, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1888, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1889, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1890, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1891, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1892, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1893, 1 15-16; Ditto, 1894, 1 15-16; Ditto,

THE RAMSGATE LIFE-BOAT: MORNING AFTER A HEAVY GALE—WEATHER MODERATING.—FROM THE PICTURE BY E. W. COOKE, R.A.

"THE RAMSGATE LIFE-BOAT—MORNING AFTER A HEAVY GALE: WEATHER MODERATING."

THE fine picture by Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., an Engraving of which we publish this week, was in the exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1857, but reappeared in the last Winter Exhibition in Pall-mall. It is now, we believe, the property of Mr. Henry Wallis. It was painted by Mr. Cooke with the express view of advancing the objects of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. He has more recently shown the interest which he takes in those objects by a donation of £200 to pay for a new life-boat. It is called the Van Kook; and another donation of £25, from Mr. James Heppord, of Clapham-common, heads the subscription to erect a boathouse for it. We must not, however, dwell upon Mr. Cooke's pecuniary contribution for this benevolent purpose, but pass on to describe the work of art which is illustrated by our Engraving. In the catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition for 1857, the subject is noticed as follows:—"The crews of a pilot-boat and life-boat of Ramsgate, after hearing at daybreak signal-guns from the Goodwin floating light-vessel, have communicated with it, and now bear up for a water-logged Indiaman, the crew and passengers of which have perished during the night, when their boats were knocked to pieces. The Captain, who would not desert his ship, is rescued by the life-boat just before the vessel founders on the North Sandhead of the Goodwin." The life-boat represented in Mr. Cooke's picture is the Ramsgate "self-righting" boat, one built on the plan of those of the Life-boat Institution. This is the same boat which, on the night of the 3rd and morning of the 4th of December last, in conjunction with the steamer Aid, performed a most important service by saving a hundred and twenty persons, being the whole of the crews and passengers of the emigrant-ship Pauline, of London, and the ship Demerara, of Greenock, wrecked on the Girdler Sands, off Margate. What must the crew of the life-boat have done and suffered in a night like that! To be sixteen hours hard at work in the raging waves, fighting a December hurricane, while tons of water are now and then dashed over the boat, and the soaked ribbon of the mast is frozen stiff by the icy wind,—that is a performance which we cannot sufficiently praise. Mr. Cooke's way of bearing testimony to the merits of the life-boat men and of the Life-boat Institution is more effective than any words of ours.



THE LATE MR. T. P. COOKE.

THE LATE MR. T. P. COOKE.

WE have engraved a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkin, of Parliament-street, which will be recognised by many playgoers as a likeness of Mr. T. P. Cooke, whose death we recorded last week. The veteran actor, who was almost seventy-eight years of age, made his first appearance at the Royalty Theatre, in 1804; and in his last years he continued to perform occasionally till within a year or two of his death. He was born in the parish of Marylebone on Shakspeare's birthday, April 23, 1786. As a little boy he was sent to the Marine Society's School; but he must have entered the Navy at a very early age. He served under Lord St. Vincent and Lord Nelson. He was at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1801, and received a medal for his good conduct on that occasion. He left the Navy two or three years afterwards and came upon the stage. He was the popular representative of the dramatic character of a British seaman in all those Jack Tar pieces which were so familiar to Londoners of the last generation. He was great, also, in the part of William, in Douglas Jerrold's play of "Black-Eyed Susan." Not only did he act the sailor as none but a real sailor could; he was really a good actor, with considerable powers of humorous and pathetic expression. He thus earned and kept a permanent standing in his profession. He took an active part in every plan for the benefit of its members. In private life he was much esteemed. The death of his wife, but a few months ago, is thought to have hastened his own by the grief it caused him, already enfeebled by age. Many of our surviving elders, the contemporaries of T. P. Cooke, may recollect some evening, half a century ago, when they saw him on their first visit to the play.

THE DOG SHOW AT DUBLIN.

WE have engraved, from photographs by Messrs. Nelson and Marshall, of Sackville-street, Dublin, the portraits of four of the prize dogs at the "Grand National Irish Dog Show," which took place at Dublin from the 30th to the 31st of March. As it was the first exhibition of this kind which had been held in Ireland, it excited much curiosity, and was visited by great numbers of people, amongst whom were the Lord Lieutenant and many other noblemen and dignitaries of Ireland. There were about 450 dogs entered for the show, including mastiffs, Newfoundlands, bulldogs, setters, hounds, spaniels, greyhounds, and some foreign varieties. The exhibition was not, indeed, limited to animals the property of persons residing in Ireland, for it will be observed that the bulldog shown in our Engraving is the famous King Dick, belonging to Mr. Jacob Langdon, of Handsworth, near Birmingham, which figured in the last dog show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The owner of the setter Jack, however, is Mr. W. G. Batson, of Dublin; and the sired greyhound, Blue Rat, the property of a Dublin gentleman, Mr. W. Barden. The pretty little animal with a ribbon about its neck is a Chinese dog, bred by Dr. McSheehy, of the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, who brought its mother from Pekin, where he served with his regiment, the 1st Dragoon Guards, in the late Chinese War. "Chin-Chin," a female, and about fifteen months old, belongs to Mr. J. T. McSheehy, J.P., of Shannon Lawn, Limerick, and is valued at £200. Each of the four dogs which appear in our Engraving was judged worthy of the first prize in its class.



PRIZE DOGS AT THE DUBLIN DOG SHOW.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 5th of February, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Matthew Woodifield, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 35, Otely, West Indies, the wife of P. B. Griffith, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at the church of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. A. Gordon, M.A., incumbent of Dasden, Middlesex, Hugh William, C.B., of Try-ph Cottage, Hastings, to Matilda Beconsall, the fourth daughter of William Wyatt, Esq., of Linton, Herefordshire.

On the 31st ult., at St. George's Chapel, Lisbon, Walter C. Cumming, Esq., to Charlotte Elizabeth Wynn, daughter of William Wynn, Esq., of Linton, Herefordshire.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church of Ecclesfield, by the Rev. Edward Smith, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield, Samuel Dawes, the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Henry Powell, B.A., Mark Dawes, Esq., M.D., of Leeds, surgeon, Belgravia, eldest son of the late Captain Tanner, R.N., of Bentley, in Dudley, and Mary Ann Alexander of Thomas Arthur Pontney, Esq., of 47, Gloster-place, Hyde Park-gardens.

On March 15, at Woodford Church, Jamaica, by the Rev. Colin MacKenzie, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. F. Jarmer, B.A., Coore Missionary, Esq., inspector of Constabulary, Jamaica, to Isabella Anne, second daughter of Colonel Bush, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Bush, C. Dwyer, Esq., to Isabella Anne Reed, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Reed, late minister of H. M. Privy and Legislative Council of that island, and of the late Isabella Hight Mon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, 83, Old Kent-road-William Bettell, Esq., late of the Legacy Office, Somerset House, in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 12th ult., at Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Hamilton Gordon, aged 30, to his 6th year.

On the 31st ult., after a long and painful illness, Samuel St. Barbe, Esq., of Belmont, Lymington, Hants, aged 57.

On the 31st ult., after a very short illness, borne with cheerful and patient resignation, Anne Maria, widow of the late Admiral Apsley, having survived her husband only four months.

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4031	1824	100 0 0	3000	3171 4 6
4031	1824	200 13 4	6000	6342 9 0
5707	1830	50 0 0	1000	1057 1 6
5707	1830	100 0 0	2000	2114 3 0
5707	1830	125 13 4	2500	2642 18 9
5846	1831	100 0 0	2000	2114 3 0
7	1806	19 18 4	1000	1057 1 6

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Advertisements.



GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND: PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHAMPTON TOWN COUNCIL TO GARIBALDI, IN THE TOWNHALL.



BROOK HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. SEELY, M.P., VISITED BY GARIBALDI.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO LONDON

THE welcome given to Garibaldi on Monday by the people of London was most enthusiastic. His reception was all that his warmest friends could have desired for him. The sun shone brightly and the population turned out in high good humour to welcome the distinguished Italian. The procession of working men extended to a considerable length, and the banners and devices which they bore gave to the spectacle a picturesque appearance, while the whole way from Nine Elms railway station at Vauxhall, the starting point of the procession, to Stafford House, where the visit is closed, was crowded with enthusiastic spectators, every window being filled with elegantly-dressed women. There were no political banners and few mottoes, the bulk of the working men being contented to bring to friendly societies, Odd Fellows, Foresters, and Tectotallers. Large bodies of foreigners were in the procession, but they carried no banners or mottoes.

THE JOURNEY FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT TO LONDON.

Garibaldi, having concluded his visit to Brook House, the hospitable mansion of Mr. W. Seely, left Cowes on Monday morning on his way to London. The General, with Mr. and Mrs. Seely, Mr. Hunter, M.P., Mr. Ould, M.P., Mr. Dunlop, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. Jeffreys, Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi, and Mr. Left Brook House shortly before nine o'clock, and arrived at West Cowes in time for the boat.

The inhabitants in the villages between Brook House and Cowes were in time to greet the General as he passed. A considerable number of persons had gathered on and about the pontoon and its approaches, while not a few boldly threatened to be taken off in a flooded round the vessel, Garibaldi shaking hands with many of them and taking the nosegay as a quarter gun was fired. As the steamer passed through Cowes Roads a four-masted Dutch merchantman, which lay for some days has been lying at anchor, saluted the gallant General three hearty cheers. No further incident occurred until the arrival of the Medina near the railway station at Ryde. What a strange contrast to the appearance of the ship a week before, when men and boys lay out on the rigging, though without manning yards or cheering! Now the General with one of his companions stepped the greeting; and then the Medina, which had the Italian flag at the fore, steamed on to the pier, the band playing as she neared the union jack. Here the Mayor, with a few members of the Corporation, was standing with a body of police and a large number of other carriages. The General entering the first was, amid loud cheers, driven off at a rapid pace through the back of the battery from which thundered a salute of fifteen guns. Arriving at the railway station, which was profusely decorated with flags and evergreens, the General left the landau and passed into the refreshment-room, where he waited a few minutes and then was conducted to the platform of the station by the Mayor and Corporation, and his assistant had done their best with bunting and evergreens to get up a festive appearance. The train consisted of seven carriages, drawn by an engine which had the Italian flag upon it, and on which Mr. Ralph Dutton, Mr. Peel, took charge of the train. The leading carriage was festooned with flowers and evergreens, and into this the General was conducted amid loud cheers from the crowd assembled. At soon the train started amid cheers repeated again and again. At Winchester the train was again halted, and the Mayor, who had been played Garibaldi's Hymn, and the Mayor and Corporation, with the townspeople, with the banner of the arms of the city, waited and presented an address. Not only was there a large assemblage, but every demonstrative sentiment and cheering could make it, but all along the country there was a sprinkling which was the reception of the Garibaldi sentiment. Far away at cottage doors women waved their handkerchiefs, and the most lonely places were occupied by persons turned out. As the train neared London these signs thickened and swelled, and at a quarter past two the train drew up amidst a very great ovation at Vauxhall. Then the scene became one hitherto unprecedented—a scene that defies the pen of the writer to paint as it can be adequately described. For some minutes before the platform was reached the streets were blocked with people, who were to be seen above and below, and on every side; and the eye took in a wide sweep and bewildering vision of men and women, chiefly railway workmen and their wives on lines of trucks, with a sprinkling of well-dressed visitors, on roofs of dirty height, on walls and parapets, on mountains of luggage-waggons, on the bridges and on the roofs of the railway-station, intense with one emotion, expressed by feature, hand, and voice on the arrival of the long-expected, much-honoured, and beloved guest.

THE RECEPTION AT NINE ELMS.

Very early in the morning the ground was in gather in the streets, and "Seats to Let" and banners of all kinds cropped up plentifully enough along the route the General was to take. Those who intended joining in the procession, with their banners and devices, pressed forward towards the Wandsworth-road, past the Nine Elms station, where they were marshalled in order.

The goods-shed at Nine Elms was cleared of everything except a row of railway-travelling carriages, and by ten o'clock the band of the United Italians in London were marshalled by half-past twelve. Their banners, multitudinous, were in front of the band of them, on a part of the carpeted platform which ran the whole length of the building, were the place of honour and the addresses. The body of the shed and the platform on the other side were filled with the working people, and a few fashionably-dressed lady visitors. All around were flags, and opposite where Garibaldi was to stand were mottoes—"Welcome Liberator!" "The Pure Patriot," "His Hero of Italy," and "The Man of the People." The whole scene was a picturesque one, and, in his military cloak and red berretto, the more enthusiastic and demonstrative of the Italians, among the scenes of stripes of green, white, and red silk; the working men's committee were in a rondo-round in front of the table of honour, a portrait of Garibaldi, woven in silk, upon it; the City committee were clustered together in their official costumes and official medals. By two o'clock the place was filled in all its parts, and men crowded along the road that ran down the side of the front of the building, and others peered in from the glazed roof of the station.

At half-past two there were "Cheers for Garibaldi!" "The train approaches!" and the Italian band led off with Garibaldi's Hymn. The shouts of welcoming and the shrill treble of the ladies' voices could be distinguished heartily through the noise of the band, when the Liberator he has always appeared in public in this country—that which he wore at Naples—the red shirt and the cloak of Legion—plain gray capote and Garibaldi hat and red tunic. His reception was of the most hearty and enthusiastic description as he bowed, hardly vigour of his aspect, as compared with the tried and travel-worn man he was when last he left Caprera, added to his haunese, however, seemed as permanent as when he limped from the Lisbon, and when he stood on the deck of the steamer while walking would be a slow and most laborious effort. As he advanced by the platform to where he was to stand, he was greeted, and sometimes offered their hands to him over the barriers, and then his presence was announced, and the cheering was changed, as, with his usual courtesy, he turned to press the hand of a lady, or shook hands with a fair partisan, a score or two of English to thank for the honour they did him. A little child was lifted over the barrier, and he kissed it, and he carefully looked at the flowers, as with the most perfectly natural and unaffected manner he took the child in his arms, kissed it, patted its cheek, and tried as well as he was able to speak to it in English. The scene was one that was at once unexpected, and, above all, so perfectly simple and natural, that it did more than elicit applause—it seemed to establish familiar and domestic relation between Garibaldi and all the ladies present. For the rest of the way down the platform he seemed almost bewildered by the intense enthusiasm of his welcome; but once on the dais, so to speak, he turned with the simple dignity that is natural to him, and with his calm, melancholy look, remained to receive the Addresses.

The address from the City committee was read by Mr. Councillor Richardson, and is as follows:

SIR,—The inhabitants of the British metropolis rejoice to welcome you among them, rejoice in the opportunity this afforded them of testifying their enthusiastic admiration for the first of living patriots—the undaunted and illustrious champion of not only the freedom and independence of his own beloved and chosen land, but of civil and religious freedom throughout the world.

Free England welcomes with affectionate and heartfelt respect the great apostle of liberty; the heroic and chivalrous soldier, whose sword is never drawn but in a just cause; the conqueror of a kingdom, that he might deliver his people from oppression; poor himself whilst making others rich; the self-devoted, self-denying citizen, loving the rights and welfare of his own country and of the whole human family. Loving as he is loved, he is also pure-hearted, and upright man, whose private worth is only surpassed by his public virtues, and more than these latter combined and exalted.

We thank you, General, for thus honouring us by becoming for a time our guest. We thank you for your noble example, which has taught the world how to make a single patriot army, and how, with a mere handful of marvellous material, to preserve, amidst the greatest perils and dangers, a life so pure, so unselfish, so devoted to the cause of freedom, so full of moral courage and of strength, and enable you yet to accomplish all that your heart desires for the future, making that future, as it must be, glorious for your country and for you, in good and good works, and more beneficial to Italy and all other oppressed nationalities.

Such are your services to us, and to humanity, in the pursuit of applause, and most of all that which expressed the hope of future success, even to the fulfilment of all the hero's heart-desire. With difficulty silence was restored to the hall, when, with the utmost difficulty, he was speaking in an unfamiliar tongue, but with the clear, ringing voice of one who is stronger even than his years, he replied to the address as follows:

I am very happy to be enabled to-day to give my thanks to this noble nation for its great sympathy for me and for those of my country and for the cause of mankind. Long ago I wished for this day, and I am happy to-day to express to you all my gratitude.

The General proceeded a little, amidst renewed cheers; and then Mr. Hartwell, one of the secretaries of the working men's committee, stepped forward and read the following address, which was also in the course of its reading loudly cheered:

Illustrious Chief,—In the name of Britain's sons and daughters of toil, we hail your presence in our metropolis. We hail you as the representative of a rejuvenated and united Italy; and for the love we bear to that beautiful land and her glorious people, we hail you as the champion of Italy's rights and liberties and the vanquisher of her foes, who has rescued from the foreign oppressor—we bid you welcome. Your name is to us a household word, and your deeds of liberty, unselfishness, and heroism are familiar to us as "Home, sweet home," the cause of human progress; for your noble deeds we thank, love, and welcome you; and in the hearts of the people of this land of ours you have found, and will ever find, a home for the oppressed peoples, we give you a place, the first place, to our brotherhood, and with you we welcome the noble band of true men who have been associated with you in your glorious enterprises who are also deserving of our admiration and sympathy—Basile, Bovi, Bassini, Joseph Mazzini, who has done so much for Italy, freedom, and humanity. We thereby welcome the noble Hungarian, Kossuth, and the brave Polish exiles. We hear besides our fraternal delight at seeing you in our midst; and, expressing a fervent desire that you may long be spared to see the fruits of your labours in the world's freedom, once more, in the unbounded fulness of our love for you and liberty, welcome.

Before the General could reply an Italian lady, Mdme. Filopanti, walked straight up to the table, and presented a bouquet to him in a neat speech, part only of which was heard from a misapprehension that it was an interpreter's duty. The General replied: "Madame, I feel it a agreeable one, for the lady turned out to be related to one of Garibaldi's companions in the Sicilian campaign.

Welcome, welcome, Garibaldi! This good and generous people long to honour you for your bravery and your chivalry, for your generous and all-worthy sentiments. Welcome to the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen, who, in the name of their country, desire to be the most powerful nation in the world. By this expression of their feelings, they desire to express their love for you and for your Italianism, that is to say, your love for liberty, your humanity, and your liberty. I am overpowered with joy to witness this glorious day, and with the strong cause. And to you, Garibaldi, I express my gratitude for the welcome which you have so heartily greeted with enthusiasm, and I dare raise my voice in this assembly of distinguished men, to say that I am happy to see the cause of Italy for the honour they are bestowing upon you. Garibaldi, may your holy patriotism still animate generations, and may it be the watchword of the entire liberty against despotism. May your noble example exhilarate all hearts and contribute to the cause of liberty and civilisation. Long live Italy! Long live the cause of liberty, which will one day unite humanity in one happy family.

During the delivery of the address, which was of considerable length, but as it contained with enthusiasm, Garibaldi courteously bowed to the City, still standing, and at the conclusion of the expressive motions of the hand when reference was made to his merits.

When Garibaldi proceeded to acknowledge the working men's address he seemed bursting with emotion, and, with a voice expressive of his feelings with an effort, he stepped forward and said:—

I wish to say a few words in response to an address so grateful, and shall never in my life forget the welcome of a class to which I consider that I have the honour to belong. I like to call my brothers the workmen of every part of the world.

This address, touching from its simplicity and from the visible emotion of Garibaldi, was received with loud cheers, and the people, and of the people, and another vigorous cheer rang out, in the midst of which a general move was made to the table of the City address.

THE PROCESSION TO STAFFORD HOUSE.

There was the same scene at the departure of Garibaldi from the hall as at his arrival. Men were waving their hats, women in many ladies now were anxious to shake hands, not only with him, but after him with his companions, and the cheering was renewed as he passed from the Isle of Wight. At last the door leading from the shed was opened, and Garibaldi, with the Mayor, the Corporation, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Seely entered an open carriage and four, which had been sent by the Queen from Osborne. In time it drove on through the gate of Nine Elms station, where the crowd was dense as possible, and swayed about, carrying people hither and thither with no object whatever. Here the Mayor of Battersea, who had not received his hand when it could, and in time made way for the procession which was to follow Garibaldi.

Round the General's carriage was a small body-guard of those who had served under him in Italy, and who had come from all parts of England from far to do this honour to him. They were supported by the Notting-Hill Volunteer Fire Brigade, who had the honour of the General's immediate escort.

As to the procession itself, it can only be said that it was made up of almost all the friendly societies in London. There were the Foresters in their picturesque dress; the Odd Fellows, who, perhaps, were the best organised body of all; the Tectotallers, with their banners, among which many young men who, we suppose, hope to be Old Friends one day. There were the Irish, the Scotch Highlanders, the Sons of the Phœnix, the Shoemakers' Society, Bands of Hope, and a host of others. The Italians, the Poles, the Hungarians, the Polish, Hungarian, German, and French contingents; and it was said the whole number of the processionists was three thousand. But the committee followed last in the procession to precede Garibaldi, but near the end of the route the General's carriage was driven on, and left off by the crowd and followed on behind. Another thing occurred to delay it. The Lord Mayor unfortunately immediately preceding the General's was drawn by some grey horses, one of which fell dead. It was taken out and moved, and then became unmanageable. The horses plunged and reared, and the Lord Mayor's carriage was blocked, during the crowd in here only to be pushed out there. But in time the carriage-procession came on, and Garibaldi's was again surrounded into other carriages coming on behind.

The procession passed from Vauxhall through Upper Kennington-lane, the Westminster-road, over Westminster Bridge, through Parliament-street, and by the Horse Guards into Piccadilly, and so to the General was to go to Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland.

All along the line of march the streets were thronged, and the crowd became more dense as the procession drew near the West-end, and housetops were covered with spectators. The windows, too, were filled with people, and cheering and waving red was ready to be waved when the General should come. And when he did come the cheers rolled up from thousands upon thousands, and when the carriage turned from a smaller street to places where two or three roads met, the murmur that was heard gathering strength as the news of his coming was spread burst with tremendous volume as the carriage came in view. The broken places in the procession were filled by the mob, so that it ceased to be formed. The carriage containing the General left Westminster Bridge was perhaps the best of the whole. Not a single vehicle was in front of it; the strife began to be fierce as it got beyond the General saw the Houses of Parliament just as the sun was setting. The character of the spectators changed when the General had crossed the river: a better class of people came to welcome him. All the Government offices, the chambers of professional men, the trees standing in the neighbourhood, the stone roofs of public buildings became posts of observation. In one balcony was seen the First Commissioner of Public Works and the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; on a roof a little further on was the Irish Chief Secretary, and numberless others emanated and peeped out of vast pointed here and there, watching and welcoming Garibaldi. The crowd was dense in Parliament-street. Trafalgar-square was filled, and people were climbing up to and grasping the projections on the base of Nelson's column. One man actually had astride of Charles I.'s charger, and to steady himself clasped the monarch round the throat. At the corner of Regent-street the crowded also, and the cheers were many and loud there too. So eager were the people to get upon the carriage as the General's hand that to Pall-mall the rumble behind the carriage, in which were two of the Duke of Sutherland's servants, gave way to the pressure and suddenly came to the ground. It was about this spot that the Lord Mayor's carriage reached Stafford House—a journey of three miles from Nine Elms.

THE RECEPTION AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

The General entered Stafford House leaning on the arm of the Duke of Sutherland. Red cloth had been laid down from the door to the entrance-hall, and the staircase, at which point the Duchess of Sutherland advanced and cordially welcomed the illustrious guest. The Duchess Dowager of Sutherland also came forward to welcome him, and, after an interchange of compliments, the Duke conducted the General to the drawing-room. He appeared greatly fatigued by the excitement of the day. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Shaftesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Leopold Agar Ellis, Lady Blantyre, and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart, the youthful Baron de Tuyll, Lord Jarve, Lords Abert and Ronald Leveson Gower, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Colonel and the Hon. Henry Grosvenor, and others were on the grand staircase to witness the arrival of the General, but the Duke of Sutherland's immediate devotees were confined to the noble host and hostess and the Dowager Duchess. The dinner circle was composed of the Duke and Duchess, the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and a small family party, being the principal persons present to meet the General.

On Tuesday the General went with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland to Chiswick, and returned to Isleworth to luncheon. Duchess of Sutherland at Chiswick. On his way he called at Chatsbridge House, and remained a quarter of an hour with Lord Palmerston. As he passed along the streets the people warmly welcomed him. At Chiswick he received addresses from the university of St. Pancras and from the Polish refugees, to which he returned appropriate answers.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday evening at Stafford House. A brilliant evening assembly followed, at which the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, and about forty personages of the highest rank and distinction in every walk of party, were invited to meet the gallant General.

On Thursday Garibaldi visited the Royal Italian Opera. The Floral Hall, which makes a grand appearance on Covent-garden, was thrown open. The performances in the opera of "Norma," and, most appropriately to the occasion, the two great acts of "Masaniello."

Garibaldi will visit the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) and on Monday next. At the request of the Italian residents in Garibaldi, accompanied by two swords for him and his son Menotti, to-day, the General will receive the gift of two swords of honour, which on the occasion at the north-west corner of the great transept, immediately facing the Handel Orchestra. Prior to the presentation an Italian concert will be offered to the General by the principal artistes of the Italian opera, and the Crystal Palace Company's band will be present at the Crystal Palace on Monday, and also the addresses of the corporate and other bodies of the metropolis to the General will be unable to visit. The profits on both days will be devoted to the testimonial fund.

It is understood that the ceremony of presenting the freedom of the City to Garibaldi will take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst., provided the state of the City authorities will allow. He will make the necessary arrangements for that day.

The members of the Working Men's Club intend to pay a tribute of respect to Garibaldi by inviting him to a banquet at their clubhouse in Pall-mall, Hanover-square, on the Italian patriot's arrival in London. The precise day is left for the General to appoint.

General Garibaldi has received an invitation to visit him personally by the Mayor of Birmingham to visit that town. The time has not been fixed.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GARIBALDI'S VISIT TO SOUTHAMPTON AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

OUR Engravings of Garibaldi require but little commentary or explanation, since we reported last week the proceedings which had taken place at Southampton and in the Isle of Wight upon the occasion of General Garibaldi's visit to that neighbourhood. The Engraving on our front page represents the arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer's mail-steamer Ripon at Southampton Docks on the Sunday afternoon. In a second illustration we show the Royal Victoria Hotel, in Southampton, at which the General took on the Monday, with a carriage-and-four, containing Garibaldi, his two sons, Mr. Seely, and Mr. Hunter, of Southampton, left the hotel, proceeding to the Townhall, amidst the acclamations of a crowd of people in the streets. The next Engraving is a view of the Townhall, an apartment over the Bargate, where the members of the Corporation assembled and presented Garibaldi and received from him address of welcome. The Town Clerk is here reading the address, for which the illustrious visitor listens, standing at the Mayor's right hand.

Two of our Illustrations are taken from scenes in the Isle of Wight. The first is a view of Brook House, near Freshwater, on the western end of the island—a pleasant mansion in a sheltered site, with much wild and picturesque coast scenery around it. The lord of the manor is Mr. Seely, M.P. for Lincoln, who has made himself the host of General Garibaldi for a fortnight. Upon the whole week, from Monday, the 4th inst. until Monday last. In the time of Henry VIII. the holy of the manor, Carisbrooke Castle, entertained that King in her house, where Mr. Seely's house now stands. The other Engraving represents the scene in front of the Townhall at Newport, when Garibaldi dined there with the Mayor and a large party on Thursday week. Great preparations had been made by that little town to celebrate his visit with the usual flowers and a triumphal arch on the road by which he entered. The sketch taken by our Artist at the moment when he showed himself on the balcony will perhaps give some notion of the unwonted state of enthusiasm which prevailed in the inhabitants of Newport when thrown.

In the last place, we publish an Engraving which, though it is not an illustration of Garibaldi's present reception in England, will be acceptable to all readers whose interest is just now directed to the personal history of this distinguished man. The Engraving to which we now refer is a portrait of Garibaldi as a boy of the house of Signor Giuseppe Garibaldi was born, in the year 1807—a large building which had always been in the family—an old-fashioned lodging-house for strangers visiting that port. The parents of Garibaldi are understood to have been Genoese.

The Star of India was presented to the Serpore Chief at Ajmere, on the 16th ult., by General G. in. P. Lawrence, C.B.

The Prussian Field Telegraph is an institution as useful and important to an army in the field as it is of novel and unique appearance. Such carriage contains, neatly coiled up, insulated wire of ten German miles in length (nearly forty-five English miles), and is drawn by a single horse, so that the wire can be unrolled and laid down at a swinging trot, if required to be done quickly; the reel-carriage and operators and soldiers in there are ten to each waggon—are all mounted, uniformed, and armed, wearing the same kind of helmet as the cuirassiers, but with a crest of only distinguishing mark being two white cords on the colour.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Works of William Shakespeare. Edited by Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. (I vol. Bickers and Son.) Cowden Clarke is a name which we cannot but regard with respect and gratitude. It is a name by which we cannot but regard with respect and gratitude. It is sparkling fancy, and dashing ingenuity by many another, but it has in undoubted claim to the honour which is due to revered zeal, conscientious management, delicate appreciation, and laborious industry. It is well, therefore, that a name so honourably known in connection with the works of our greatest poet should appear once more before the public at this juncture, when sense or folly, here worship or self-worship, veneration for the poet or regard for the little living, just as any one's opinion may be, have given rise to a grand demonstration, which could scarcely be more honourable to the honour of him who, in the printed evidence of his own words, is a mountain not made of double thorn bronze," and also entrenched beneath a self-wrought canopy more lofty than the Pyramids. The present edition of Shakespeare has several special recommendations.—Portrait by Droshout; a tolerably extensive glossary; a full and accurate table of Shakespeare's life; a copy of Shakespeare's will; a copy of the "dedication prefixed to the folio of 1623;" a "verbal and sentential Memory;" and an index-finder. Every one of these is a good thing, and can comfortably without any exposure in the way of letters or type referring me to the many-sided opinions of many-sided editors or commentators. It is intended, in fact, for readers only, not for critics or collectors; and with that view "a new revision of the text" has—we are informed, and have no reason to doubt—been made. Of what the text, the bond, the binding, and the bevelled edges, combine to form a desirable volume.

The Life of Laurence Sterne. By Percy Fitzgerald. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) Two opposite opinions are current, and always will say—one for example, the other for setting up. Some one is continually showing that people old and young were not generally read by those to whom they have been attributed; and somebody else is the continual answering, or attempting to show, that the books dated attributed to departed worthies were never done—at any rate by those worthies' names. Which, however, is not the case with Sterne's champion; and now "the mountebank who invented the sentimental" has found a donkey of Nonsense to bray his praises, and the time-honoured bubble upon acid cash has met with—if not a vindicator—an apologist. Mr. Fitzgerald has written with infinite pains, good feeling, and unrivalled temper, diligently searched for, affectionately put together, and unrefined tempter, diligently which he considers justly him in putting forward "an opposite view of Sterne's life and character" to that which has been generally received. The two volumes are not beautifully sketch penned with all his caustic power by the late Mr. Thackeray. We do not say to what extent "the world but good of the dead;" we are only too willing to learn that the reverend, the husband, the sentimentalist, and the author stand the sobriest of the English Rabelais was not a bad son, a bad husband, a bad father, a bad friend, and a bad author. Therefore, listen not only patiently but anxiously to Mr. Fitzgerald's defence.

We are bound to say, as to the defence in extenuation, if he does not entirely clear the character of his client, he does, we think, perhaps, relieve him of a large amount of moral crime to one of moral weakness. Still Mr. Fitzgerald has had a hard task to perform, and he has performed it



GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND: ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI AT THE TOWNHALL, BARGATE, SOUTHAMPTON.—SEE PAGE 374.



GARIBALDI IN THE BALCONY OF THE TOWNHALL OF NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.



GARIBALDI'S BIRTHPLACE AT NICE.—SEE PAGE 374.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

RETREAT OF THE PRUSSIANS FROM THE DÜPPEL FORTIFICATIONS, ON MARCH 28.

We have engraved this week a sketch by one of our own countrymen, who was a spectator of the sharp fighting in front of the Danish redoubts No. 4, No. 6, No. 7, and No. 8, on the heights of Düppel, early on the morning of March 28. In this sketch, taken from one of the Danish redoubts, the foreground is filled up with a breastwork, a group of soldiers, and a mounted field-piece. The prospect is towards the Avelsøy or Rubenberg hill on the left, the village of West and East Düppel in the centre, and the Bullé Koppel wood farther off on the right hand. The Prussian attack was headed by six in the morning, just when the masses of Prussian infantry, for the last time collected, were massed on the Schmeltz hill, and covered by the fire of Danish guns at once from the redoubts before them and from the war-vessel Rolf Krake, in the Alsen Sound. They were gently swelling ground to the left of our Engraving as the waters of the inlet called the Hetmansbek, and in the centre of the view the extensive the twin steeples of Broacker Church, with which our readers are already familiar. Early in the morning, when the Rolf Krake had steamed up the inlet, passing close under the lee of the Prussian batteries on the opposite cliffs of Broagerland, and anchored near the head of the Vemmingbund, the Prussian artillery is low, enabling her to commande the Prussians between the village of Arnkil and the Hetmansbek, so that they were forced to retreat. This took place about half-past six o'clock, after three hours' fighting between the Danish redoubts and the bodies of Prussian infantry in the hollow ground overlooked by the fortifications of Düppel. The small Danish garrison of the redoubts lies in the middle, having been destroyed some days before, when the Prussians first occupied the Düppel position, and offered of any shelter. They had formed their colonies at three o'clock that morning in the line village of Düppel, and had been in readiness to fall back on the Danish shells, and which is scarcely burning in one direction. At this village, at half-past three, cause the Prussians, driving in the Danish outposts, to retire. Redoubt No. 4 began with; but spreading thence up and down the valley in front of the neighbouring village of Düppel, it soon grew clear, that their object was not to make an immediate assault upon the redoubts, but to take possession of the village, and to hastily construct a line of parallel intrenchments and by regular siege to the Danish positions. The Danes, however, were not to be surprised with such effect upon the approaching foe, having first allowed them to come near to the hill that the guns of the redoubts had a free way and fled in disorder, refusing at length to face those terrible batteries again, were commanded by the Danish officers to go by they ran down the hill they were more than once pursued by the Danish troops, who came out into the open space between the redoubts and discharged volleys of musketry against the Prussian assaults. This went on all along the line from Redoubt No. 4 to Redoubt No. 8, until half-past nine, by which time the Prussians decided to abandon their attack on the right and centre of the Düppel position—that is, on Redoubts No. 4 and Redoubt No. 9, which had proved too strong for them, the redoubts there being so situated as to support each other. The Prussian attack was now turned against the left of the Danish position, which rested on Redoubt 5 and ended on the hill at No. 8. No. 7 and No. 8, being situated lower down, upon the shore of the Vemming Bund, could not attack it nor support the troops attacked from the land side. At this critical juncture, when the whole Prussian attack was gathered round the Rubenberg to advance towards Redoubt No. 4, the timely intervention of the Rolf Krake, as we have already described, put an end to the battle and completed the Prussian defeat. About eleven thousand of the Prussians were actually engaged, while the defence of the redoubts was performed exclusively by the four thousand men of the garrison, which, by the way, left them when the fight commenced. General Gerlach, the Danish Commander-in-Chief, had about twenty thousand men, however, in reserve, and did not find it necessary to employ them. It is said that the loss of the Prussians was quite double that of the Danes, in the presence of three or four Englishmen, who thus had an opportunity of witnessing their gallant behaviour in the repulse of this formidable attack. We are glad to profit by the opportunity to call our fellow-gentlemen to lay before our readers a correct representation of one of the most interesting episodes of the war.

VILLAGE OF BROAGER AND BRIDGE OF BOATS.

Our Special Artist has made a sketch of Eckernsunde, which is engraved this week, in anticipation of the expected attack which the Danish naval forces to cut off the Prussian communications at that point. The Rolf Krake is well represented in the deep waters of Eckernsunde, apparently with this purpose, on the 18th of February, but they not compelled by the fire of the Prussian batteries to withdraw. The piece of water shown in our Engraving is a narrow channel between the lagoon of the Nor, in the Sundewitt Peninsula, with the Golf of Flensburg, as described in our account of the operations between a View of which we published on Feb. 27. Gravenstein, which is situated just within the Danish frontier, between the Nor and the town of Flensburg and the extreme promontory of Düppel, continues to be the official residence of Marshal von Wrangel, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied German armies; but the head-quarters of the Prussian division immediately engaged in the attack on the Danish position are fixed in Broagerland, which is a peninsula, separated from the rest of the mainland by the waters of the Alsen Sound. It is evident, that, if the Danes could, by means of the Rolf Krake and their gunboats entering the waters of the Golf of Flensburg, succeed in destroying the bridge of boats at Eckernsunde, the Prussians would be in a critical road left open for them between Gravenstein and Broacker than the circuitous road which passes through Nordborg. The Rolf Krake, however, could lead to no important results, unless the Danish land forces were strong enough to force their way from Düppel northwards to Apenrade, which joins Broagerland to the mainland of Sundewitt. In that case the Prussian army in Broagerland would, indeed, be suffered one defeat. But the vast numerical superiority of the Prussians on land is the counterbalancing the advantage bestowed upon the Danes by their command of the sea.

VIEW OF DÜPPEL UNDER THE BOMBARDMENT OF APRIL 2.

The Engraving which we publish on the upper half of two of our pages is from a sketch taken by our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, on the Saturday week, from the hill of Schmoel, at the head of the Vemmingbund inlet, where there is an old windmill, now converted into another war many ages since, and not used by either of the combatants on the present war, any of our readers will see that the pole map, however, be intended for a beacon in case of need. Several groups of the Prussian infantry are to be seen in the foreground, lounging about in this place; and our Artist is standing on the ancient parapet, sketching. Looking over the line of sight of the Danish redoubts, which are replying to the Prussian bombardment just commencing. We may observe that we have, in this sketch, a somewhat complete picture of the whole range of the Düppel heights and the approaches to them from the Prussian side. The position of the ten Danish redoubts, from No. 1, close to the shore of the Vemmingbund, No. 1 and 2, all the way up the seaward slope, and No. 4, near the windmill on the summit, to Redoubt No. 5, the crest of the hill to No. 5, 6, 7, and so on, is made out with tolerable certainty by the knowledge of smoke which ensued of the nearest battery, however, seen in our Engraving is that which the Prussians have lately erected on the hill which lies to the left of Redoubts Nos. 6 and 7. The lines of Prussian infantry are perceived gathering on the Rubenberg hill to the left of the village of West and East Düppel are hidden from our sight by the Rubenberg hill; but we observe a cluster of houses far to the left, which is Hyrtholm, occupied by the Prussians. The village of Schmoel lies in the foreground. In the left-hand corner is the Rolf Krake lying off, in the right-hand corner are the cliffs of the Broagerland shore, with Prussian batteries upon them, of which the most advanced is that on Gunnelsmark Point. The open sea far away to the eastern horizon, and the coast of the Isle of Alsen, with the Rolf Krake there anchored, and with the mouth of Alsen Sound, or Broacker Sea, where the town of Sonderburg is screened by a projecting point of Düppel, make up the remainder of this comprehensive view. The Prussian batteries on the hill of Rubenberg, when our Artist drew this sketch, was a combined fire at once from all the Broagerland batteries, from the new batteries on the Rubenberg or Avelsøy, and from the village of West Düppel. The latter were, of course, directed against the Danish redoubts on the crest of the hill. The fire was kept up all the morning, on that first evening, alone, there more than a hundred shells into the town of Sonderburg, aiming perhaps chiefly at the castle and at the bridge over the Alsen Sund, but effecting sad damage to the houses of the inhabitants of the townspeople. A great many families were driven from their homes in the course of the night and the following day. The streets of Sonderburg, and the roads leading out of that town to Ulkebøl in one direction, and to the end of the Alsen Sund in the other, with confusion and distress. Old and young, women and children, the strong and the feeble, were to be seen in the streets and roads, some loaded into the country, laden with such of their furniture and little wealth as they could carry, and others in search of a place of refuge and lodging for the night. Many slept in the small vessels and boats at Mövop Bay, All this night the bombardment went on without ceasing, and on the Sunday morning it was found that fifty-seven of the houses in Sonderburg had been destroyed by the fire, the remainder, the principal inns, and about twenty other houses, were wholly or partially burnt down, or otherwise demolished by the shells. The conflagration might have been still more extensive but for the extensive storm of wind, which beat down the flames instead of causing them to spread. Such was the fate of Sonderburg, the principal town of Alsen, which ended on the Monday morning, the 4th inst. This operation has since been repeated, as stated in our telegraphic news.

MUSIC.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened for the season on Saturday last. The opera selected for the occasion was Verdi's "Rigoletto," and its performance was the most unsatisfactory we remember of novelty. Giuglini appeared, for the first time, in the character of the hunchback jester of Mantua, and we are sorry to be obliged to him that it is surprising he has never performed it before." Giuglini is a singer of the first order, a famous air, "La donna è mobile," was encored with acclamations. Gardoni, Mdlle. Milli, and Mdlle. Lemaire were unsatisfactory in the character of Gilda. She is young, pleasing in face and person, gifted with a voice of great power, and considerable dramatic feeling. Another debutante, Mdlle. Bettelheim, appeared in the subordinate but important part of Maddalena. Her voice is of considerable power. She is handsome, has a fine and powerful voice, and her vocal and dramatic abilities are considerable. Her singing in the quartet, the character of the Jester was sustained, for the first time in this country, by Mr. Santley, who has originally written by the composer. This, as our musical readers are aware, is one of Rossini's most remarkable parts, and probably no other actor has ever rivalled him in the way in which he has made the most of him in tragic power, while the vocal portion of his performance is better. Mr. Santley's voice is in fine order, and his singing was warmly applauded by a full and fashionable house.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Madame Lucca, who had made so brilliant a debut in "Norma," achieved another triumph on Saturday, as "La Traviata." She sang splendidly, and acted with great beauty and feeling. She was ably supported by Mdlle. Trebelli, as Flora, and in the character of the Prelude, produced a great effect by his powerful voice and dramatic power.

At the Popular Concert of Monday last Signor Sivori, the great Italian violinist, who has been absent in England after a long absence, was the chief attraction of the evening. He led two quartets, Mozart's in G minor, No. 7, and Haydn's in B flat, No. 65; and played, with M. Benedict, Beethoven's magnificent Sonata in A major and violin; and in all these beautiful pieces displayed that exquisite purity and grace of style for which he has been celebrated. He was applauded, it is almost needless to say, with the utmost enthusiasm. Signor Sivori, we understand, will appear at the Monday concert on Monday next.

Master Willie Pape, the celebrated young American pianist, has been playing at Liverpool with extraordinary success. At a concert at St. George's Hall, on Saturday last, he performed, among other pieces, Liszt's "Grand Galop Chromatique," Rubinstein's Barcarolle in G minor, and Thalberg's fantasias on "Lucia," and "Moïse in Egitto," interweaving the former with extreme delicacy and interesting specimens of American and negro music. "Master Pape," says a Liverpool paper, "has a touch of the true quality and brilliancy; his execution seems equal to any difficulty; his repertoire is varied and extensive; his style is thoroughly that of the artist and the poetical maturity of one or two of our greatest masters of the piano, in characteristics of refinement, delicacy, and feeling, while it is wholly devoid of the trickiness usually found with juvenile players, and in all his other merits he adds a memory which enables him to dispense with his music throughout the whole of his wonderful programme."

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.—The performances at this theatre now close with a new farce by Messrs. Brough and Halliday, entitled "April Fool." It was produced on Monday last, the anniversary of the 1st of April, and is designed by way of discouragement to the absurd practice. The principal character, Mr. Tom Tiddler (Mr. Compton), is a similar dramatic development to St. Valentine's Day with great success, and therefore he is selected as the victim of the practical jokes. Mr. Sparks, represented by Mr. Rouby, is the hero who wishes to court the heroine (Miss Fanny Josephs) by entering into the loss manner prescribed by custom, and he accordingly has recourse to a greater fool than any he can make. He assumes to himself the world of knave, and by the aid of Mr. Bob Brierly (Mr. Compton) from drowning—a feat which has really been performed by Mr. Robbins (Mr. Rouby), who has been ducked in the river Lea on this holiday, has an archery festival, and otherwise makes his guests happy. The farce is not one of the strongest of its class, and is particularly on Mr. Robbins, who has been brought down to the fête by a hoaxing friend, and is then left by Mr. Sparks to the mercies of the ruffianly surveyor. The awkward young man is much amused, and hands the fête by Mr. Compton, who unconsciously is made to be misapprehend his person and conduct. But Miss Diana, disguised as a page to conceal her identity, is not deceived, and rewards the honest Peddles, to the mortification of Sparks. In the course of the piece Peddles has a scuffle with a chivalry boy of remarkable tenacity. Some cuts in the dialogue of Mr. Compton's part, which, perhaps, were what accidentally, a very funny incident.

On Saturday last there was given a performance took place on behalf of the Royal Dramatic College, and a brilliant performance of Sheridan's "School for Scandal" was given. The cast was exceedingly attractive. Mr. Phelps, as Sir Peter Teazle, was unusually lively and in the character of Lady Sneerwell Miss Addison supported Sir Oliver Surface with his wonted humour. Mr. C. Matthews, as Charles Surface, was unsurpassed in Charles Surface, and Mr. Creswick remarkably impressive in Joseph Surface. Mr. Buckstone, as Sir Benjamin Backbite, was great; and Mr. Compton, in Crabtree, "excellent good." Mr. Toole imported Farren's Sir Benjamin Backbite, and the rage of Mr. Walter Montgomery as Careless, Mr. Horace Wigan as Trip, and Mr. Benjamin Webster, in Sir Benjamin Backbite, as well as Mr. Matthews as Rowley. Mrs. Charles Mathews was Lady Teazle; Mrs. Buckingham, Lady Sneerwell; Mrs. Leigh Murray, Maria; and Miss Henrietta Simms, Maria. The orchestra was supplied with the musicians entitled the Royal Dramatic College Orchestra, led by Honourable Seymour Egerton. With so rich a cast the comedy was most satisfactorily acted throughout; and as audience was assembled, not only large in numbers, but distinguished for fashion and talents.

Information has been received in London respecting an enormous theft of gold, worth £10,000, from the sunken steamer Golden Gate, near San Francisco. The Golden Gate was wrecked in July, 1862, while on her voyage from Panama to San Francisco. The underwriters by whom the vessel had been insured dispatched an agent to the scene of the wreck, and a party of men who recovered a large portion of the gold lost. Returned with it. It is stated that the treasure has been forwarded to London. One of the recovered thieves has been taken into custody.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

A SOUND lover of our olden literature, and a judicious collector of its priceless treasures, Mr. George Daniel, of Canonbury, died a few days since, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Daniel had assisted, during his long and active life, a library of rare books, rich in first folios and first editions of Shakspeare. From the delightful enthusiasm and veneration in which Mr. Daniel held the memory of our great dramatic bard it may be inferred that he would largely have shared in the spirit of the approaching Tercentenary festival had he been spared to witness it. Mr. Daniel had written on the drama and cognate subjects with discrimination and considerable acumen, in which his knowledge of the contents of his rare library pre-eminently qualified him. He was the reputed author of the "Memoir" prefixed to "Cumberland's Plays," published many years since. He possessed a rich vein of humour, and in 1830 published a "Modern Antique Novel," a satirical poem, which reached its sixth edition; and in similar vein "Merry Tales of the Three Wits of London," a quaint production, with "Notes Festivous" of great piquancy. He also contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany* a series of papers under the title of "Merrie England in the Olden Time," reprinted in two volumes, the dramatic scenes in which are highly comical concepts. That Mr. Daniel did not hoard his bibliographical wealth will be known to readers of many notices of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. He was frequently a contributor, and many valuable contributors to the "Memorabilia," commenced in this Journal in the autumn of 1842. The Shakspearian relic of Ireland's Shakspearian ballad, by Tarlton, from the extensive and unique collection of black-letter broadsides formed by the late possessor of Mr. Daniel, who acquired three rarities some thirty years since from a private source. A descriptive catalogue of these black-letter ballads, seventy in number, was printed in this Journal, vol. xxix. "With the present collection (printed between the years 1559 and 1597, says Mr. Daniel) no other may compare for interest, variety, and number. They were originally in a large folio volume, of excellent condition, to have been rolled up, locked up, and entirely forgotten for more than two hundred years." Charles Dodd was among those who fully appreciated the interest and value of these black-letter broadsides. The Rev. Mr. Dodd was indebted to be rich in Bartholomew-Fair stores. He had a rare taste for the humour of the Fair, and Punch and Judy, and other such popular entertainments. Mr. Daniel, who acquired these

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ'S second lecture "On the Law of the Conservation of Energy" (given on Thursday, the 7th inst.) was devoted to its essential applications. In the last lecture it had been shown that the energy required for carrying on any natural process must be taken from the great invariable store of nature. Water is lifted by the agency of the heat of the sun; fuel is produced by the influence of the light and heat in the same manner. We must not suppose that the energy of the sun is inexhaustible, however. Even in the educated power is exhibited in the motions of the planets round the sun under the influence of gravitation, and the tangential velocity (which was limited by means of a sphere and a circular pendulum). The planets would lose their energy if they approached the central body; but hitherto no such alteration of their orbits has been detected, and the law is proved with them as the system so far as natural attractions influence it. 2. Heat is the most important force for our terrestrial life. Its motion, like that of bodies in dispersion in distance from an 93,000,000 miles, its gravity between twenty-eight and twenty-nine times greater than that of the earth. It is 1,384,000 times as fourth, and its luminosity is between three and four times greater than that of the earth. Its mass is 324,000 times that of the earth. It rotates, revolving round the equatorial axis in from twenty-three to twenty-four hours, and round an axis which is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic (hence an absolutely motion of the sun's axis). The sun's surface appears swifter than Arcturus bullet. [Mr. Warren De la Rue's photographs of the photosphere were shown across, as "appearing like the rice grains." On July 18, 1860, were established by means of the electric lamp, all showing that the sun has an extended atmosphere in a disturbed condition. The solar spectrum is a continuous surface with dark lines, produced by the light of gold or bodies passing through an atmosphere colder than the sun. The dark lines produced by absorption, which compared with the bright lines, which are produced by the light of the sun itself. Iron, nickel, manganese, barym, chromium, nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, and hydrogen have been determined in the solar atmosphere. The sun, therefore, contains a great many of the chemical elements found in the earth. It must be of a high temperature, which requires the highest degree of temperature that we can reach; but the principal part of the light proceeds from a layer of the solar atmosphere at a temperature much hotter than vaporized iron. Those substances, however, must exist in a greater mass, and must be present in greater density. Recent discoveries have shown the error of the opinions of Watson and Herschel with regard to the sun-spots, and the existence of a photosphere, sphere, dark clouds, and the shadowed dark body of the sun. Arago computed the luminous power of the photosphere to be equal to that of lime exposed that the surface of the sun might be excessively cool. But it is now proved that the sun-spots are hotter than the photosphere. The photosphere is extremely hot, as shown by the sun-spots appearing to be proximity process. In the different forms of the metal, bar or wrought malleable iron, pig or cast iron, steel, &c., according to the quantity of carbon varying from 0 to about 5). Other substances found with iron are manganese, silicon, phosphorus, and even oxygen compounds, such as by hydro-carbon (charcoal iron), but the principal element to be separated from the ores (or oxides) of iron, is oxygen. This was done by the ancients in the primitive primitive process of the agency of charcoal and the bellows, in a most simple form. Yet the principle was highly philosophical, and it is not to be made better than has existed in enlarging and raising the height of the furnaces, enlarging the bellows, and using coke instead of charcoal. The most important substitute for the coke blast, &c. These successive improvements were described in detail by Dr. Percy, aided by diagrams, some of the principles being shown by experiments. The result of the improvements during the present century, is the production of about 60 tons of iron per week, instead of 5 tons as formerly. The enormous amount of charcoal required for the furnaces led to the gradual use of pit-coal, beginning in the sixteenth century, by Earl Dudley and others. Percy stated that he considered Rossiere's process of manufacturing homogeneous iron on which the temperature of the metals is kept by burning as it could act; was not novel, and could not be successful, since it failed to eliminate the sulphur and phosphorus. Bessemer's process consists of a part of the process in the manufacture of steel by a process by very advantageous. Our readers will find the fullest detail of these interesting processes in Dr. Percy's book on the subject, recently published. It contains also a clear account of recent elaborate experiments, illustrated by engravings drawn to scale. Lord Wrottesley, vice-president, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND resumed his course "On the Metallic Elements" on Saturday last, the 9th inst. He dealt with the elements of the alkali metals, properties of the metals, and the methods of obtaining the five classes—1, the metals of the alkalies; 2, of the alkaline earths (calcium, &c.); 3, of the earths (aluminium, &c.); 4, the metals whose oxydes are not reduced by heat alone (iron, &c.); and 5, the metals which are reduced by heat alone (mercury, silver, &c.). The metals of the alkalies are potassium, sodium, lithium, ammonium, and thallium. The first three were discovered by Davy, almost without any knowledge of the properties of the compounds of the metals of the fourth class. The alkaline metals are distinguished for their energetic affinity for oxygen, the simplicity of their compounds, their metallic elements; they are never met with native, and they are amongst the most difficult metals to obtain in the metallic state. They are obtained from their spectra, also are distinguished for simplicity. The discovery of potassium and sodium, by Davy, by Sir Joseph Lowthorpe, by Dr. Gilbert, and Mr. Children, by means of the electric lamp. The most useful compounds containing potassium are the carbonate of potash, the nitrate of potash, and the sulphate of potash, and when it is absorbed by plants it forms salts with organic acids, and when it is dissolved by plants it forms salts with organic acids. From lower bodies for the purposes. The carbonate of potash is boracic, nitrous, and with carbonic acid, and then boiled to dryness in a pan—whence the name of "pan-ash," or potash. Potassium with nitrous acid, potash is termed "prussiate;" potash obtained from the crust of port wine is termed cream of tartar, or bitartrate of potash. Sulphate of potash is obtained potash from sea-water, and a method in Germany of procuring from inorganic salts found in the mines. Potassium was discovered by accidentally Frankland, by the spectrum of granite, proved the existence of potassium and other metals in that substance, and in the atmosphere. The name is given from salt of tartar, heated with carbon. Potassium is solid at ordinary temperatures, and is soft like wax, and is white like silver. It is very volatile at a red heat, and burns with a green vapour. It takes fire when placed in water or on ice. When Dr. Percy exhibited the action of potassium, placed in the midst of ether, with a little water, on a piece of ice. Sodium, derived formerly from the ashes of marine plants, is now chiefly obtained from sea-water and rock-salt. Large quantities are made from rock-salt works in Lancashire and Cheshire, &c., by the agency of sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, a large amount of soda ash, chiefly used in the form of chalk, which add 2,000,000 annually to the income of the country. Sodium is now cheaply obtained by the decomposition of soda by the agency of charcoal by means of powdered coal. Sodium is not so energetic in its affinities as potassium, and is not so easily fusible. It is white like silver, and is harder than Potassium, and requires a red heat. Lithium is the lightest solid body known. It exists in an aggregate state in the mineral kingdom, in petalite, spodumene, and, probably, in the sea-water, and in the ordinary substances. It is white, fuses at 356 Fahr., and burns brilliantly in air and water. It was discovered by Arfwedson by minute experiments.

PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ, in his third lecture "On the Law of the Conservation of Energy," given on Saturday last, the 9th inst., entered into consideration of the physical character of the sun. With regard to its light, he stated that it had been shown by recent calculations that it equals 146 times, and that of the electric lamp three or four times. In reference to the question, What is the source of the sun's heat? consideration of the solar ray's falling perpendicularly upon one square foot of the surface of the earth during one second of time, and communicating a certain quantity of heat to a cooling coal, and that the quantity of heat which would be raised from of the surface of the sun during one hour is equal to the heat produced by burning 1,919 lb. of coal per hour. Supposing the sun to consist of coal, solar heat was next considered at some length. The Professor said that it would not be due to "chemical action," since the sun's temperature would be much too high to exist in 4000 years. Professor W. Thomson has proved that the heat could not be produced by the friction of meteoric stones falling on the surface. Another theory is that the sun is a cooling body in process of contraction. It is contraction of the sun took place, diminishing the diameter one-hundredth part, it would have supplied heat for 2500 years. Professor Helmholtz proposes to go on till its density equalled that of the earth, the heat would be sufficient for 17,000,000 years. Another theory is that the sun's heat is due to the force of gravitation, through meteors falling into it. These bodies warm the sun by interplanetary space, and, according to the law of falling velocity, are heated in our atmosphere by friction, exploding, and sometimes reaching the earth. Calculations given for the fall of 1000 lb. 1000 deg. cent. 14 to 20 miles per second, 200,000 to 34 million deg. Finally, Professor Helmholtz considered the question of the gravitational power in the solar system (illustrated, as some suppose) due to the rectilinear motion of the great mass of the planets on or moving without sensible oscillation. The motion of Jupiter's moons round the sun, which, according to Newton, is 1916 in 1000, now requires only 1294 days. The motion of water in the tides also ceases friction, and thus loss of energy occurs in the solar system. It appears that the moon and other satellites owe their rate of rotation to this cause. "Less is going on, and it seems probable that at some former period, when the masses were not yet so completely collected and the planets were fluid." In the next lecture the action of the solar rays on the earth's surface will be considered.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W. G.—Beyond the fact that it was played by one of the parties without the chessboard the game has little to recommend it. The first player overlooks an obvious opportunity of winning a piece at the fifth move, and the ending is also subsequently are as if defended by himself.

G. WILLIAMS, Manchester.—The solution of the problem which has baffled you appears to be as follows:

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 5th	2. P to K 4th
3. Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	4. K to Q 5th
5. B to K 3rd	

and Q mates next move.

CURIOUS.—You mention a rule, which the arbiters when you put the positions. We are barely had open to grind our own solutions. Try 1. P to K 8th (= Q), B to K 4th, &c.

J. H. S.—Your solution of the problem is correct. Thanks for the game, which we shall see to them anon; by 1. B to K 7th; the other is four moves, by 1. B to K 8th.

J. H. S., Bath.—Your solution is correct. Thanks for the game. We believe Mr. Staunton's recently published book on the openings of that problem. See the chapter for March 26.

THE GAME OF FREDERIC NO. 1016 by Chas. L.C.W., W.P., Guardsman, S.P.Q.R. of Serpent Lane, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Kipping, Mr. Wormald, Mr. Boden, Mr. Hampton, Mr. Lee, M.B., Corporal, F.R., Trask, Lacy, Adolph, C.P.S., P. G. S., Willard, Leslie, Mr. Lee, M.B., Mr. Hampton, Mr. Boden, Mr. Wormald, Mr. Kipping, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Frederic, G. Gosling, Carter, Q. D. Dubs, G. W. H. Ranbach, G. H. T., Mr. Lee, M.B., Mr. Boden, Mr. Hampton, Mr. Lee, M.B., Mr. Kipping, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Frederic, G. Gosling, Carter, Q. D. Dubs, G. W. H. Ranbach, G. H. T., Chertsey, Victoria, I. Birdfield, Clio, Fusilier, Grafe, W. W. V., Hilton, A. Clerk, W. F., Flyn, Mr. Lee, M.B., Mr. Boden, Mr. Hampton, Mr. Kipping, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Frederic, and Mr. Wormald.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1049.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 7th	It takes Kt, or (a)
2. Kt mates accordingly.	
If Black takes P with Kt, or takes	
Kt with Bishop or with Kt, White moves K	
to Q 4th, and mates next move.	
Again, if Black plays 1. Kt to Q 3rd, the Kt is	
taken Pawn with Kt, checking, and then	
mates with Kt.	

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 4th	P takes P
2. Kt to K 6th (best)	It takes Kt
(a) 1.	It takes Kt
2. Kt to B 3rd	It takes Kt
3. Kt to K 3rd.	

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K 3rd	P takes P
3. P to K 4th	

(If Black play 1. P takes B, then follow 2. Kt to K 3rd, P takes P, 3. P to K 4th.)

If he play 1. B takes Q, White evidently wins with the Rook next move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1050.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 6th	2. Q takes B P (ch)
3. Kt to K 5th (ch)	4. Q takes Kt (ch)
5. Q to K 3rd	6. Q takes Kt—Black
	mates.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 6th	P to K 4th
2. Q takes B P (ch)	It takes Kt
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes P
4. Q to K 3rd	

(If Black play 1. P takes B, then 2. Kt to Q B 3rd, P takes P, 3. Q to K 3rd.)

If he play 1. B takes Q, White evidently wins with the Rook next move.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

By JULIUS MILLER.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

A NEW RECORD OF OLD GAMES.

A capital little Game, between BLACK and an AMATEUR, the former giving the odds of his Q Kt—

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr.—)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	2. B to Q B 4th
3. P to Q 3rd	3. P to Q 3rd
4. P takes P	4. Kt takes P
5. Kt to K B 3rd	5. Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	6. P to Q B 3rd

(This last move was unnecessary, as we have brought out his King's Bishop, and thus lost a move.)

7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	7. Q to K 2nd
8. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	8. P to Q B 3rd
9. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	9. P to Q Kt 4th
10. Q to Q R 3rd	10. P takes P
11. B to Q 3rd	11. B to Q 3rd
12. P to K 5th	12. Kt to K 5th

(Black appears to have been ill-advised to play on the Kt square, as he has never otherwise would have thrown away his Queen's Knight's Pawn, and he has been played the Kt thus—)

12. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
13. Kt to Q 2nd	B takes B
14. Q takes B	Kt to K 2nd
15. K to R sq	Kt to K 3rd
16. Kt to K 4th	

(This secures the advance of White's Queen's Pawn, and the game is virtually won. It is given from a great admiration of his opponent.)

16.	Q to K 2nd
17. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th
18. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
19. P to K 4th	P takes P
20. B takes P	Kt to K 3rd

21. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 5th
22. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
23. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
24. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
25. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
26. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
27. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
28. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
29. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
30. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
31. B to K 4th	B takes B
32. Q takes B	Q to K 3rd
33. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
34. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
35. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
36. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
37. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
38. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
39. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
40. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
41. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
42. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
43. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
44. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
45. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
46. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
47. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
48. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
49. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
50. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
51. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
52. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
53. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
54. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
55. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
56. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
57. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
58. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
59. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
60. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
61. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
62. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
63. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
64. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
65. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
66. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
67. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
68. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
69. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
70. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
71. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
72. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
73. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
74. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
75. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
76. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
77. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
78. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
79. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
80. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
81. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
82. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
83. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
84. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
85. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
86. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
87. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
88. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
89. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
90. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
91. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
92. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
93. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
94. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
95. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
96. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
97. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
98. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
99. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
100. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd

(Black now has a very fine game.)

101. P to K 4th	P takes P
102. R to K 8th	Q to K R 3rd
103. R to K 7th	Q to K 3rd

(Well played.)

104. It to K 8th	Kt takes B
(The situation is full of interest here.)	
105. P to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
106. Q takes Kt	Q to K 5th
107. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
108. P to K 5th	P takes P
109. R to K 6th	

(The game is now very far Black almost by Q Kt.)

109.	Q to K R 3rd
110. P takes P	

(As Q takes Queen's pawn would not win, simply taking the K Kt Pawn. So must have been without any object.)

110.	R takes P (ch) K to R sq
111. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
112. Q to K 8th (ch), and mate next move.)	

Black resigns.

110.	B to Q sq
111. R to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
112. P takes B	Q takes P
113. P to K 8th sq	P to K B 4th
114. P to K 8th	R to K 4th
and Black resigns.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1286.—The following position has been sent to us as the composition of

White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at K B 3rd, Kt at K R 8th, P's at K 8rd and 7th, and K B 4th.

Black: K at K Kt 3rd, Q at K R 7th; Rs at Kt 7th and Q Kt sq; Bs at K B 8th and Q B 3rd; Kts at K 2nd and Q Kt 4th; P's at K Kt 4th, K 2nd and 3rd, Q 2nd, Q B 4th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1287.—By Mr. LAVILLE (Rapon).

White: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q 7th, B at K 6th, Kt at K 8th; P's at K B 7th, K 4th, and Q 7th.

Black: K at K B 8th, R at K B sq, B at Q sq; P's at K Kt 2nd and 3rd, K 4th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1288.—By Mr. WORRALL.

White: K at K B 7th, Q at Q 7th, R at K B 4th, Bs at K Kt 8th and Q sq, Kt at K 2nd, P at Q B 7th.

Black: K at K 4th, Q at K B 8th, B at Q R 8th, Kts at K B 5th and Q sq; P's at K R 4th, K B 2nd, and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND VERY REV. PITTOYY STANHOPE.

The Hon. and Very Rev. Pittoyy Henry Richard Stanhope, M.A., Dean and Rector of Lincoln, died on the 7th inst., and his remains were buried in the cathedral of Harrington, who died on the 7th inst., at his town house, 16, Hans-place, was the fourth son of Charles, fourth Earl of Harrington, by Lady Hester Pitt, daughter and sister of the Right Honourable Lord, of Brompton Park, Middlesex, and was brother of Charles, fourth Earl; and Leicester 16th Earl; and uncle of Sapperton, sixth and present Earl of Harrington. He was born April 24, 1787, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., in 1809. He was ordained deacon in 1811, and priest of Alton, and in 1819 Rector of St. Button, Cornwall, and was also made a Dean. He married, May 3, 1809, Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Charles Wyndham, by whom he leaves two sons, of whom the elder—who by his father's death succeeds to the courtesy title of Lord Petersham—is Charles Wyndham Stanhope, B.A., born in 1810, who married, in 1839, Elizabeth Sill, elder daughter of the late Rev. Edward Sill, D.D., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and has issue one son, Charles Sill, born in 1841, and two daughters. The only sister Phillips-Sommerville, is the wife of John Hughes, Esq., of the county of Carnarvon, and has issue Lady Hughes, wife of Sir Thomas Wyndham Stanhope has issue Charles Augustus, and many other children.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD TUCKER, G.C.B.

Admiral Sir Edward Tucker, G.C.B., whose death recently occurred at his town house, 17, Dover-street, Piccadilly, was the fourth son of Colonel Martin Tucker, formerly commanding the Green Horse, or 5th Dragoon Guards. He was born in 1777, and entered the Royal Navy in May, 1791. After serving in the Channel fleet, he was appointed to the Mediterranean, where he continued his commission to Lieutenant in May, 1799. He was present in August, 1798, at the reduction of Malta, and in the following year, 1799, was employed in several ships on the home station, he was appointed to the Cape Fleet, Captain Jonas Rose, and proceeded to the West Indies. He was made Commander in January, 1806, and Captain in August, 1808, and in July and September following was appointed to the Dover, 38. In that ship he served in the Baltic fleet in 1809, and in the same year was intrusted with the command of an expedition above for its object an attack upon the Molucras; he, he, 1810, captured Les Saintes, and in the same year of Amboyna, a station that important island soon afterwards surrendered to the force commanded him. The command of Java, and those under his command that was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Rear-Admiral Drury, the Commander-in-Chief, and of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, president and lieutenant-governor of those parts of the Dutch settlements, and he was warmly noticed in the despatches of Lord Minto, Governor-General of India, and of Lord Liverpool, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. He returned to England, and in October, 1812, he was appointed to the surveillance. He afterwards commanded the Leander, 50, in the Mediterranean in 1814, and was his distinguished conduct on the East India station, made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and in 1815, and was also made a C.B. in 1815. In May, 1819, he obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1841, of Vice-Admiral in 1851, and of Admiral on the 30th of July, 1857. From 1830 to 1832, Captain, Deputy of John Samuel Leake, Esq., of St. John's, Isle of Wight, and sister of Admiral Sir Henry Leake, R.N., which lady died in 1861.

COLONEL CHARLES BINGHAM, B.A.

Colonel Charles Bingham, B.A., Deputy Adjutant-General, who died on the 6th inst., at Bridgwater, was the fifth son of the late Rev. Sir Charles Bingham, Rector of Castlebar, and brother of the present Sir Charles Bingham, Somerville, and afterwards at Melcombe, in Dorsetshire. He was born in 1809, and entered the Charles Coe Regiment in 1827, and was appointed to the 1st Royal Regiment, Esq., and was first cousin of the present head and representative of the house, Richard Bingham, Esq., of Melcombe, Dorsetshire's Melcombe, in the county of Dorset. He was born in 1815, and, having entered the Army early in life, applied himself assiduously to the study of his profession, and soon acknowledged in the details of his branch of the service rendered him a valuable public servant. He, for six years, was Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master at Windsor, and was afterwards appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, which he held for many years, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1845, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1851, and a Colonel in 1861. Colonel Bingham married, in 1845, Henrietta, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B., R.A., who survives him, and has issue. Colonel Bingham served in the 12th instant, with military honours, his dog Hugh Hennessy the Duke of Cambridge, Major-General Commanding-in-Chief, and the officers of the Royal Artillery standing the funeral at Plumstead Church, Kent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SURTEES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Surtees, of Hulam Park, in the bar at Lymington, aged eighty-five, had in early life gone through much hard service with great gallantry and credit, and had been wounded. Lieutenant in the Light Army in 1797, he was employed in 1800 with an Austrian corps d'armée, and was frequently engaged with the enemy's outposts in Italy and Germany. In 1801 he served in the Egyptian campaign, and took an active part, on the 13th and 21st of March, in the battle of Alexandria, where he was wounded. He received a double decoration for this campaign, when he was also appointed to the expedition to the Baltic, and was frequently engaged before Copenhagen. He subsequently served in the Peninsular war, and was present on the 31st of August, 1812, at the storming of Badajoz, where he was wounded. He was also present at the battle of Salamanca, and was wounded in the leg. He was also present at the battle of Vittoria, and was wounded in the leg. He was also present at the battle of Toulouse, and was wounded in the leg. He was also present at the battle of Waterloo, and was wounded in the leg. He was also present at the battle of Quatre Bras, and was wounded in the leg. He was also present at the battle of Ligny

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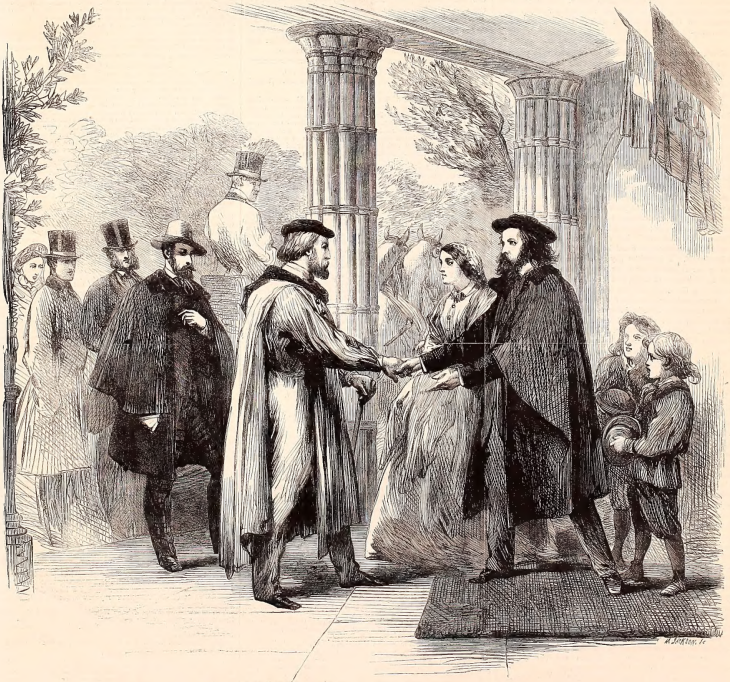
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1256.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO GARIBALDI.

WE do not wonder at the surprise excited abroad by the reception given to General Garibaldi by the people of this country. The demonstration has assumed proportions of grandeur which have astonished us at home. Since England became a nation, there never sounded forth such a thunder-peal of welcome to any stranger, whether of high or low degree, as that with which the hero of Marsala and the wounded soldier of Aspromonte has been received. We hinted, on his arrival at Southampton, not without a feeling of regret, that our fellow-countrymen might find some difficulty in selecting modes of giving to their emotions an utterance in harmony with the majestic simplicity and moral impressiveness of Garibaldi's character. We did them wrong. They have fully risen to the occasion. Their impromptu greetings have testified to their appreciation of their illustrious guest far more significantly, far more appropriately, than the most imposing ceremonies could have done. One of the sublimest spectacles which this world can witness is that which



THE MEETING OF GARIBALDI AND TENNYSON AT FARINGFORD HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—SEE PAGE 398.

a great nation displays when suddenly surprised into showing its throbbing heart. We are a people of somewhat cold exterior, not readily excited, generous, for the most part, in our sympathies in the event of our expression of them. We are not adepts, as some other peoples are, in giving a fitting body to the soul which dwells within us. But when such an impassive nation starts up unbidden, as one man, and pours out in unrestrained freedom its inmost feelings, the effect is overwhelming. Garibaldi has touched the usually hidden spring of our national emotion as no man ever touched it before, and every nerve of the body politic has felt the thrill of a new life. The movement of that life has been entirely unaffected from in which to render itself fittingly visible to the world; it had but to show, in the most natural way, its own spontaneity, its universality, its fulness, and the moral power of this display was sure to strike the astonishment of surrounding nations.

They who look for some political mystery beneath the outburst of enthusiasm which has recently startled them would do well to bear in mind that no such demarcation can be got up to order in any country, least of all in this. It may be taken for granted that when the name of Garibaldi exerts a talismanic influence of unprecedented potency over all classes of society, and inspires a common sentiment of affectionate, we may even say passionate, admiration into the bosoms of the nobility, the middle classes, and the toiling millions, something more than a political purpose is needed to account for so unique a phenomenon. Neither rulers nor politicians can succeed in making English society throughout all its grades, and all its variety of interests, play the puppet. To sway all hearts towards the same object, as the leaves of the forest are swayed by the breath of heaven, is an endowment which neither diplomacy nor conspiracy is equal. The secret lies so near the surface, that politicians are apt to overlook it. They search for a design where no design is to be found. Our great dramatic bard might have taught them better. Three centuries ago he expounded in one pregnant line the law which fully accounts for the warmth with which Garibaldi has been welcomed—

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

And yet, after all, the magnificent reception so spontaneously given by all ranks to the illustrious hero has been very remarkable. The qualities he has exhibited in his career are not precisely those which one would have unhesitatingly pronounced the most likely to win the hearts of the English people, nor the enterprises in which he has borne so glorious a part just such as would strike their universal sympathy. England has no selfish interest in the fame of the great Italian patriot. His deeds have shed no special honour upon her other than the glory with which they have irradiated humanity, and which she shares with the other civilised nations of the world equally from no peril. He has added nothing to her security. His excites in her no expectations of future benefit. Her people, prosperous, contented, loyal, and free, crave nothing, and, indeed, have nothing to gain, from the career of the man to which he has consecrated his whole soul. She watched with over deepening interest the rapid formation into one kingdom of several Italian States: she hailed her new sister with undisguised gladness; she cherishes for her the warmest wishes; but it is questionable whether she could be persuaded to take up arms in her behalf. It is not by any identification of her own advantage, or reputation, or hopes, or ambition, with the unity and independence of Italy, and the next step indirectly to the exploits of Garibaldi, that she has been moved to fold him in her fervent embrace. Neither does he possess those attractions which are usually thought indispensable to the enthusiasm of the British people. No Royal blood flows in his veins. His rank is not with the nobility. He boasts of no ancestral domains. He is a plebeian, he is poor, he is a foreigner. Here, then, at any rate, there are no adventitious aids to enchanting in position or in possession calculated to dazzle the multitude. And yet England has discovered in this man somewhat that has wellnigh made her beside herself with enthusiasm, and the homage she pays to him, and the zest with which she has paid it, has been such as Kings might sigh for in vain.

The explanation is not very far to seek. Garibaldi's wonderful career has sprung out of that peculiar type of character which makes the irresistible appeal to the sympathies of men of the British race. Courage that never vaunts itself, but, when occasion calls, calmly dares any extremity of danger; energies that are ever seeking to expend themselves upon an object worthy of them; unquenchable fervour of liberty; devotion to his country, the purest and most unselfish; a heart as romantic for tenderness as for magnanimity; and a lofty superiority to everything like debasement sued to the world in every act of human nature; in a word, a soul glowing with the interested moral life—such is the combination of qualities which has mastered, without seeking to do it, the feelings which lie deep down in the bosoms of our fellow-countrymen. A more showy hero, even with a more romantic history than that of Garibaldi, would not have won them so easily or so completely. A less severely simple and self-sacrificing one might have attracted towards himself a gaze of curiosity and wonder; but it is the special feature of Garibaldi's visit to England that it has evoked an outburst of feeling in which affection is predominant, and of which admiration, though a considerable element. The man has glided into our hearts with a silent power which it delights them to feel; and, for the time being at least, has made us recognise in ourselves the force of those impulses which constitute the hidden and too generally neglected germs of all goodness and greatness.

The ultimate effect which the Garibaldian demonstrations will have upon the policy of certain Continental States has never, we venture to say, entered into the thoughts of one in a thousand of the population who have taken part in them. Nevertheless, it would be folly to contend that they have had no political significance, or that they may not be followed by important political consequences. The name of Garibaldi is at this moment the popular symbol of national unity, independence, and liberty; and the honour which has been paid to that name by all parties and all classes of society in England cannot but suggest grave matter for the consideration of foreign statesmen, while it will be sure to exert a liberalising influence upon the British Government, whatever may be allow the Government to speak for us—morally, the nation speaks for herself. Neither European Potentate nor people can henceforth remain in ignorance of the true national sentiment of Great Britain. The reception which has been given to Garibaldi is regarded as the purest representative; and the events of the last fortnight will probably be borne in mind by both Sovereigns and their Ministers in framing affairs shall compel them to decide whether they will advance to the liberalism or recede from it in the arrangements they may contemplate for the government of their respective peoples.

In conclusion, we have to express our intense regret, but not by any means our surprise, that Garibaldi's health appears to be unequal to the strain brought to bear upon it by the enthusiastic homage paid to him by his English friends—that his physician has uttered a word of warning—and that his instant return to Caprera seems to have been thought advisable. The admirers of the illustrious General in the provinces will suffer grievous disappointment by the carrying out of this decision, but it would, no doubt, be folly to think of leaving it removed at the expense of his health, his energies, or, possibly, his life. The moral effect of his visit, it is true, can hardly be increased by a prolongation of his sojourn amongst us. So far as regards the masses, the whole population of this kingdom has already grasped his hand and greeted him with reverential and affectionate admiration. But if, in any case, one could have wished that Garibaldi's progress could have been stayed, it is not for the sake of all the parties concerned, it is a matter of lively regret that the people of England cannot express all that they feel towards the magnanimous patriot of Italy without crushing his physical power beneath the weight of the admiration and honour they have it in their hearts to bestow upon him.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.—Berlin, April 21.—The King has left for the seat of war. Advices from Rendsburg state that Marshal von Wrangel had arrived there. The town was decorated.

Berlin, April 22.—The Prussian attack, April 18, after loss on Monday in killed and wounded amounted to 60 officers and upwards of 1000 men. The Danish loss in killed, wounded, and taken is 1000 men. Eight hundred and eleven Prussians, many of whom are severely wounded, have been brought to Berlin, and are now in hospital.

Rendsburg, April 21.—The King of Prussia, accompanied by the Minister of War, Herr von Roon, arrived here this morning. His Majesty was received by the Governor, Count Waldersee, and Herr Wiggers addressed the King, who replied in cordial terms. Young ladies, dressed in white, with coloured sashes, strewed flowers before the King. The band played the Prussian national hymn.—Herr Reimers of Schleswig-Holstein amidst the cheers of the people. Salutes were fired from the fortress. The town was decorated with flowers.

Flensburg, April 21.—The King of Prussia arrived here at eleven o'clock this morning, and was received by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and Field Marshal von Gablenz. His Majesty drove through the town, which was decorated with flowers. Salutes were fired. The King lunched at the Hotel Ravch, and proceeded at 12 o'clock to the front.

New York, April 9, Morning.—A slight engagement, lasting three hours, occurred on the 28th ult., thirty-five miles above Alexandria, Louisiana, between 2000 Federals and the Confederates, who were estimated 12,000 strong. The Federals are reported to have captured 1000 prisoners, 10 cannon, destroying, and subsequently to bring on a general engagement. The Confederate ram Tennessee is reported to be at Fort Pats, Mobile, waiting for the Cable. The Senate has passed a resolution amending the Constitutions so as to abolish slavery throughout the States. The House of Representatives and the State Legislatures. In Louisiana the election for Governor has resulted in favour of Hahn. Ireland at Mobile, one hundred dead and 800 wounded were conveyed to the island."

The Times of Monday contained that day's telegraphed hostilities until six p.m. of that day, in order to allow the Danes to evacuate Sonderburg. The Danes were evacuating up to that time, the bombardment would be renewed. In the afternoon a large Danish force left Alsen, and commenced to land in Fynen, whereupon the Danes will still hold the island.

A Gravenhage telegram states that immediately after the storming of the tête-de-pont of Sonderburg the greater part of the troops and the artillery were ordered to cross into Fynland, to occupy the whole of that province and to besiege Fredericia.

The appointment of Lord Wodehouse and Odo Russell to arrive at the Conference in London took place at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, on Wednesday; but no business could be transacted, in consequence of the absence of the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors. They abstained from attending, it is understood, because, in their judgment, they could not assist at the task until the arrival of Mr. Bernstorff, the representative of the German Confederation. Prince Gortschakoff, however, was expected to arrive in a day or two, and the next meeting of the Conference was fixed for Monday next, the 25th instant.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Napoleon has formally recognised M. Hidalgo, the Minister of the Emperor of Mexico.

The correspondence between France and Mexico has been published. It states that the French troops are to be reduced as soon as possible to 25,000 men, that Mexico is to pay the charges, and that they will gradually evacuate Mexico according as the organisation of the army proceeds. Count Flahault is appointed ambassador, but not to intervene in Mexican administrative affairs. The expenses of the expedition, up to July, 1864, are fixed at 270 millions of francs, which Mexico is to begin paying off at twenty-five millions a year, and to pay 12 millions a year for each French soldier to be retained in her service after July. A committee is to be formed for the liquidation of French subsidies.

Count de Gormany, formerly governor of the Bank of France, is to be president of the commission of the Mexican administration of the foreign debts of the Mexican empire.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico sailed from Miramar on Thursday week. Before starting, the Emperor signed decrees for the second and eighth loans, and for the issuing of banking tickets. His Majesties arrived at Rome on Monday and were received enthusiastically. From that city he issued his new empire on Wednesday.

A telegram from Mexico, published in the *Monitor*, says the army of Juarez no longer exists, and that the President is himself a fugitive in hiding. Only a few bands of robbers disturb the peace of the new regime.

SPAIN.

The Queen was to leave Madrid, for Aranjuez, on Friday (yesterday), accompanied by the King and Queen Mother.

The bill annulling the constitutional reform has been adopted in the Chamber of Deputies by 134 votes to 7.

Advices from Santo Domingo state that the town of Palmas and the insurgent garrison, together with the stores of provisions and munitions, had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards. The Government is preparing for a decisive campaign in the autumn.

ITALY.

The Parliament has resumed its sittings. In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the Minister of Finance presented his Budget for 1865, and a project for the conversion of the Consolidé up to the 1st of January, 1864. Several bills, among which was one for the reform of the Code of Commercial Procedure, have been brought forward. The Minister of Marine introduced a bill to raise a credit of 7,000,000*l.*, to be applied to the construction of iron-plated vessels, and to retain in force several of the articles of the law relating to brigandage was brought forward by the Minister of the Interior.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Danish position at Duppel has fallen, as the telegram received last week foretold, and the Prussians are pushing the hold face up to Sonderburg by the Danes. Daily the Prussians draw nearer to the redoubts, and the last decisive struggle was made on Monday, the Prussians began the assault at ten in the morning; and the result, telegraphed from Berlin, is contained in the following:—"After the most desperate resistance of the Danes were taken, the bridge over the Sound destroyed, and fifty-one Danish officers, with 1000 privates taken prisoners. Upwards of 1000 Danes have been killed, and seven guns—two generals, sixty officers, and 600 privates killed or wounded. The Prussians have captured eighty-three guns and many flags. The fighting was evidently, therefore, very severe.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Prussian army encamped in that capital by salutes of artillery the same evening. Great crowds of people surrounded the King's residence, cheering the King and Queen and singing the Prussian national hymn. Their Majesties appeared on the balcony. Illuminations, in honour of the victory of Duppel, were given also for the army, and many houses were illuminated.

The King of Prussia, in the following despatch, announces to Prince Frederick Charles, whose head-quarters are at Spitzberg, near Gravenstein, on the East Coast of Schleswig, that he has issued the splendid army and thy leadership for the glorious victory of this day. Express to the troops my highest acknowledgment and my Royal thanks for their extraordinary bravery.—WILHELM."

A telegram from Copenhagen on Tuesday evening reports thus:—After a violent bombardment, the Prussians stormed the line of the redoubts, which was renewed with still greater violence at daybreak, our redoubts were then abandoned. Simultaneously, however, the fire, having been taken, a retreat commenced; but the attack was then so fierce that the troops could not be rallied (a gaining) and retreated with great loss. General Duplat was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The General commanding the artillery was also taken prisoner. The greater portion of the first brigade is missing, and scarcely one half of the eighth fell can be collected. The remnant of the eighth, after the compassion, effected more favourably, but also with great loss. The force occupying the tête-de-pont held it even after the batteries had been dismounted and the bridge had been cut. The Island of Alsen. One hundred dead and 800 wounded were conveyed to the island."

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AMERICA.

The military news from America is of little interest. Heavy rains had fallen, and the roads in the mountainous districts of Virginia had made any movement; but General Grant had proceeded from Washington to Culpepper, to inspect the troops. Sherman's advance was still active in West Tennessee and Kentucky. The Federal expedition which ascended the Red River to Alexandria was continuing its advance towards Shreveport.

The Federal House of Representatives had passed resolutions deploring recent events in Mexico, and declaring that it can never accord with American interests to recognise a monarchy established on the ruins of a sister republic under the auspices of a European State.

The great metropolitan fair at New York in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission was inaugurated on the 4th inst. The City was decorated as a holiday in New York. Great thousands of dollars took part in the ceremony, and the people turned out en masse.

The Republican ticket has been elected by a large majority in Connecticut.

CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai tells of the arrival there of Sir Harry Parkes, who had taken charge of the Consulate. Major Gordon had attacked Ishing, which was afterwards evacuated by the garrison. Frightful destruction is said to prevail in Northern China.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has postponed the International Exhibition, which was to take place in 1864 at Vienna, assigning several reasons for the postponement.

An exhibition and sale of Polish jewellery is taking place at the private hotel of Prince Czartoriski, Paris, of a very affecting character. More than 600 female ornaments of every description, including even many wedding-rings, have been forwarded by Polish ladies, in disgust of for the sad and hoards of their suffering and wounded countrymen. The sale is expected to realise a considerable amount.

Captain Speke was entertained yesterday week at a meeting of the French Geographical Society. The meeting was presided over by Count Walewski, and was attended by a crowded audience. Captain Speke was received with rapturous applause.

GARIBALDI.

EARLY in the week it was buzzed about, and the rumours quickly assumed the consistency of fact, that the Chief of General Garibaldi to this country was to be brought summarily to a close. Since the General's stay in London he has been subjected to much excitement and has been compelled to undergo an amount of labour which would have tried the constitution of a young and vigorous man, and which, it is now discovered, has greatly retarded his recovery, if it has not jeopardised his health to a considerable extent. Although no fears were entertained to a late period last week that the General would be enabled to visit the north of England, and pay all the visits (thirty-two in number) which had promised to make, his medical advisers were imperatively urge the necessity for retirement and rest. From correspondence published it appears that Garibaldi has given up all his country engagements in obedience to the advice of his Professor Ferguson, who advises the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Seely that their guest is suffering already from mental fatigue, and that to fulfil his engagements would "kill the stranger." Mr. Seely, therefore, according to present arrangements, leaves London at once to visit Colonel Peard in Cornwall, thence embarking in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht for Capreræ. Such is the necessary and unavoidable manner in which our hero has been spirited off the stage; and, to make confusion worse confounded, the surgeon in attendance on Garibaldi, his countryman, denies that the General's health is bad or in peril. In both Houses of Parliament, as will be seen in our Parliamentary report, the Ministers declined on the present moment that political reasons have nothing to do with Garibaldi's departure. So we are left each to his own conjectures, and to such elucidations of the mystery as may from time to time stray into question of the departure of Garibaldi from England was warmly discussed, on Wednesday evening, at a meeting of the joint committee—Mr. E. Miall in the chair. The Duke of Sutherland's explanation to the causes which had led the General to arrive at his determination, and especially denied that there had been any Government interference in the matter, was received with loud cheers. Numerous gentlemen expressed strong opinions that there had been occult influences at work. Finally, it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the General, to ask him to defer his departure, and to visit the chief towns in the provinces, as he originally proposed. The deputation had an interview with the General at a late hour, when he promised to consider the matter maturely in communication with Mr. Edmond Beales next morning. We understand that Mr. Beales, though he received no letter on Thursday morning from Garibaldi, has received communications which have led him to think that the General adheres to his original determination to leave for Caprera, without visiting the provinces.

Meanwhile the people's favour towards Garibaldi has not cooled, as will be seen by our brief review of the events of the last few days.

Yesterday week (Thursday) Garibaldi, the Duke of Sutherland, preceded by the Midland Railway to Bedford, to witness some experiments in the cultivation of sewage by irrigation and intersection, which were conducted by Messrs. Howard, the well-known agricultural engineers of Bedford. Report of the day is favourable, and the General was much interested in this, to him, novel application of the sewage of towns. He left by the afternoon express, every spot at which a view of Garibaldi could be obtained was crowded with enthusiastic spectators. In the evening he dined with Mr. Panizzi, at the British Museum.

On Saturday morning Garibaldi visited the brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., in Southwark. The General was received at that establishment determined to make the occasion of this visit in every respect a memorable one to the firm. Mr. Barclay, one of there some years ago, and their conduct was on Saturday as warm and enthusiastic as it is for former occasions to be found in this city. He afterwards went to the Crystal Palace, where from 20,000 to 30,000 persons assembled in the Nave. The occasion of the reception" was mainly an Italian one. He received from bodies of his countrymen a sword, a staff, and a cap, and a flag bearing the motto "Rome and Venice." A sword was also presented to his son Menotti. The presentations were made in Italian and addressing Italians — Garibaldi threw off the reserve which he had hitherto maintained, and spoke with a freedom which contrasted remarkably with the cautious tone of his first public addresses which he had previously delivered. He warmly thanked the Government and people of England for the enthusiasm which he rendered to the cause of Italian unity, and bade his countrymen "imitate them, and abandon their unfortunate party quarrels and their imperishable love of liberty." He denounced the conduct of Prussia and Austria "in trying to put a little corner of Italy under the no assistance from anyone, and has only its native strength to resist the invaders" and said he yet hoped to be able to speak of Rome and Venice the sword which had been presented to him. In the evening he dined with Lord and Lady Palmerston at Cambridge House, and departed on Saturday.

On the last week Messrs. W. Moxon, Horace, and Augustus Platt, three brothers, who fought through a considerable portion of the 1860 campaign with Garibaldi, waited on him at Stafford House, and, though he was engaged at the time, the men were at once homes he sent for them, shaking hands warmly, and remaining in conversation for nearly half an hour.

An affecting scene occurred on Sunday at Stafford House on the occasion of General Garibaldi receiving a deputation from the members of the Lodge Philadelphes, of which the General is a member, headed by the Grand Master of the Lodge. The party was served with them in their respective languages—the deputation consisting of English, Italians, Poles, Germans, &c. The Grand Master all speaking a different tongue, the General exclaimed with evident emotion in the Italian, "What! is the whole world represented here?" and large tears rolled down the gallant General's furrowed cheeks. In the afternoon he made a round of visits. In the course of the day he visited Miss Nightingale in Park-street, and then going to dined with Signor Fabbricotti, at Lorando House, Clapham Park. Signor Semenzo and a circle of Italians were also of the party.

On Monday, as customary, the General was shout early. He gave audiences to several deputations, amongst others to that which was introduced by Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P. A deputation from the Polish Lodge Sarmatia, of which Garibaldi is honorary and an honorary membership of the lodge, both of which he cordially accepted. A deputation of Italian operatives, to the number of audience, and presented an address, throughout the reading of which the General displayed the greatest interest. On its conclusion he expressed himself strongly in favour of the Dance. The visitors who called at Stafford House this day were numerous. General Garibaldi left at a quarter past ten, in the Duke of Sutherland's carriage, with Mr. Seely, M.P., for the latter's residence at Townshend-end, St. John's-wood, where he stopped for a short time, and afterwards paid a visit to M. Lenzo Rollin, at St. John's-wood house, Melina-terrace, St. John's-wood. Garibaldi paid a second visit to Crystal Palace. On the same day Mr. Anderson, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, to thank him for the liberality of the company in giving him and his friends a free passage in the Hipon. At the palace from 20,000 to 30,000 of the middle and working classes were assembled to see him, and about sixty addresses were presented to him. The day was lovely, and Garibaldi had the opportunity, which was denied him on Saturday, of seeing the building and its grounds lighted up with brilliant sunshine. His reception was as enthusiastic as on any former occasion. After a rush of people to shake hands, the General set out of the building, and returned to London, going to Mr. Seely's town house, in Parliament, where he remained for the week. That evening he dined with the Marquis of Clanricarde.

In the course of Tuesday morning a large number of addresses were presented to Garibaldi. A numerous body of members of the House of Commons and other gentlemen met at Mr. Seely's, by invitation, in order to pay their respects to Garibaldi. At half-past seven o'clock Garibaldi, accompanied by his sons, Mr. Seely, and a large party, proceeded to Her Majesty's Theatre to witness the performance of the opera "Lucrezia Borgia." He had an enthusiastic reception.

On Wednesday morning Garibaldi proceeded to the Guildhall to receive the freedom of the City. His reception during the progress from Prince's-gate to the Guildhall was as flattering to him as any of his former welcomes. There was a brilliant assemblage of carriages along the line of the park to see him pass, and the streets all along the route were filled with a crowd patient enough to wait in quiet and as easily regulated, as that which greeted his entrance into London. General Garibaldi, accompanied by Mr. Seely, M.P., Mr. Peard, and other gentlemen, left Mr. Seely's house at Prince's-gate about twelve o'clock. He proceeded by way of Park-lane and Piccadilly, turning down St. James's-street, and so into Pall-mall, and straight along the route to the Guildhall, passing down the Strand, Fleet-street, Gallery, into the Strand. The carriages then passed through Temple Bar, along Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, the south side of St. Paul's, Cheapside, turning up King-street, Cheapside, to the Guildhall, arriving at the Guildhall the General was received by Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Baron Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., and Mr. Gibchen, M.P., the four members for the City; the Town Clerk (Cochrane), the Chamberlain (Sir Benjamin Hall), the Deputy Chamberlain, Remembrancer, City Solicitor, City Chamberlain, the High Bailiff of Southwark, and the Sheriffs and Aldermen, with the whole of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, in their robes. The Council Chamber was crowded by the Lord Mayor and many of their friends. In the immediate locality of the dais, where the seat of the Lord Mayor was placed, the greatest interest was shown at the resolution, with Mr. B. Scott, the Chamberlain, took their places. After the General had entered the Court had been gone through, the Chamberlain read an address to the General, which was read by the past career, and then presented him, amidst tremendous cheers, with the gold box containing the freedom of the City, which was enclosed in the Court. The General subscribed his name as a freeman of the City's Company, and then received the scroll of the Chamberlain, taking hold of the hand of Ricciotti, the General's youngest son, saying, "Ricciotti, you are a Londoner." The Lord Mayor, as the Court of Common Council, I offer to you the right hand of fellowship and I shall have much pleasure in handing you the scroll of freedom by his father's side at Aspromonte and shed his blood for his country, and not get it—(cheers)—but he has got it, and I am happy to be present at this ceremonial." Ricciotti warmly pressed the City Chamberlain's hand and bowed to the Common Council. Garibaldi then, turning to the Lord Mayor, made the following reply in a spirited and feeling manner:—

It is certainly impossible to express my gratitude to you, the representatives of this glorious and renowned city of London, for the honour you confer on me to-day. I am deeply impressed with emotion when I see the honour which have gained in war; because I consider this to be the focus of the civilisation of the world and the home of liberty and freedom. Here there are no strangers, because every unarmed man is at home in England. I am, therefore, grateful not only for myself, but for the sake of my country; and my thanks to England for the sympathy which it has shown to Italy in her struggles. Americans never will forget to be grateful to the English people for the support, and sympathy, and assistance which they received from them in the late struggle by many I have been happy with the English people. I have been happy with you in many great and solemn moments in many times. In America I have claimed the protection of the English flag, and it has been to me a shield, and all round the world, a thousand times in the course of my life, I have received favours and kindness from Englishmen. I shall ever forget them. My love, my affection, for England is imperishable!

The gold box presented with the freedom of the City having been handed to Garibaldi, the Lord Mayor rose from his seat and shook hands with him in the most cordial manner. Garibaldi then, turning round to the audience, said in a loud voice, "I accept with the highest energy, "I feel proud to belong to you for my life" (Immense cheering). His Lordship then said, "I will now, Sir, introduce you to several of the aldermen. After the ceremony the General proceeded to the Mansion House, where he was received by the Sheriffs and the Lord Mayor. At a quarter-past four Garibaldi started on his return journey, taking the following route:—Cheapside, Newgate-street, proceeding through Prince's-street, Moorgate-street, Finsbury, City-road to the Angel, Islington, Pentonville-road, Battle-road, by Kennington, Vauxhall, from Portland and Langham places, into Oxford-street, through Hyde Park, and so to Stafford House. Throughout the route Mr. Seely's residence. The scene on the return of Garibaldi along this route was the same as that of the route described in his progress to the city. Thousands of people lined the roads, and cheered enthusiastically on all points, and the same orderly demeanour marked the assembled crowds. In the evening Garibaldi dined with Mr. Seely, M.P., at Prince's-gate, and Mrs. Gladstone.

Garibaldi breakfasted with the members of the Reform Club on Thursday afternoon. The people collected in Pall-mall to catch a glimpse of the General, and when he arrived at the door of entrance to the club and the saloon were filled with a large company of ladies. Mr. Sullivan with the band of the Coldstream Guards in front of Her Majesty's Theatre. About two hundred of the members of the club sat down to the banquet. The table was cold collation in the breakfast-room. Lord Ebury presided. The tables were handsomely decorated with flags of Garibaldian colours. The repast over, the proposed the health of General Garibaldi in highly complimentary terms. The health was received with loud and long-continued applause and cheering for some time. When the cheering had ended, the band of the Coldstream Guards struck up the air of "See the conquering hero comes" and the Garibaldi Hymn. The doors of the breakfast-room were thrown open, and the General was received from the room with admirable effect. Then Garibaldi rose and said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—My gratitude to you for the great sympathy you have for me I shall never be able to express sufficiently. I am grateful to you for your kind sympathy to my poor country. (The members here rose en masse and cheered the General most heartily.) I am grateful now" (said the General, and the cheers were deafening) and certainly I am grateful to you for the honour you have done me by the presentation of my colonels' country; and I pray you to receive my thanks for your kindness, and be sure that I never shall forget the kindness I have received in this illustrious association (cheers upon cheers).

The health of the president was then proposed by Mr. Gore Langton, M.P., and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. General Garibaldi was then escorted from the club by the president, Lord Ebury, and Sutherland, and the members (during the preceding speech), and the principal members of the club. He was warmly cheered by the crowd as he left the club. The General left Mr. Seely's house at Prince's-gate, Hyde Park, to take luncheon with Earl and Countess Russell and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy. The Duke of Sutherland invited both Houses of Parliament, and subsequently he dined with the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, Mrs. near London Bridge.

On Friday the meeting of a few friends of General Garibaldi, held at Stafford House on Tuesday, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"That a Garibaldi Company be formed that General Garibaldi ought not to be allowed to leave England without visiting Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and all other towns throughout the United Kingdom for his unselfish patriotism and disinterested services in the cause of Italian liberty. 2. That a fund be raised for the purpose of securing a permanent income to General Garibaldi, and to his family after him." It was also resolved that a subscription list be immediately opened, and a number of subscriptions, amounting to £1072, were at once handed to the chairman. The Duke of Sutherland was appointed chairman; Mr. Charles Seely, M.P., deputy-chairman; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., treasurer; and the following gentlemen a working committee:—Mr. Hepworth Dixon, carrying out the resolution —The officers, ex officio, Lord Shaftesbury, M., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Mr. Peard, Mr. Edmond Beales, with power to add to their number. It was also resolved to request the Lord Mayor of London to assume the chairmanship of a committee to be formed in the City to co-operat: with this committee, and to give a similar invitation to the chief m: strates of the cities and towns throughout the United Kingdom.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the Royal Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, on Wednesday, there was a splendid show of azaleas, roses, cinerarias, pelargoniums, &c.; and there was a vast influx of visitors.

The sale of the Brett Collection of objects of art and virtù was concluded on Monday by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. The total proceeds amount to £26,000.

In consequence of the large number of gentlemen who have applied to be elected members of the Athenæum Club, the committee have found it necessary to extend the list to 500 original members.

Mr. Mark Lemon is to give a dramatic reading at the Whittington Club, on Monday, the 8th of May, entitled "Hard Year One Hundred" for the benefit of the Printers' Almshouses.

On Sunday afternoon, being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, several of the City officers, Aldermen, and a large number of the Common Council, attended the City's Lodges at Divine service at St. Paul's.

It is right that the leader model of the statue of Sir Charles Barry—not the statue itself, as stated in this Journal last week—which has been experimentally placed in the vestibule of the inner hall of the New Palace at Westminster. The statue can hardly be completed for some months, though Mr. Foley has been working assiduously upon the marble block.

On Tuesday evening a choir of 600 children belonging to the different schools and asylums of refuge for children in the metropolis was a selection of music at Exeter Hall. The upper hall was densely crowded by a highly respectable audience, the lower part being almost wholly occupied by the children. Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, presided.

On Monday, in pursuance of orders, the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates of the City of London Militia assembled at the extensive grounds in front of the armoury of the Honourable Artillery Company, City-road, and were inspected by Colonel Wilson, who brought twenty-one days' drill. There was a numerous attendance of the force, and the drill was performed in a very creditable manner.

Last week the births of 1972 children—1039 boys and 933 girls—were registered in London. In the corresponding week of the years 1854-5, the average number (corrected) was 2029.—The number of deaths in London last week was 1176. Of these 1 died from violence, 30 from want of years, 1854-55, 16, with a correction for increase of population, 1861, fourteen deaths were referred to typhus, which is forty-five to nineteen by certainty, thirteen to diphtheria, sixty to whooping-cough, and fifty-nine to typhus. Seven persons died of old age and infirmity at the ages of seventy-six and upwards.

Under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford, the forty-ninth anniversary of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution was celebrated, on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the Right Hon. Bryce Pratt was supported by nearly two hundred and fifty friends of the Institution—a number which on former occasions has exceeded by many years. The object of the society is to afford relief to distressed and deserving artists, their widows and children. Since 1814 the institution has generally been in a flourishing condition, as well as to their widows and orphans," merit and distress constituting the claim. The number of annuitants on the establishment on the 1st of January, 1861, is fifty-two; fourteen have been granted, in sums amounting in the aggregate to £212,112. During the last year the sum of £1,000 has been added to the funds, the sum twenty-nine of whom were widows, and two the daughters of engravers, aged respectively eighty-seven and seventy-nine years. The amount of the annuity announced by the secretary was £1213, being more than £600 in excess of any former collection, and £1000 more than last year.

On Thursday morning, upon his return from visiting the seats of Lord Ducie and Lord Bathurst, Garibaldi spent three hours on the shore of the Serpentine, near the Humane Society's boat-house, in company with Admiral Fanshawe, R.N., who commanded the Channel squadron in 1848 and 1849, and with Mr. Edward Myers, civil engineer, who has invented a plan for the application of the invention of a new propeller, for steam-boats, now submitted to Garibaldi's inspection. A small model boat of about 3 cwt. was propelled by a screw-propeller in a sunken tank, and driven by a spirit-lamp, was set about by Mr. Myers, and made very good progress across the tank, and was then taken out and examined by Garibaldi. The principle of the combination of the propeller by which the water is drawn in is the useful. The principle of Messrs. Myers' and Forbes' patents is, to supersede both paddle-wheels and screw-propellers by a suction apparatus, which draws the water in at one end of long tubes, under the bottom of the vessel, and forces it out at the stern, or at both ends. The tube is a pair of tubes, one for each side of the boat, and the tubes are open at both ends; the boat, thus sucking in a double current of water at her bow and forcing it out behind her, is driven by the force of the reaction of the water. Garibaldi was much struck with the invention, and wished to have a small steam-boat on the principle constructed for him, to take with him to Caprera. He remained on the shore for some time while Garibaldi stayed there; but his presence was noticed with quite demonstrations of their respect.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a levee on Friday (yesterday). Yesterday week his Royal Highness paid a visit of inspection to Aldershot.

The Prince of Wales has consented to be present at the annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, which will take place at Rooms on May 28.

Rear-Admiral Frederick, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, has, for the fourth time, placed on the dinpoard of the council of the Royal Naval School, Penn-cross, his name as candidate for competition at the next election.

Rear-Admiral of the White the Hon. Charles Gilbert John Bruce Elliot, C.B., has been appointed to the Board of Admiralty Commander-in-Chief on the south-east coast of Scotland, in succession to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B., period of command has expired.

The colonelcy of the 66th (the Durham Light Infantry) has become vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Robert Christopher Gardiner, C.B., who entered the service in September, 1804, as Lieutenant-Colonel, Clapham road, on the 5th inst., in his eighty-sixth year.

The 1st Royal Surrey Militia will be embodied next week presented to the 92nd Regiment (Gordon Highlanders) on the esplanade of Edinburgh Castle, by Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lady Macdonald, of Auchtertyre, wife of General Sir John Macdonald, the Colonel of the regiment, and was acknowledged in appropriate terms by Colonel Lockhart.

LEWES SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

CUCKFIELD Handicap.—Deception, 1; Diploma, 2; Flower Safety, 3.
TWO-YEAR-OLD Stakes.—Mr. Bland's Bland, 1; Mr. Mellor's, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Confusion, 1; Rose Leaf, 2; Fenella, 3.
Maiden Plate.—Mr. Bland's Bland, 1; Mr. Mellor's, 2.
Cattle Stakes.—Overcast, 1. Buckbound, 2. Macaroni's dam f., 3.
Handicap Plate.—Ballerina, 1. Rosebery, 2. Confederate, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Plate.—Narbonne, 1. Cornbreaker, 2. Diploma, 3.
Handicap Selling Stakes.—Fenella, 1. Rose Leaf, 2. Dilston, 3.
Lewes Spring Free Handicap.—Ballerina, 1. Douche, 2. Bland, 3. Nubia, 4.
Stewards' Cup.—Mr. Bland's Bland, 1. Mr. Mellor's Flower Safety, 2.
Scrogginns of Lewes.—Matured, 1. Izaak Walton, 2. Perfumer, 3.
Sweep Handicap.—Confederate, 1. Rose Leaf, 2. Whitebait, 3.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

THE DERBY.—7 to 1 against Wild Dayrell (t) and Filho da Puta (t), 4 to 1 agst Cigarmaker (t) and Caller Ou (t), 10 to 1 agst Rapid Rhone (t), 12 to 1 agst Ely (t), 14 to 1 agst Lord Clifden (t), 20 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck (t), 25 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's (t), 30 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's (t), 40 to 1 agst Chevalier (t).

THE OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Chapel (t) (t), 7 to 1 agst Lord Zetland (t) (t), 10 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's (t), 12 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's (t), 14 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's (t).

THE DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Scottish Chief (t) (t), 10 to 1 agst Lord Zetland (t), 11 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's (t), 12 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's (t), 14 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's (t), 20 to 1 agst Perry (t), 100 to 15 against Ely (t), 40 to 1 agst Buccaneer (t), 50 to 1 agst Cigarmaker (t), 100 to 1 agst Rosebery (t).

It is proposed to hold a small-bore rifle match at Cambridge on the 16th and 17th of June, the match to be confined to the thirty best shots in the United Kingdom, who will be invited to stay at the University for the two days of the match. A dinner will be given to them in a college hall on each day, and the cost of the dinner and the accommodation will be offered to them for competition. In order to defray the expenses a committee has been formed, consisting of members of the University and others, and each member of the committee has subscribed the sum of £5. The ultimate object of the match is the formation of a Cambridge rifle corps; should it be upon a meeting assembly at Cambridge for a friendly rifle-match.

FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, AND EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

We have engraved a Portrait of the new Emperor of Mexico, Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, an Archduke of Austria, second brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. He is now on his way to the country over which he has been invited to reign, accompanied by his Empress, Maria Charlotte, a daughter of Leopold, King of the Belgians. The Archduke Maximilian, as he has been hitherto commonly called, is in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was Viceroy of the Austrian dominions of Italy, styled the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, between 1857 and 1859. By the terms of a family arrangement just made in the Court of Vienna, the Archduke is obliged to renounce for ever all right of eventual succession to the throne of Austria, besides his share of the inheritance of the family estates, amounting to the value of twenty million florins. His renunciation, however, of the Austrian Crown may be revoked if he chooses to resign that of Mexico within the next six years.



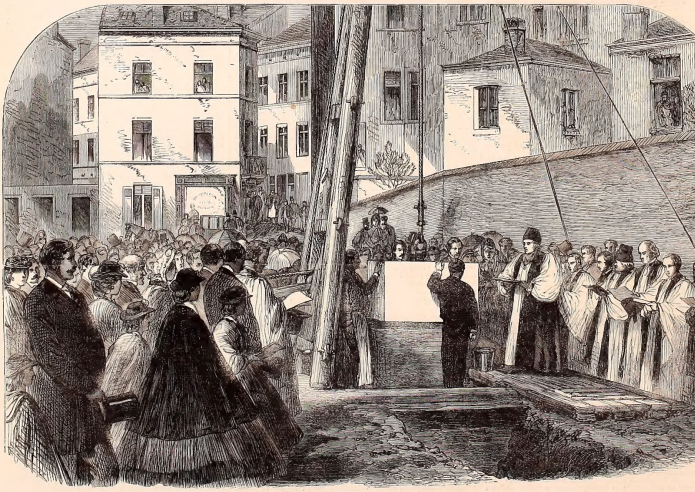
FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA, EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT BRUSSELS.

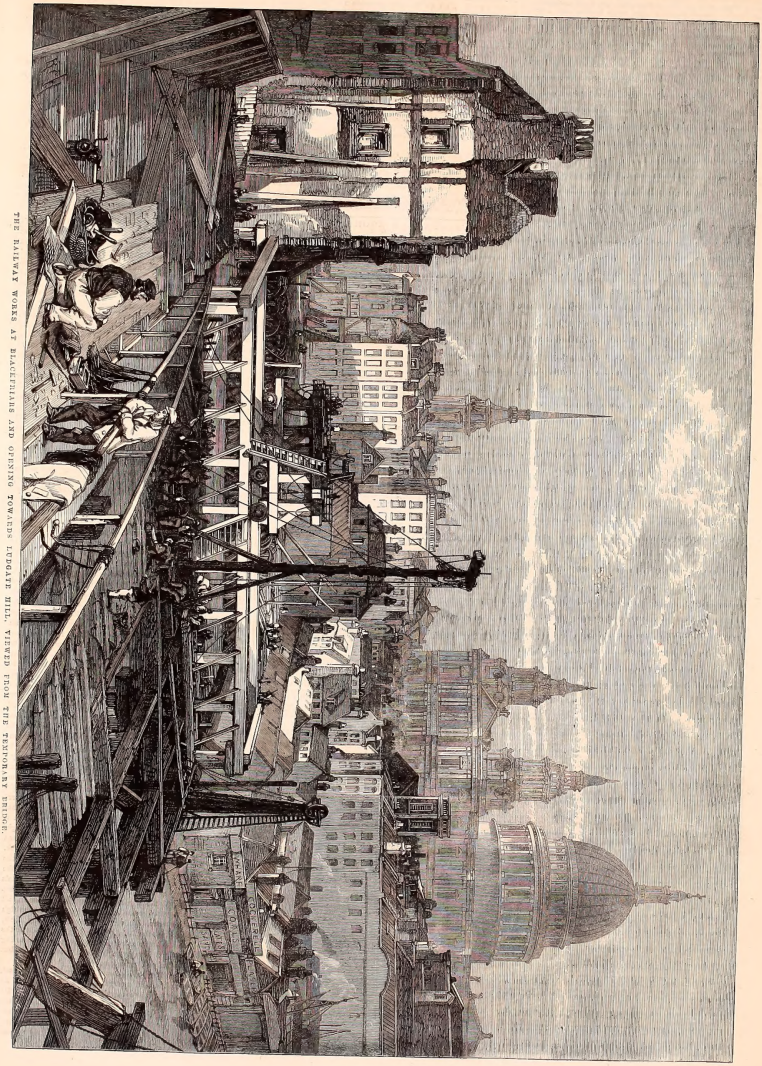
ONE of our Illustrations this week is an Engraving which represents the laying of the foundation-stone of a new English church at Brussels, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. It is from a photograph by Messrs. Ghémar, of that city. The Bishop of Oxford officiated on this occasion, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. T. V. Fosbery; the Rev. W. Drury, Chaplain to King Leopold; the Rev. C. E. Jenkins, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal at Brussels; the Rev J. C. Jenkins, and the Rev. R. Rowton. A numerous company of English residents and others had assembled to witness the ceremony, and to hear the Bishop's eloquent address. The new building, at his suggestion, is to bear the name of "Church of the Resurrection." The form of prayers here used was that which has been introduced for similar occasions in the diocese of Oxford. After reading the prayers the stone was lowered to its place, and struck by his Lordship three times in the name of the Holy Trinity. The Bishop further spoke at some length of the religious bearings of this interesting performance. The church, when erected, will prove a handsome and convenient structure, with accommodation for 700 persons; the total length of nave and chancel being more than 100 ft., while the roof internally is 70 ft. high. The architect is Mr. R. Jewell Withers, of London. The style is that of the thirteenth century, with some of the peculiar features of the Belgian and German church architecture of that period. The Revs. C. E. and J. C. Jenkins are to be the Chaplains of the new church.

VIEW FROM THE UNFINISHED NEW BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Feb. 27 we published an Engraving of the temporary wooden bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars, which is to be used for the ordinary traffic during the rebuilding of Blackfriars Bridge. The view on that occasion was taken from the point at the end of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where the temporary wooden bridge commences, on the left hand, while the road over the old stone bridge is continued to the right. It showed, therefore, the western side of the temporary structure along its whole length from the Middlesex to the Surrey bank of the river, with the narrow strip of water inclosed between the timber and the stone bridges. One of our Engravings this week presents a different view, taken from the timber or temporary bridge, and overlooking, on its eastern side, the permanent railway-bridge which the London, Chatham, and Dover Company are erecting, to bring their line south of the Thames—now open to the Elephant and Castle—into connection with its projected City terminus at Ludgate-hill, whence it is to have a communication with the Metropolitan Railway at the other end of Farringdon-street, giving access to the Great Northern at King's-cross. For the purpose of carrying the London, Chatham, and Dover line from Blackfriars Wharf to Ludgate-hill, a great many houses have been cleared away. To the north of Earl-street, which runs along the wharves from Blackfriars to Purfleet, was a region of narrow and intricate lanes and courts, forming quite a labyrinth, as far as Ludgate and Doctors' Commons. The western or lower portion of this quarter, adjoining New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, is now thrown open; the buildings on that side of New Bridge, except one or two at the corner of Lodgate-hill, have already been pulled down as far as Union-street, which is just opposite the Bridewell; and further on, towards the river, a free



THE BISHOP OF OXFORD LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF AN ENGLISH CHURCH AT BRUSSELS.



THE RAILWAY WORKS AT BLACKFRIARS AND OPENING TOWARDS LUDGATE HILL, VIEWED FROM THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE.

space has been made between the remaining houses of New Bridge-street, or Chatham-place, and the winding thoroughfare called Water-street. The railway viaduct, in traversing this ground, will pass very near the entrance of Printing House-square, occupied by the *Times* office, and close to Playhouse-yard, where Shakespeare's own theatre formerly stood—a place which deserves some memorial of its associations with our great English poet. It is not, however, shown in the present view, which, taken from the wooden bridge over the river, extends but a little way across Earl-street to the north. The noble and majestic dome of St. Paul's will appear more to better advantage than from this new point of observation, since the removal of some of the intervening houses and the enlargement of the portico when the spectator was upon old Blackfriars Bridge. The spire of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and the numerous spires of the Hospitals, which was built by Wren, are included in this View; but a more extended view from the same point would comprise a large latitude of City churches over which the matchless cathedral presides. To the right will be seen the bank of the river just above Puddle Wharf. This View exhibits some features of old and of modern in curious juxtaposition, and it is an illustration of the progress of one of the greatest works of railway communication in the City.

The Queen has appointed the Hon Frederic Henry Hoath, Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, to be third secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A decree of the Supreme Court of Constantinople, sanctioned by the Imâm, has just prohibited the sale of hashish, the dangerous narcotic which the Turks are so fond of smoking. Dispensing chemists may however, supply it as a medicine when prescribed by a physician. All other persons who may henceforth sell this drug will be punished with imprisonment.

On the 20th ult. a dinner was given by the English residents at Constantinople to Sir Henry Bulwer, on the occasion of his leaving that city, for the purpose of welcoming him, and of conveying the general sense of his personal worth and virtuosity, and his eminent abilities as a diplomatist. The dinner, corresponding to the feast of his own family, reviewed in a hospitable manner the principal events of his long and honourable career. Among these were the many important improvements in the condition of the eastern, and other departments, and highly enlarged the reforming character of the present Sultan, inducing even the interest which, as a commercial nation, we had in the prosperity of Turkey.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

SUNDAY, April 24.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Death of Daniel Defoe, Author of "Robinson Crusoe," 1731.

MONDAY, 25.—St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr. Establishment of the Bank of England, 1694. The first Scientific Balloon Ascent by Guyton Morveau, 1784. Birth of Princess Alice of England, Grand Duchess of Hesse, 1843.

TUESDAY, 26.—Death of the great Lord Somers, the associate of Newton, Locke, and Halifax in the encouragement of literature and science, 1716.

WEDNESDAY, 27.—Milton sells "Paradise Lost" by contract to Samuel Simmons for £5 down, and his wife's £5 more, 1667. Birth of Linnæus, 1707.

THURSDAY, 28.—Sir Joseph Banks, Captain Cook, and others land at Botany Bay, in New South Wales, 1770. Establishment of the metropolitan police force of the Napoleon III., 1855.

FRIDAY 29.—Birth of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1818. Peace proclaimed between England, France, and Russia, 1856. Moon's last quarter 6h. 38m. a.m.

SATURDAY, 30.—Foundation of Moscow, 1156; of the London University, 1827; revival of the Reformatory Union, 1856; Bank Holiday.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
12 57	1 27	1 57	2 27	2 57	3 27	3 57

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N., Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.				RAIN in inches.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.	Amount of Cloud. 0=Clear. 10=Overcast.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	General Direction.	Range.	
April	Inches.				9-10	9-10			
12	29·664	Calm	0·0	9·8	54·3	49·5	ESE. NE. E.	15·6	·000
13	29·761	NE.	1·7	9·4	47·7	44·4		12·0	·000
14	29·691	12 S	2·7	9·7	51·2	49·4	SSE. SW.	9·0	·000
15	29·716	12 W	2·2	7·2	49·0	46·6	W. WSW.	11·0	·000
17					47·5	47·1		2·2	·014
18	29·661	12 S	1·2	9·6	52·3	50·5		7·0	·000
19	29·863	12 W	2·8	9·1	0	53·8	54·6	S.	2·9	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer in inches corrected 29·762 | 29·761 | 29·749 | 29·707 | 29·707 | 30·08 | 29·707
Temperature of Air ..... 49·5° | 51·0° | 51·0° | 47·0° | 47·0° | 47·0° | 51·0°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 46·0° | 48·0° | 48·0° | 46·0° | 46·0° | 46·0° | 48·0°
Direction of Wind ..... | N. | NNE. | NNE. | WSW. | W. | W. | WSW. | S.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—MANAGERS, Messrs. S. FALCONER and B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the week, Shakespeare's Historical Drama of the Life of Richard III., with the cast of characters which has been so long and so highly approved by the public generally to be one of the most efficient representations of the present day. On Monday (for the last seven nights of the season) will be produced the new and original Drama, in three acts, entitled THE LIFE OF A STAR, by Walter Maynard, Walter Gordon, and Wilkie Collins. Characters by Mr. Charles Dillon, Miss Emily Wilmore, &c. Doors open at half-past Six. Performances to commence at Seven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had of Mr. Austin, Box-office Keeper. On SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 30, HENRY IV. and other Entertainments, for the BENEFIT OF MR. FISHER.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY and during the week, the new Comedy, entitled CHARITY, by Miss CRAVEN and CHARLES REDDY. Tuesday, in consequence of the Haymarket Company being engaged to perform at Windsor Castle on Thursday, the Theatre will be closed. Wednesday, the Theatre will be opened. Thursday, 1864 (GRAND FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF HER MAJESTY). Twenty-fourth time! Mr. Rogers' Two Locomotive Mr. Burleigh; with the farce of LEND ME FIVE DAYS. Friday, Mr. Rogers' Two Locomotive Mr. Burleigh; with the new and original Comedy, entitled CHARITY. Saturday, Mr. Rogers' Two Locomotive Mr. Burleigh; with the new and original Comedy, entitled CHARITY. Doors open at half-past Seven. Commence at Eight. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had of Mr. Austin, Box-office Keeper.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, the Performances will commence with A LITTLE PUSH, by Messrs. Brough and Halliday. Mr. Blanchard; and Miss E. Leonard. After which, Mr. John Brougham's original Comedy of PLAYING WITH FIRE. Characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Addison, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Pitt, Miss Charlotte Leclercq, Miss Amherst, Mr. Meadows, and Miss Woolgarden. Doors Open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MR. RANSFORD'S SHAKSPEARE CONCERT AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.—Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS. Principal Characters by Mr. Ransford, Mr. Fitzjames Knowles, Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Cicely Nott, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Constance Heaphy, Miss Ransford, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Marie George Pierce, Miss Wells, and Rachael. Grand Pianoforte, Miss Fyrao Concertina, Mr. Case. Violin, Mr. Blagrove. Violoncello, Mr. Lucas. Harp, Mr. Aptommas. Conductor, Mr. Land. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had of Mr. Austin, Box-office Keeper, at the Theatre. On SATURDAY, APRIL 30, for the BENEFIT OF MR. DAVID FISHER, Kathleen, Mr. Caroline Carlos. Tickets, Stalls, and Private Boxes to be had at the Libraries, and of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Wood's, Regent-street.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, the Performances will commence with the new Farce, entitled A LITTLE PUSH. Characters by Mr. Wright, Mr. Billington, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Webster, and Miss Woolgar. After which, Mr. John Brougham's original Comedy of PLAYING WITH FIRE. Characters by Mr. Webster, Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Billington, Miss Woolgar, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Cicely Nott, and Miss Rose Coghlan. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the week, the new Comedy of the HOUSEKEEPER, written expressly for Mr. Webster, will be produced. Characters by Mr. Webster, Mr. Compton, Mr. Addison, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Frank Matthews, Miss Oliver, Miss Carr, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Cicely Nott, and Mrs. Stirling. After which, the Farce, entitled A LITTLE PUSH. Characters by Mr. Wright, Mr. Billington, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Webster, Miss Woolgar, and Miss Fanny Huddart. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Half-past.

MR. MACREADY will give DRAMATIC RECITALS at 49, QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, MAY 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, and 31, commencing at Three o'clock. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Admission, 5s. Tickets for the Series, One Guinea, to be obtained at Mr. Macready's Royal Library, and at the Rooms.

THE SHAKSPEARE TERCENTENARY.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of SATURDAY NEXT, April 30, will consist of TWO WHOLE SHEETS, a considerable portion of which will be devoted to the Illustration and Description of the SHAKSPEARE TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL IN LONDON AND AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Among the Engravings will be the following :—

Portraits of Shakspeare ;	Shakspeare Medal ;
Bird's-eye View of Stratford-on-Avon (Two Pages) ;	Seal of the National Shakspeare Committee ;
A Street in Stratford-on-Avon, with Shakspeare's House ;	Scene from "King Henry IV.," as played at Drury Lane ;
	Shakspeare Salver and Jug ;

Garibaldi receiving Addresses at the Crystal Palace on Monday ; Presentation of the Freedom of the City to Garibaldi at the Guildhall ; and Several other News Illustrations.

Price of the Number and Whole Sheet Supplement, Fivepence ; Stamped, Sixpence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

On this day, the 23rd of April, known popularly as St. George's Day, all England, by the aid of press and speech, will celebrate the Man who, without having the *Sanctus* applied to his name, has yet had a more lasting effect upon our land, our literature, and our tongue than any saint of the calendar. Richard has not been known as a demonstrative country, and Erasmus has told us that the Englishman was one of close brows and secret counsels ; which Italian, Frenchman, or Spaniard can, and quiet, "with a brain which could shut off any emotion like a wheel," was the reception of Garibaldi, and the enthusiasm which Liverpool, Birmingham, Coventry, Stratford, and other cities and towns are showing, the shouting in Paris, in New York, in Berlin, in Calcutta, and elsewhere, to celebrate this day go far to prove the rest of Emerson's dictum, that beneath this quiet exterior there is a soul of fire, and that "they know how to wake up." This is great praise. It is well to "wake up" upon a worthy occasion, and we have one now. Here in the works of this Warwickshire man, born three hundred years ago, about whose plots, letters, life, picture, bust, there is a question and a doubt, there is the Man whom we possess the first poet and writer in the world ; nor that he is "above all Greek, above all Roman, fame." Not only is this a proud thing to remember, but we may have the consolation to reflect that, whilst we are paying homage to the greatest man our nation has produced, we are honouring one whom the Germans regard as the great Poet of the Teuton race, and who has been claimed as the High Priest of Humanity. Nor is he of this or that age. He was an age. He wrote Jonson ; and Coleridge says, "Shakspeare is of no age ; his is not the style of an age. I believe he was not a whit more intelligible in his own age than he is now to an educated man, except for a few local allusions of no consequence." If he is of no age, he is also of no party, nor sect of religion, nor profession. All Englishmen claim him as their own ; and so universal is his genius, that the lawyer, physician, schoolmaster, statesman, and a dozen others have each asserted that he was of their trade. But, whilst so equally balanced, evolving the body and substance of his works out of the unfathomable depths of his own "oceanic mind," we must not forget that this myriad-minded man was pre-eminently an Englishman and, above all, national. Hence, if he has done service to humanity in spreading a nobleness of purpose, a love of truth, a height of thought, and a depth of feeling to every one of his readers, he has done, moreover, excellent service to the land which gave him birth, in implanting a love of freedom, of order, constitutional government, of her history and her legends, to all her race. How much of the sound and pure tactics of our story would be a mere blank to many of us, and certainly to the populace, were it not for Shakspeare! He has been the great teacher in the struggle of the Roses and the kings, and he has minutely portrayed the history and the condition of the people. He has done this without bending to power, without flattering the multitude, without truckling to party ; he has done it as a free and open man, as the servant of Truth and as loyal to the great Spirit which inspired him. But there is yet more in Shakspeare ; he is pre-eminently the poet of women, without flattering her weaknesses or prejudices—nay, even whilst portraying her follies and her vices with no unsparing hand, he has yet given us such a gallery of beauties, such a company of fair ladies, of high, noble, and sweet natures, that to be one of Shakspeare's women has become, and will become, the very praise of the world. As maid, wife, and mother, he has portrayed her in all the beauty of truth and love, and in such lasting tints that the pictures will never fade, but become examples and models for all time. We might add to this : We might show that scholar, wit, man of the world, priest, soldier, statesman, all owe much to Shakspeare, a man born from the people, not of high lineage or great alliance, but living with them and among them, and teaching not from the Senate or the Bar, the Bench or the Pulpit, but from the lowly and despised Stage, and scattering his pearls not only to petty parcels and small driblets but with a largess universal like the sun.

It is for this that England does well to keep holiday, to feast, and to rejoice, and to hold merrymakings to his honour. At no place can this be more appropriately or more generally done than at Stratford-on-Avon, which has before been the scene of many a jubilee, and which claims, above all, the high honour of being his birthplace, his home, and his grave. In London it was as well, perhaps, to let the day pass without

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—NOW ON VIEW, a GRAND APPROACH AT HASTINGS during the SUMMER OF 1864, painted by Charles Leaf ; before upon pictures of "The Crucifixion," 1857, by Hilt, extending 700 figures ; "The Queen Among Her Nobles," with 70 Portraits, Palaces and Public Buildings ; "The Death of Nelson," and two luxury rooms small, 1864, John Scarlett Davis's Original Exhibition of "Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the Holy Places." Open, 10s till Five Admission, One Shilling.

MALVERN.—HYDROPATHY.—The Hydropathic Establishment lately opened by Dr. SUMMERS will be OPENED for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS on MAY 1. It is situated on the slope of the Malvern Hills, and was especially planned for the use of invalids, is provided with every accommodation required for the application of the Hydropathic treatment. Prospectus and terms may be had on application to Dr. SUMMERS, M.D., Peninsular Hotel, Malvern.

especial general rejoicing. The poet and the artist, the men of the pencil and pen, and the rich and noble admirers of the poet will rejoice after their own fashion. But a general holiday means actually a loss of time and money to the working men. Those, however, who are not constrained by such considerations will pay him homage in their own way. A tercentenary has at least the advantage of not occurring very often, and the real enthusiasts for the cause will not feel less warm if the many do not sympathise with and join them. We might, indeed, have wished that the London Tercentenary Festival had been fixed for some other day had been wiser in the choice of its executive, and that the warmth of feeling which all felt had found other safety-valves than those which let out the steam against their brothers of the pen. But, after all, we must take it out of and into this enthusiasm; wrong people may have rushed to the fore with noisy expression, but the feeling is right, and of it none need be ashamed. Perhaps, by the way, it is as well to say this, that where much love exists there lives also no little jealousy. All would have, indeed, regretted, if this day had been let go by without due honour, and as one not set in our calendar. It is not the first time that the memories of Shakspeare honours herself; since, as Coleridge puts it, when with four simple words he sums up the reason for the depth of love, esteem, and veneration we have for the poet, who has informed the world and entered into all our hearts—it is "We who are Shakspeare."

THE COURT.

The Queen was obliged to postpone the Court appointed to be held on Saturday last at Buckingham Palace, her Majesty not having yet recovered sufficiently from the fatigue of the late ceremonial and the severe attack of sciatica, from which her Majesty had suffered intensely during the week. Her Majesty's health has since greatly improved during the last few days.

On Saturday last Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, left London. Princess Helena and Princess Louise visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall East, and the French Fine-Art Gallery. Prince Alfred accompanied the Princesses to the French Gallery. Their Royal Highnesses drove thence to Buckingham Palace. Princess Louise returned to Windsor Castle in the afternoon. Prince Alfred and Princess Helena honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with their evening patronage to the castle at night. The King of the Belgians, attended by General Count de Meyendorff, Colonel Count de Flahaut, and the Count de Lalaing, arrived at Buckingham Palace, and remained to dinner. Princess Helena and Princess Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West went to London and were present at the Philharmonic Concert, in Hanover-square Rooms. Their Highnesses returned to the castle in the afternoon. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle, and remained to see her Majesty at an audience by Earl Russell. M. de Billé, M. Quade, and M. Krieger were presented to the Queen by Earl Russell, and kissed her Majesty's hand. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Greenwich Park. The Duchess of Wellington arrived at the castle.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the private grounds. Prince Arthur rode with Colonel Bell. The King of the Belgians took leave of her Majesty and left the castle for London, attended by Baron Brunow. Prince Alfred accompanied the King to London. Princess Helena and Princess Louise accompanied her Majesty in the afternoon to Frogmore. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Cowell and Lieutenant Haig, proceeded in the afternoon to Buckingham Palace, to see the King of the Belgians and Princess of Wales.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle at a quarter to four o'clock on Wednesday, en route for Osborne. The suite in attendance on her Majesty consisted of Lady Augusta Bruce, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Major-General Seymour, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Sir J. M. Heathcote, Bart. At Ascot the Queen drove to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, where a large concourse of persons had assembled to witness her Majesty's departure. The Queen graciously acknowledged the loyal though silent greetings of the spectators. Her Majesty left Windsor at four o'clock in a special train under the charge of Mr. Kelly, via the Great Western Railway to Basingstoke, where a change was made at five o'clock. At this station the charge of the train was handed over to Mr. Saunders, the superintendent of the South-Western Railway, along which line the remainder of the journey was performed to Gosport, arriving at a quarter past six. The Queen embarked immediately on board the Royal Yacht Fairy and reached the Solent to Osborne.

The Queen will remain at Osborne about three weeks, and then return to Windsor for a few days, after which her Majesty will proceed to Balmoral.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by Prince Alfred and attended by Colonel Count de Flahaut and Dr. Kreyer, left Windsor Castle at three o'clock on Tuesday en route for Brussels. The Earl of Caithness, Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Major Elphinstone, and Sir Edward Cust accompanied his Majesty to Dover. The King was received at the Dover Railway Station by Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew, several of the officials belonging to the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways, the Mayor, and Corporation. His Majesty left the station saloon carriage, furnished by the South-Eastern Railway, attached to a special train proceeding along the South-Eastern line as far as Waterloo; Prince Alfred here took leave of his Majesty, and the train resumed its course by the London-bridge and Croydon Railway Bridge, thence by the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, arriving at six o'clock. The King proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, where he passed the night. His Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, left the Lord Warden Hotel at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and embarked from the Admiralty Pier on board the Belgian Government steamer Diamant, and crossed to Calais en route for Brussels. The King was saluted on departure by the Diamant. A guard of honour of the 53rd Regiment lined the Admiralty Pier. The King was received at Calais on his disembarkation by the suite which accompanied him from Windsor and General Daelli, General Ellis, Captain Bruce, the Belgian Consul, and the Mayor of Dover. His Majesty was loudly cheered by a large concourse of people.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday, at Sandringham Church. The Rev. G. B. Monon officiated. Prince Alfred arrived at Sandringham House on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess are enjoying their retirement in the country, and take daily rides and drives in the neighbourhood of Sandringham.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square on Saturday from Loigs, Windsor Forest.

The Archbishop of Dublin and Mrs. Trench arrived in town on Tuesday from the Archiepiscopal Palace, Dublin, for the season.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle and the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland left Stafford House on Monday for Chiswick House.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have arrived in town from Badminton for the season.

The Duchess of Manchester has arrived in Great Stanhope street from Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury and Lady Georgina Hamilton arrived at Chesterfield House on Saturday last from a tour in the south of France.

Earl and Countess Russell left Chesham-place on Wednesday for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Craven, at Coome Abbey, near Coventry.

The Earl and Countess of Clanricarde have returned to town from Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Clanearty have arrived in town.

The Countess of Harrington and Lady Anna Chandos Pole have arrived at Harrington House from Elvaston Castle, Derbyshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Hawarden have returned to town from Hitchfield for the season.

Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone have arrived in town on Wednesday from Longford Castle, Salisbury, for the season.

Viscount and Viscountess Stormont have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square from Scone Palace, Perth.

Lord and Lady Londesborough arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place on Sunday from Grimston Park for the season.

Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild left Kingston House for Gunnersbury Park on Wednesday.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a distinguished party at dinner last evening at Gloucester House.

The Marquis of Ailesbury and Lady Georgina Hamilton arrived at their residence in Park-lane on Saturday evening last, from a tour in the south of France.

The Duchess Dowager of Norfolk entertained a select circle at dinner on Saturday evening last, at her residence in Grosvenor-place.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde gave a banquet to a distinguished company at their residence in Grosvenor-place on Saturday evening. The Marquis and Marchioness received a select party at dinner on Wednesday last, and on the same evening entertained a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence, Dorchester House, Park-lane. The Duchess of Somerset and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., gave a grand dinner party on Wednesday evening at Somerset House. On the same evening the Countess received a brilliant circle of the aristocracy.

The Earl and Countess of Derby entertained a select circle at dinner on Wednesday evening, at Goodwood House, St. James's-square.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere gave a party on Wednesday evening at her mansion in Belgrave-square. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Westbury entertained a large party at dinner on Wednesday evening to meet General Garibaldi.

THE SHAKSPEARE FESTIVAL.

The Shakspeare Tercentenary performances began in London on Monday evening, with three of the principal theatres open. Drury-lane and Astley's Wells—the extremities were chosen with special reference to the occasion, the former being the scene of the Shakspeare Jubilee in 1769.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the Mansion House on the 5th inst., when it was resolved that the City should celebrate the tercentenary of the birth of Shakspeare by the erection of a statue to the poet, and by giving a monument to Shakspeare in the Green Park, at the side of Piccadilly, which should be worthy of the genius of the poet, and of the progress of the art of the nineteenth century. Something less than £1000 has been subscribed for the statue, and it is to be hoped that many of the citizens would put it in their shudders to the wheel, they would raise what was yet wanting. A committee has been appointed.

The Working Men's Shakspeare Committee have issued their programme of entertainments to be given in honour of the tercentenary festival, and of the tercentenary birthday of Shakspeare. "At one o'clock a.m. a grand salute of artillery will announce the day. At two o'clock a.m. and a guard of honour of the Queen's Bodyguard of Yeomen, with their band, will march, &c., and proceed in the following order through Bedford-square, Tottenham-court-road, Hampstead-road, Pancras-road, Euston-road, to Primrose-hill, where, having taken up the various stations respectively assigned to them, they will remain until the conclusion of the ceremonial. At the ceremonial oak, the gift of her Majesty, will be planted by Mr. Samuel Phelps in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council, for the occasion by Ellen Cook, will then be spoken, and a variety of musical selections will be performed by the choir of the Royal Italian Opera, Alexandra Palace and the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, in connection with which a grand Shakspeare Festival will be celebrated on the 23rd inst. The programme will consist of a grand miscellaneous concert, in the course of which will be performed the most celebrated scenes from the tragedies of Shakspeare, and the comedy, the grand chorus, 'England's Minstrel Song,' and the National Anthem. The hall will be tastefully decorated with appropriate insignia and nearly one hundred Shakspearian banners; and in addition to the above, a grand display of fireworks, with appropriate devices, including the Bard's Head, Eastcheap (immortalised as the rendezvous of Sir John Falstaff and his merry men), Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the Interview in the Devil, and the Tabard in Southwark, will be revived, to supply, in addition to the above, a complete panorama of Shakspeare's dramatic works, and the duties and inquiries of the Rivarsteen era, the attendants being clad in the costume of the period. The whole to conclude with the representation of the Bard's Benediction."

The tercentenary celebration at Stratford-on-Avon will begin to-day (Saturday) and continue during the whole of next week. A letter from Mr. Charles G. W. Lettsom, Professor of Arabic at King's College, is to present an address from the Shakspeare Society of Constantinople to the Stratford Club; it will be transmitted from the Goethe house at Frankfort, and presented in the name of the Goethe Society of Germany, by Professor Braunfels. The address, which will be illustrated by scenes from the works of both poets, has been drawn up by Professor Braunfels, and translated into Latin by Dr. Schmitz, the Mayor and Alderman of Stratford-on-Avon, and is intended to be presented on the tercentenary day.

Mr. Vining, of the Princess Theatre, has issued a pamphlet containing "Shakspeare's Opinion of Kings, Lords, and Nobles" and "The Comedy of Errors," with illustrations by Mr. Gilbert, and "Shakspeare's Opinion of Love" and "Romeo and Juliet," with illustrations by Mr. Marks. The idea of the publication of Juliet. By this change of arrangement the public will have the opportunity of purchasing the illustrations of the plays separately, as each play will be complete in itself, and as originally announced.

The tercentenary of Shakspeare is to be celebrated at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, by select readings from Shakspeare's works by Mr. Henry Compton, and by the public reading of an address to the Bard, written by the head and chorus of nearly eighty local performers, selected by a military band, and by the performance of a grand miscellaneous concert, in the course of which it has attracted great attention. Mr. Compton, who is a nephew of Mrs. Siddons, has a peculiar interest in possessing on the eve of the tercentenary celebration the identical Bible presented by Queen Elizabeth to Shakspeare which the coming anniversary has called forth from the dust of ages. Mr. Compton's grandfather was Lord Mayor of England.—I donate to her this book, in honour of her pain. I do not flatter her, but indeed, and without any fear, praise her as she deserves to her own face, and without any fear of flattery, for she loves not."—VICTOR HUGO, Guernsey, Hautville House, 1864.

A tercentenary celebration of Shakspeare's birth will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Brasenose, the historian of Bray, who is one of Shakspeare's schoolfellows and a great admirer of the bard, will give an address in German, on Shakspeare; and Professor Braunfels, of Frankfort, will give an address in Latin, on Shakspeare in English. After that will come the banquet, at which it is expected about 200 gentlemen will be present. In the course of the evening a grand concert will be played the "Winter's Tale," with appropriate music, composed expressly for the occasion. At the Scotch Gallery will be exhibited several curiosities of Shakspeare.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be opened to the public on and after Monday next, August 15.

One of the most successful all-comers' Enfield prize meetings took place last Saturday on the ground of the 1st Rochester Rifle Volunteers, Burton Mote. The manual of exercise for competition was 80 guineas, which was divided into twenty prizes—the highest being £4, and the lowest £1. The distances were 200 yards, 400 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards, and £2 10s. divided into seven prizes at 30, each for the nine highest scores. There were 220 entries, 212 of whom competed. Private Alsopson, 4th Lancashire, won the first prize; Private Hopkinson, 1st Manchester, the second; Colour-Sergeant Twomlow, Liverpool R. B., the third; Private J. Shannon, 1st West Kent, the fourth; and Private Hodgson, 1st Durham, the fifth. For the four all prizes eleven of the competitors tied. The result of the shooting-off was that Private Hodsell, Private Harrison, Sergeant Emery, and Corporal Whittaking the winners.

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The Shakspeare Tercentenary performances began in London on Monday evening, with three of the principal theatres open. Drury-lane and Astley's Wells—the extremities were chosen with special reference to the occasion, the former being the scene of the Shakspeare Jubilee in 1769.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the Mansion House on the 5th inst., when it was resolved that the City should celebrate the tercentenary of the birth of Shakspeare by the erection of a statue to the poet, and by giving a monument to Shakspeare in the Green Park, at the side of Piccadilly, which should be worthy of the genius of the poet, and of the progress of the art of the nineteenth century. Something less than £1000 has been subscribed for the statue, and it is to be hoped that many of the citizens would put it in their shudders to the wheel, they would raise what was yet wanting. A committee has been appointed.

The Working Men's Shakspeare Committee have issued their programme of entertainments to be given in honour of the festival, and of the tercentenary birthday of Shakspeare. "At one o'clock a.m. a grand salute of artillery will announce the day. At two o'clock a.m. and a guard of honour of the Queen's Bodyguard of Yeomen, with their band, will march, &c., and proceed in the following order through Bedford-square, Tottenham-court-road, Hampstead-road, Pancras-road, Euston-road, to Primrose-hill, where, having taken up the various stations respectively assigned to them, they will remain until the conclusion of the ceremonial. At the ceremonial oak, the gift of her Majesty, will be planted by Mr. Samuel Phelps in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council, for the occasion by Ellen Cook, will then be spoken, and a variety of musical selections will be performed by the choir of the Royal Italian Opera, Alexandra Palace and the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, in connection with which a grand Shakspeare Festival will be celebrated on the 23rd inst. The programme will consist of a grand miscellaneous concert, in the course of which will be performed the most celebrated scenes from the tragedies of Shakspeare, and the comedy, the grand chorus, 'England's Minstrel Song,' and the National Anthem. The hall will be tastefully decorated with appropriate insignia and nearly one hundred Shakspearian banners; and in addition to the above, a grand display of fireworks, with appropriate devices, including the Bard's Head, Eastcheap (immortalised as the rendezvous of Sir John Falstaff and his merry men), Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the Interview in the Devil, and the Tabard in Southwark, will be revived, to supply, in addition to the above, a complete panorama of Shakspeare's dramatic works, and the duties and inquiries of the Rivarsteen era, the attendants being clad in the costume of the period. The whole to conclude with the representation of the Bard's Benediction."

The tercentenary celebration at Stratford-on-Avon will begin to-day (Saturday) and continue during the whole of next week. A letter from Mr. Charles G. W. Lettsom, Professor of Arabic at King's College, is to present an address from the Shakspeare Society of Constantinople to the Stratford Club; it will be transmitted from the Goethe house at Frankfort, and presented in the name of the Goethe Society of Germany, by Professor Braunfels. The address, which will be illustrated by scenes from the works of both poets, has been drawn up by Professor Braunfels, and translated into Latin by Dr. Schmitz, the Mayor and Alderman of Stratford-on-Avon, and is intended to be presented on the tercentenary day.

Mr. Vining, of the Princess Theatre, has issued a pamphlet containing "Shakspeare's Opinion of Kings, Lords, and Nobles" and "The Comedy of Errors," with illustrations by Mr. Gilbert, and "Shakspeare's Opinion of Love" and "Romeo and Juliet," with illustrations by Mr. Marks. The idea of the publication of Juliet. By this change of arrangement the public will have the opportunity of purchasing the illustrations of the plays separately, as each play will be complete in itself, and as originally announced.

The tercentenary of Shakspeare is to be celebrated at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, by select readings from Shakspeare's works by Mr. Henry Compton, and by the public reading of an address to the Bard, written by the head and chorus of nearly eighty local performers, selected by a military band, and by the performance of a grand miscellaneous concert, in the course of which it has attracted great attention. Mr. Compton, who is a nephew of Mrs. Siddons, has a peculiar interest in possessing on the eve of the tercentenary celebration the identical Bible presented by Queen Elizabeth to Shakspeare which the coming anniversary has called forth from the dust of ages. Mr. Compton's grandfather was Lord Mayor of England.—I donate to her this book, in honour of her pain. I do not flatter her, but indeed, and without any fear, praise her as she deserves to her own face, and without any fear of flattery, for she loves not."—VICTOR HUGO, Guernsey, Hautville House, 1864.

A tercentenary celebration of Shakspeare's birth will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Brasenose, the historian of Bray, who is one of Shakspeare's schoolfellows and a great admirer of the bard, will give an address in German, on Shakspeare; and Professor Braunfels, of Frankfort, will give an address in Latin, on Shakspeare in English. After that will come the banquet, at which it is expected about 200 gentlemen will be present. In the course of the evening a grand concert will be played the "Winter's Tale," with appropriate music, composed expressly for the occasion. At the Scotch Gallery will be exhibited several curiosities of Shakspeare.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be opened to the public on and after Monday next, August 15.

One of the most successful all-comers' Enfield prize meetings took place last Saturday on the ground of the 1st Rochester Rifle Volunteers, Burton Mote. The manual of exercise for competition was 80 guineas, which was divided into twenty prizes—the highest being £4, and the lowest £1. The distances were 200 yards, 400 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards, and £2 10s. divided into seven prizes at 30, each for the nine highest scores. There were 220 entries, 212 of whom competed. Private Alsopson, 4th Lancashire, won the first prize; Private Hopkinson, 1st Manchester, the second; Colour-Sergeant Twomlow, Liverpool R. B., the third; Private J. Shannon, 1st West Kent, the fourth; and Private Hodgson, 1st Durham, the fifth. For the four all prizes eleven of the competitors tied. The result of the shooting-off was that Private Hodsell, Private Harrison, Sergeant Emery, and Corporal Whittaking the winners.

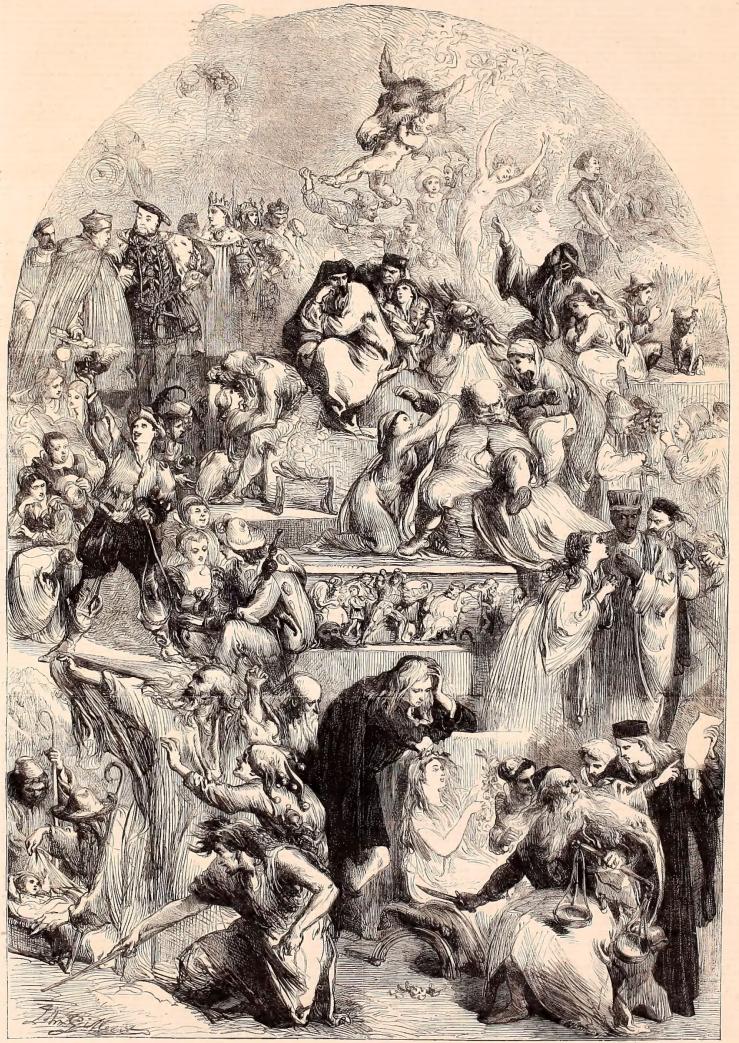
ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, in his first evening lecture "On the Law of Succession of Insects," delivered on Thursday, the 14th inst., began with the consideration of the effects of heat on the inorganic terrestrial processes. The earth, he said, contains in itself a store of heat, probably remaining from its origin and produced by its condensation from the fluid to the solid state. The slow rate of cooling is shown in the case of lavas; since a stream which issued from Etna in 1787 emitted hot vapours in 1858. Experiments have shown that the temperature of the earth increases as we bore beneath the surface at the average rate of 1 deg. each in 90 ft. of depth. But springs reach the boiling point, the geysers of Iceland attain to 120 deg. cent., and volcanoes pour out melted lavas at a temperature of at least 1500 deg. cent. . . . A great loss to the earth, consisting of stuff, unyielding materials, could not, at a very early period, have been compensated by the supply of meteoric matter. . . . The mass of the earth must be considered in past geological ages as undergoing vast depressions and similar changes are now going on, partly in a quiet, imperceptible manner, and partly with sudden violence. The amount of heat now emanating from the earth's interior to the surface is estimated as sufficient to melt each year a layer of ice 100 feet deep, and to raise the surface of the climate one centesimth of a degree cent. The temperature of the surface depends only on the heat thrown to it from the sun by radiation to the air. To the unequal distribution of the former are due the long-lines of isothermal, and of climatic, variations of temperature, the latter at the equator rising from the warmest surface, like that in our chimneys. The trade winds are caused by the heated air rising at the equator, and the variations in temperature caused by the motion of the sea. The trade winds are rendered the ocean currents, one of which, the Gulf Stream, greatly modifies the climate of the British Isles. The warm air rising from the sea and wet soils carries with it watery vapours which are deposited as clouds, and rain, &c., when the temperature is lower, but chiefly upon the chains of mountains, the chief outlivers of rain or snow, which may become glaciers. The liquified water carries its way in the rocks, washing out their soluble parts and carrying them into the sea or inland lakes, and, in the latter case, depositing the same by evaporation, spilling and grinding them, and thus forming new strata. These facts show the enormous amount of change which is going on in the crust of the earth, and are its effects on the life of the globe. Of the latter, the most striking is the production of coal-beds. Seeds of plants contain a very small quantity of combustible matter; but in full-grown plants the amount is enormous in very great—as our fuel being derived from vegetable life, unsound or past (as coal); and the combustible matter of plants (wood, starch, sugar, gum, oils, resin, and various acids) is composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, with a little nitrogen. Plants grow only under the influence of light, decomposing carbonic acid and water to carbonic acid. The blue and violet chemical rays are absorbed completely; and the whole energy of the green and yellow rays, but in burning, is restored by vegetable life and by the solar light.

Mr. F. A. Abel, F.R.S., Director of the Chemical Department of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 15th inst. "On the Application of Gun-cotton, and Applications of Gun-cotton" (which he had been investigating on behalf of the Government). After a brief history of the discovery of gun-cotton by Professor Schönbein, in 1846, to the present time, Mr. Abel described the manufacture of the charge produced by the action of nitric acid upon cotton wool, and showed that it was necessary, in applying a strong and somewhat concentrated nitric acid hydrate acids that the most highly explosive gun-cotton could be prodn ced; while the less explosive varieties were produced by the use of weaker acids, which, furnishing the important photographic material "collodion") might be employed by the use of less concentrated acids. An account was then given of the manufacture of gun-cotton, as perfected by General Von Lenk, a distinguished Austrian officer, and by Messrs. Prentice and Thomas, who are the proprietors of the Stowmarket factory. The main principles in this system resemble those laid down by Schönbein and Abel, but the cotton is subjected to a preliminary steeping in cotton boils to be acted upon by the nitrating mixture. The cotton is then carefully washed, and dried, and submitted to the action of a powerful hydraulic press, by which it is compressed in inverting its uniformity and density. Professor Abel then described the experiments which followed. The question regarding the perfect stability of gun-cotton can only be settled by time and long-continued experiments. Let Mr. Abel state that there is no doubt but that the purest and most explosive gun-cotton is less liable to spontaneous change than the less explosive kinds that was formerly suggested; and there is good reason to hope that when the former is properly prepared it will keep as well as that material. By experiments, exhibited the principal properties of gun-cotton as an explosive. It is insoluble in water, and is not affected by the hygrometric state of the air. Under the influence of moisture, the production of acid vapours by its spontaneous decomposition is greatly increased. Gun-cotton is not affected by the mechanical action of the ordinary gun-cotton material, economical as a motive power, and the various chemical reagents which are employed in its manufacture. It



GARIBALDI RECEIVING AN ADDRESS AT THE NINE ELMS RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 391



A TABLEAU OF SHAKSPEARE CHARACTERS, DESIGNED BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OUR TABLEAU OF SHAKSPEARE CHARACTERS.

The student of Shakespeare's plays will have no difficulty in recognising most of the figures dramatically grouped together on the page which precedes this. The skilful and imaginative artist who has drawn for us that beautiful design is known to be familiarly conversant with the world of human characters which the greatest poet of all time has created. Mr. Gilbert furnished one edition of Shakspeare with some hundreds of separate illustrations, which delight us by their ingenuity and grace, while they enter, by the force of profound thought and sympathy, more thoroughly into the conceptions of the author than most of his literary commentators have been able to do. The work now presented to our readers is worthy of Mr. Gilbert's pencil. Its publication will be one of the most welcome gifts conceivable as a tribute to the unapproachable genius of him who enriched mankind for ever with the best and purest of moral and intellectual treasures contained in the thirty-seven plays. A few only of the leading personages conceived by Shakspeare, attended here and there with other figures of less complete and typical of the various sorts and moods of human life, are exhibited in this tableau of Lear's kingdom. The "Lear" of the mode in which these groups are combined, do not allow of the introduction of more and accessory figures. The "Lear" of Shakspeare included in other pictorial representations, as well as in those of the stage, it may be partly for this reason, has a less whole fabric of circumstance and situation from which the principal event is brought forth. Readers may call to mind the privileged Fool, the noble character and sentiments of Hamlet; and Shylock owes to the insolent mockeries of his persecutors a portion of his tragic power and pathos. It is not so in the classical French tragedies, where the main affair depends upon the attitudes and dispositions of the personages, and the subordinate parts may be dispensed with. Yet there is quite enough in Mr. Gilbert's design, with the accompaniment of the complete work of Shakspeare, to bring to mind the chief characteristics of each play to which the figures belong. We will, for this preface, therefore, we shall leave our readers to peruse the tableau of Shakspeare characters here presented. In the foreground they will find the unhappy Queen of Denmark, reclining with his noble sorrow of a duty superformed, and despising the vain pleasures of youth; the fair Ophelia, bearing the fruits of her garden, plays with her silly posies, and sings her will song before she dies. They will find the sacrificial Iphigenia, shrinking from the poisoning he scales; while the fair young Doctor of Laws, pointing to the heroic one, bids her wish Shylock Christian, and so lose the murderous hand. On the other side, beneath the pelting of the pitiless storm, accompanied by the wise Fool, and the mad Tom, who, on the bare heath, old Lear declares the raging tempest less unkind than his ungrateful daughters, and bids it wreak all its fury on his homeless head. Above, the prudent Moor, turning a dreadful glance upon his innocent and imploring wife, receives the poisonous falsehood which is to harbor in peaceful breasts. In the upper scenes, inspired with all the gentle affections, and graceful joys, and humorous impulses of Shakspearean romance, Juliet, in her sad sweetness and the romantic knife, occupy the upper middle of the picture. The fair, the gay, the melodious old Knight of Arden, with his wife fool lines by the merry wives of Windsor; Petruchio, affecting a boisterous roughness, embodies his generous affections, and leads Kate into the air; the stupid host constable of Messina gives orders to the watchmen guarding their round. Above, the wise and gentle Prince disguised as a shepherd, with the unknown maiden, whom shepherds once picked up as a dropped blossom, a treaty being left in the wilderness, and who is now a princess, in a rural out-scene, exchange their sweet confidences with each other. The grave sailor-boy, her servant Viola, is near them. Just on the left hand King Henry VIII., leaning upon the shoulder of Wolsey, we expect the shapes of Anne Boleyn and Katherine in royal favour. On the right hand, just opposite these, a foolish footman, who wears the livery of Sigismund, King of Verona, is teaching his dog how to behave in genteel society at the Duke's palace. Higher still, we see the shapes of Ariel, Titania, and the fairy crowd and mythological figures in which the poet's teeming fancy delighted to revel. Below, we have the prominent figures of Lady Macbeth and Macbeth; here is Puck, laden with the ass's head to be fixed on the shoulders of that ass Bottom; here is Ariel, the impersonation of the sprite, however, of the magician's haunt. But human life is the staple matter of these dramatic illustrations. A tablet in the centre, engraved with "The Seven Ages of Man," is supported by the figures of satirist of Ardenne, sums up the "strange eventful history" of our race on earth.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lord Arthur Lennox, formerly M.P. for Chichester, was administered to in her Majesty's Court of Probate by his relict, Lady Charlotte Lennox, daughter of Major Gen. Sir Alexander Duff. Lord Arthur Lennox was a son of the late Duke of Richmond, K.G. He held the post of Lord of the Treasury and Board of Trade from 1852 to 1855, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, formerly commanding the 72nd Highlanders and 16th Lancers. His lordship died on the 15th of last month, in his fifty-eight, having executed his will so far back as 1846, and a codicil of 1849, when he was unmarried. By the latter he left £1,000 to the daughter of his wife, by her first husband, upon her Ladyship's decease, and the residue equally amongst all their children.

The will of Mrs. Mary Dorothea Pemberton, relict of the late John Henry, Esq., of Shenfield, Essex, deceased, was proved, in the London Court, under £80,000 personalty; the executors being Thomas Charles Pemberton, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and Mrs. Ann Eliza Pemberton, widow of the late Rev. Charles Lee Pemberton, of Ashwell, Herts, and Mrs. Pemberton's nephews. Legacies are left to near relatives and friends; also legacies to servants. The residue of the testator's property is bequeathed to the eight children of Mrs. Pemberton, the estate of Shenfield Hall is devised to the said Thomas C. Pemberton, who also takes a moiety of the residue of the real and personal property, the other moiety being left between Mrs. Burdon and Mrs. Murray, the relicts of the testator's late husband.

The will of James Maxon, Esq., of Upper Grosvenor-street, was proved, in London, under £250,000 personalty, the executors being the testator's son Hon. Lady Caroline Fitz-Gerald, the testator, the relict, daughter of the late Earl of Berkeley, and Lady Caroline's son, the executors appointed by the will, all of which are appended five codicils. To his relict, Lady Caroline, the testator has bequeathed his real estate, and also a moiety of the residue of his personal estate (saving a sum of £150,000 to be held in trust for the payment of annuities to his two sons and unmarried daughter), the other moiety being at the interest in the surplus residue, which, upon her Ladyship's decease, will be divided in certain proportions amongst his sons and daughters, by virtue of the power reserved to him.

The late Mr. G. Daniel, of Canonbury, has bequeathed to the British Museum the famous cabinet saved from the mulberry-tree presented by the poet to Sir Hugh Clopton, and cut down by Mr. Gastrell, upon the occasion of the jubilee of 1769. He has also left to the British Museum the Gurrick correspondence, upon the re-sale of which the nation will pay, containing a fine miniature of Shakspeare under crystal and set in gold.

South Australia has determined on the addition of a tower to the Treasury at Adelaide, to receive the gold escort. The first stone was laid on the 15th of January.

A bill to unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island under one Government and one Legislature passed the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia unanimously on the 18th ult.

A letter from Jerusalem in the Paris *Monde* says:—"The Duke de Luynes is exploring the Dead Sea on board a small steamer called the Segar, ten metres (thirty-three feet) in length, which he got built on purpose at Trevise. It was then taken to pieces and sent to Jaffa, whence it was conveyed to the Dead Sea on the backs of camels. The Duke de Luynes has explored the bed, which still emanates at the sight of this tiny vessel. It is said among the waters in a way inexplicable to science. The bituminous substance called asphalt (bitumen) which has risen from the bottom of the accursed Lake of Sodom.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WITH a Ministry which has no legislative programme, and depends on a successful Budget for tiding it through the Session, the House of Commons is justified in sparring. Whether the Opposition had or had not conceived the original idea of reducing the Government to extremes by cutting off its members in detail does not matter now; but it is clear that the plan is in operation. Curiously enough, it seems to be found out by the party most interested in not allowing it to meet take his place; and if, as has hitherto been the case, the retiring placemen have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Premier towards them on their retirement, they do not long into that kind of opposition, springing from wounded vanity, which may be designated Backbenchism—that feeling of injury derived from the want of preeminent sense with which respect—and are not converted into enemies by the mere fact of their new position. Thus supported into the Administration necessarily add to its strength, and the Ministry, powerful and compact, commands, they doubtless, draw closer to the Government any friends they may have got to leave it. Hence the Opposition, in endeavouring to carry out quasi obnoxious administrators from a Government is not without the changing chance of success, and the Ministry, which can afford to lose out of doors are not equally alive with those within to the restorative of the vitality which the loss of some members would be supposed to carry the circumstance that on the same night this week the House witnessed the sacrificial resignation of Mr. Lowe and a very skilful attempt to get rid of Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary of Under-Secretary for War. Owing to the tact and ready resource of Lord Clarence the plan failed, but it is well for Ministers that it was carried out.

It is always easy to know when the House is about to assume itself, as in Victor Hugo's sense of the phrase, for the words "*Le Roi s'assoie*" stand as the Chairman's signal. Then the House of Lords is about to perform the most painful act of his public life, and his heart is full of sad emotion, and his mind is overwhelmed with the sense of a crowded house. In Mr. Lowe's case this might have been more than usually expected; but what was not expected was the result, which was, in a few words, this:—Mr. Lowe, in the course of that short speech which the rest of the House, which is at once a political and a play-going one, has pronounced the best he ever delivered, announced that the hard, cold, heartless stoic, as most men deemed him, could not be deeply affected by the loss of office, and that the force of good opinion was in him something very nearly a substitute for feeling and even fervour. Mr. Lowe, in fact, was cheered by his friends with inaudible delivery of "winged words," which darted from his lips like coloured sparks from a rocket, and which, perhaps, were only lightning, to which the cause of their creation sympathy; but when, in a pause, he paused to look for the effect of his thoughts fit expression, but never relapsing into that cool insolence of tone and demeanour which were wont to characterise him in the days of his power. Mr. Lowe, in the most logical severity, answered the case against him, he fairly carried the House with him, and Mr. Disraeli, who had risen to rebut, to justify the step he had taken in bringing on the motion which drove Mr. Lowe to resign, was compelled to do so in the face of that which he announced that resignation; and even from the reluctant lips of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Lowe had not been left out in the cold as a mere distributor. Lord Palmerston, having had of late some practice in speaking in connection with the Government, was not equal to it. Although one could not but feel that there was something in Mr. Disraeli's taunt that Mr. Lowe had not been loyally supported by his colleagues.

By a sequence, which, if accidental, was apt, Mr. Disraeli immediately came forward to explain the circumstances of the policy of the fact of five Under-Secretaries of State sitting in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli, in the course of his speech, which was one he emphasises as a constitutional question, his solemnity is nearly ludicrous. He seems to be conscious that he is in a position of great nobleness, in the midst of which he is to stand self-possessed, bearing the weight of the Ministry on his back. Mr. Disraeli desires to embody the *imposition forient raise* of the poet; he is within an ace of the Ministry, and he is resolved to be justify the step he had taken in bringing on the motion which drove Mr. Lowe to resign. Well, it is very curious, and very bad taste, but, somehow, the House does not appreciate Mr. Disraeli in these moods. Nothing could be more clear than the case which he made on the occasion, and the entire part of it was duly listened to; but when Mr. Disraeli sat down, the House was not sure that its members grew talkative or sleepy, according to their momentary temper. Mr. Lowe, in the course of his speech, had referred to Mr. Disraeli's motion had been taken away by the arrangements of the Government in the course of the day, and Mr. Disraeli, in the act of denouncing the illegality it had ceased to exist, for there were actually there at that moment three members under-Secretaries in the House. As for the past, Lord Palmerston's candour, as is usual when he is candid, was overwhelming; and when Lord Palmerston is candid the House is not. Now, as an offence committed unwittingly, and which the silence of the House for a time removed, Mr. Disraeli's argument fell flat. It left the Mr. Disraeli but to content himself with the delivery of his great constitutional speech, which, considering the occasion and the certain sense, powerful limb of the Ministry was thus averted, and a vote of censure on the Government.

There has been, almost coincident with this "dying out" of opposition, a remarkable improvement in the tone of

a few months the General retired, as did also the members of the House of Commons, to Canada, the ladies, many of them, remaining in the galleries and Corps Diplomatique.

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE.—The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the importance of the Conference assembling as soon as possible, and asked Earl RUSSELL for an explanation as to why it was now postponed until Monday.—Earl RUSSELL said her Majesty's Government were fully alive to the importance of the meeting of the Conference as speedily as possible. It was postponed from Wednesday until Monday in consequence of the non-arrival up to that time of M. de Bourg, the representative of the Diet.—After some observations from the Earl of MALMESBURY and Lord STANLEY de Bedcliffe as to the great importance of an immediate sitting of the Conference a sitting of the Conference for business, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. Childers took the oath and his seat for Pontefract, in the room of Lord Milton.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.—Mr. HENNESSY asked the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question from Mr. Kennard, stated that he felt obliged to his hon. friend for the opportunity he had afforded him of correcting some misrepresentations which had appeared in the public journals. He did not think that there could be anything more offensive to the British mind than the notion that a subject should be any secret interference or mystery in such a case in respect to the conduct of any public man. He stated the circumstances of the two interviews which had given rise to these incorrect and absurd rumours. On Sunday last the Duke of Sutherland intimated to him that a number of friends of General Garibaldi were beginning to entertain serious apprehensions for his safety, and that they were desirous that he should leave the Duke's. Her Majesty's Government wished him, however, to act in this matter entirely as he thought proper, and to refer to them only in case he objected to this irregular proceeding.—The SPEAKER ruled that the right hon. gentleman was in order. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER then proceeded. He was requested to go to Stafford House that evening to consider what advice should be given to General Garibaldi on his departure. He considered that the Duke of Sutherland had not only exercised a princely hospitality to General Garibaldi, but had also shown a spirit of true kindness. He therefore felt that it was his duty to comply with his wish. At Stafford House he had a discussion on various points connected with the visit of General Garibaldi in a strictly confidential manner, and he declined to take any part in the matter, which was growing rapidly day by day, and there was the express declaration of Dr. Ferguson that the health of the General would not admit of the exhaustion of those public demonstrations, the effect of which most of them had once experienced. A difference in the views of the Duke and General Garibaldi might anticipate. The noble DUKE, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Colonel Fenwick, General Peard, and other friends of General Garibaldi had met together, and all came to the conclusion that it was their duty to advise General Garibaldi not to contract the very high honour of the Garter unconditionally, and so far it finally before he left London, in order that it might not be exhausted by future applications. This was the course he took on receiving the two of his friends, and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was afterwards asked to see General Garibaldi at Stafford House. He had no hesitation in saying that the invitation would be received, and he thought it would be a pleasure for him to go through this laborious without grave injury to his health, which, he watered to add, he was glad to say, was that of a healthy man and one of his country. He ventured also to point out that there was some risk that the magnificent and national reception that was given to him by the great metropolis of England—which already formed a great national event—might possibly lose some of its real character by the ceremonial usually observable elsewhere. General Garibaldi heard him with great patience, and stated that in his opinion there was great loss in the ceremonial usually. He felt the difficulty in drawing a distinction between the claims and wishes of one town and another, and he thought that the best course for him to take was to leave London at once. He had, however, told General Garibaldi that it was his duty to honour for himself, but to render his thanks to the Government and people of England for what they had so evidently done for him personally. He was prepared to him that in visiting London he had visited the entire nation, and the purpose of his journey was accomplished. He was now quite recovered, and he was perfectly at liberty; but he hoped at some future time to come to England in a less formal manner. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. HENNESSY inquired of the Exchequer) the very busy and active imaginations of persons who had nothing better to do than to go about from club to club, and from one dinner party to another, which could have for a reasons for political motives being imported into this matter, and he was sure he had done a public service in stating, not only officially, he was sure before he left the House, but also in such a way as to lay the ground for the ridiculous reports that umbrage had been taken on the other side of the water at the reception of Garibaldi in England. Very little time often the cause of introducing a great deal of error, and the accidental circumstance of his being called upon to say a few words in reply to the toast of Garibaldi had been made the foundation of stories which he need hardly declare to be entirely false. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. DISRAELI said that Mr. SCULLY wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman intended to imply that the Secretary of General Garibaldi (the Hon. Colonel Forester, M.P. for Ireland as well as England (derisive cheers and laughter)—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that he had no intention to make any such statement. He expected rather to the people of England or the people of Ireland, but left it to the General to decide for himself.

During the discussion upon the Lisbon packet question, General Garibaldi visited the house, accompanied by his two sons, Mr. Seely, M.P., and a number of his admirers. The gallery was densely crowded, and members had to tolerate any public recognition of his presence, but several hon. gentlemen personally known to him went and shook hands with him. General Garibaldi occupied a seat at the end of the second bench, close to and on the right of the entrance. He was dressed in a grey overcoat and a black wide-awake hat. His sons occupied places in the gallery, nearly over the clock. Having remained for about half an hour, he left the house in the same way he entered it. Wards Hotel was subsequently his destination.

THE LONSDALE ELECTION.—Mr. L. BUTT moved that the Select Committee on the Lonsdale Election be reassembled and that the vacancy occasioned by them by the House.—The motion, having been opposed by the Attorney-General and Mr. HUNT, was negatived without a division.

THE IRISH BANKRUPT BILL.—On the order of the day for going into a Committee of Ways and Means the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in explaining the proposals of the hon. members for Dudley and Evesham in respect to the Irish Bankruptcy Act, and expressed a hope that the House would not adopt them, as they would greatly interfere with the present financial arrangements. Mr. T. BUTT said that he would withdraw his motion in the hope that the Exchequer would be supporting the business of the House.—Mr. HUNT, in explain of the House, the duty upon fire insurances should be a uniform one of a shilling per cent on all descriptions of property.—Mr. DISRAELI thought the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 179 to 117.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved a resolution to reduce the fire insurance duty on stock in trade by 1s. 6d. per cent.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved as an amendment a resolution to reduce the duty upon horses and buildings instead of stock in trade.

After a short discussion the amendment was negatived, without a division, and the original resolution was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply upon the Bill for Regulating the Inspection of Cattle. After some attention to the Channel Fleet, and the fleet in the home ports, which, he said, he had reason to believe were not in a state of efficiency which ought to be.—Lord C. PAGET assured the right hon. gentleman that the British navy was in an efficient condition, and that all necessary manning scouden by iron ships engaged the full attention of the Government.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the last votes were agreed to.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Blackburn magistrates have fined a man £5 for kissing a lady against her will. The outrage was committed in a public thoroughfare, and the lady was going to a stranger to the town.

At an auction for ministers' money in St. Andrew's-street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, at which 600 lots were disposed of, the prices were smashed and burned.

The National Horse Show of Ireland was opened at Dublin yesterday week. It is the first of the kind, and on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society and the national veterinary establishment, a room of a high class.

The Marlborough branch railway, which runs from Savernake (on the Swiss and Hants Railway) to Marlborough, a distance of about five miles, is opened for traffic.

The boats of the National Life-boat Institution stationed at Withernsea, near Hull, and Southwold, on the Suffolk coast, were launched on Saturday last, during stormy weather, in rescuing from destruction three fishing-boat crews, consisting of nine men, and their vessels.

Archbishop Trench appeared yesterday week for the first time before a fashionable audience in Dublin, and delivered a public lecture. There was a crowded assemblage. The subject of the lecture was "Dutch-and-Antiquity."

A young man, in the employ of an eminent firm of chemists to Liverpool, was committed on a charge of manslaughter last Saturday. He had mixed strychnine instead of James's powder in a prescription, and this caused the death of a patient.

Sir Robert Kane has resigned his office as President of the Queen's College, Cork, because the Government require that the President of the College shall be no longer non-resident.—It is said that Dr. Ballon, Professor of Surgery at the Queen's College, Cork, has sent in his resignation in consequence of the pupils refusing to attend his lectures.

The council of the Incorporated Society of the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland held a meeting, at the Four Courts, Dublin, yesterday week, for election of a secretary in the room of Mr. Joseph Ellis, deceased, when Mr. John Hawkins Goddard, solicitor, one of the late respected president of the society, was elected.

Mr. Stansfeld is to be invited to meet his constituents in the Fleece Inn, Bradford, on Wednesday, when a testimonial of not less than £300 will be presented to him.

The election for Devizes took place on Monday, when Sir Robert Bateson, Conservative, was elected without opposition as successor to the Hon. Mr. Addington, called, by his father's death, to the House of Peers as Lord Sidmouth.—Mr. Childers, the new Lord of the Admiralty, was re-elected without opposition for Pontefract, Saturday.

The death of "Old Jenny," a Southport celebrity, is announced. The deceased was ninety-two years old, and had travelled as the public carrier between Preston and North Meols for upwards of seventy years. She was the mother of eleven children, grandmother to forty-seven, great-grandmother to ninety-two, and great-great-grandmother to one child.

The Rev. Thomas Lawson, of Bolton, has died suddenly, weighing more than forty tons, was drawn by fifty horses to the Preston railway station, and thence by the Lancashire and Yorkshire express to Strashbridge, where it will form a portion of a monument to be erected over the remains of the late Rev. Patrick Brontë, father of the authoress.

Mr. Charles Fisher, the proprietor of the paper-mill at Dunworth, was, on Saturday last, giving some instructions to his workmen about, when he suddenly fell down dead. He was a man of great bodily strength, and was in the prime of life. His death, it is supposed, was caused by apoplexy.

Mr. Elton, a resident at Cromer-gardens, Worcester, while travelling by the express train from Worcester to Paddington, on Thursday fortnight, suddenly broke into a violent state of insanity and attempted to throw himself out of the window. He was overpowered by the guard, and on the train reaching Paddington he was conveyed to a cab, and from there his brother was stopped and Mr. Elton secured. It seems that Mr. Elton has long been deemed insane, but harmless.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent.

THE Directors of the Bank of England have resolved to advance their minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent to 7 per cent, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has accommodates having continued very active, and no foreign loans having been brought out, the Bank of England has been compelled to take this step in order to protect the bullion, which was rapidly disappearing; whilst the addition to the supply of stock afloat has been very small. The Bank rate of discount has been 6 per cent since November 5, 1857.

The supply of money in the General Discount Market is moderately extensive; and the rate of discount is from 6 per cent to 6½ per cent.

The Stock Exchange has been very dull, and prices have declined ½ per cent. Consols for account, 91¼, 91¼, 91¼, 91¼, 91¼, 91¼.

The last return of the Bank of France shows an increase of over £600,000 in the stock of bullion in that establishment. The Bank of Belgium follows this example, and has raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ... 6	5	Amsterdam ... 3	2½
Berlin ... 6	6	Trieste ... 5	4
Hamburg ... 6	5½	Madrid ... 5	4½
Frankfort ... 6	5½	St. Petersburg ... 5	5

Bullion for Portugal has been exported of £50,000 in bars, and £20,000 in Mexican dollars. The specie in the Bank of England on Thursday week was as follows:—

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Gold ...	£19,000,000	£18,000,000	£18,000,000	£18,000,000	£18,000,000
Silver ...	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000

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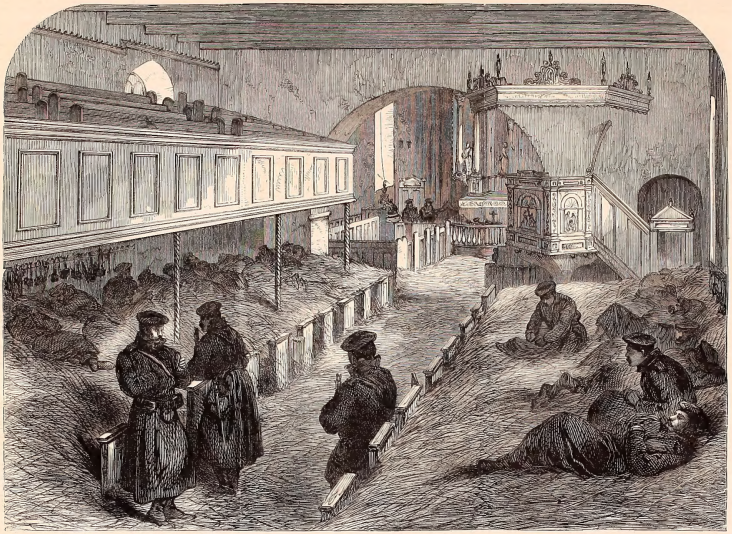
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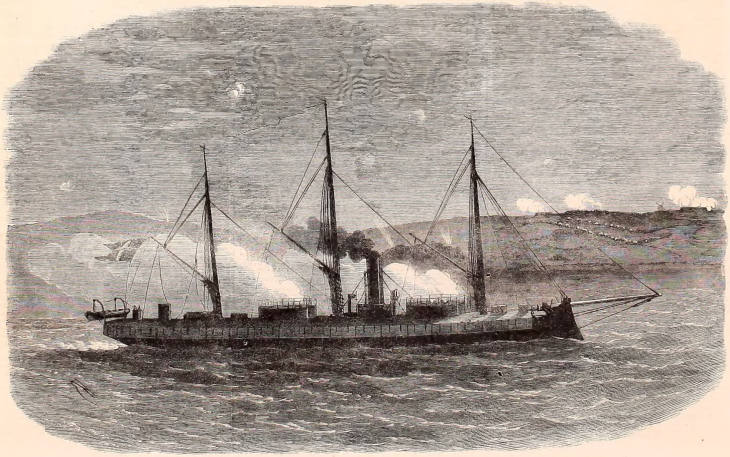
	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Gold ...	£19,000,000	£18,000,000	£18,000,000	£18,000,000	£18,000,000
Silver ...	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000

The last return of the Bank of France shows an increase of over

THE WAR IN DENMARK. FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



INTERIOR OF WEST DUPPEL CHURCH, USED BY PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS AS A DORMITORY.



THE SOLE REAL, DANISH IRON-PLATED GUN-BOAT, IN THE VENNING BUND, FIRING ON THE PRUSSIANS BEFORE DUPPEL.

THE WAR IN DENMARK. FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

Danish infantry on the side of Duppel hill coming out from their redoubts and sending volleys of musketry down upon the hesitating Prussians. Several of the forts are redoubts on the brow of the hill, as far as the windmill to the right hand, are here included.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLF KRAKE.

This vessel was built by the Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, and left that port last July. She is 191 ft. 6 in. long, 28 ft. 2 in. broad (extreme breadth); she draws 10 ft. of water, and her capacity is 1200 tons' measurement; her engines are 250-horse power. She has attained a speed of 10·4 knots an hour at the measured mile. She is covered with 4½-inch armour-plating; and she has two cylindrical revolving turrets of iron, each of which turret is armed with two guns, 68-pounders Danish. She made a most satisfactory cruise in the Baltic last summer. In the war since commenced, her first notable performance was when she engaged the Prussian batteries at Eckernsunde. Private letters from a Danish officer inform us that "on this occasion the Rolf Krake was fired at during an hour and a half by three different batteries, containing altogether fifteen or sixteen guns, most of them 24-pounder rifled guns. Although the Rolf Krake was hit about a hundred and fifty times by shot, shell, and shrapnel, besides an immense number of rifle bullets; and although her rigging, bulwarks, funnel, and boats were a great deal cut up, yet, after the action, the hull, machinery, turrets, and guns were in perfect fighting order; and only three men had been slightly wounded. The indents in the armour-plates made by the shot were, in some instances, as deep as ¼ in., and the concussion occasioned by the striking of the shot against the ship's side was so strong that some of the bulk-heads in the cabin and gun-room fell down. The turning of the turrets and working of the guns were perfectly satisfactory." Again, a letter of later date says—"No inconvenience is found in taking aim from the turrets. The deck has not suffered at all from the concussion of our own guns. No inconvenience was found either from the concussion of our own guns or from the enemy's shot striking the turrets." Since this she has fought, as we have seen, her second action, and come off with no material damage. This is the only European iron-clad vessel that has been tested in actual warfare.



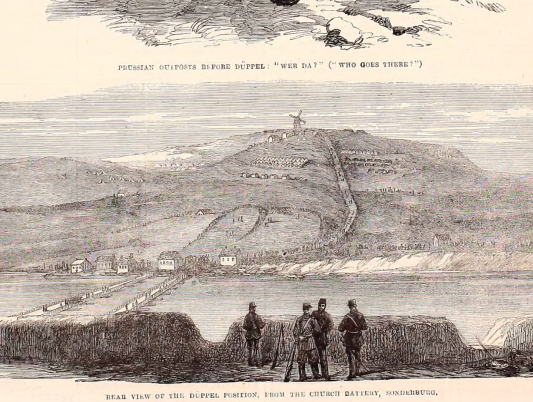
PRUSSIAN OUTPOSTS CHALLENGING A PASSER-BY.

The pair of martial figures which our Artist has drawn, standing with their rifle-muskets half raised, and already fingering the deadly triggers, are a couple of Prussian infantry soldiers, on outpost duty somewhere in the neighbourhood of Düppel. The metal helmet, surmounted with a spike, which is peculiar to the army of Prussia, should be well adapted to resist a sabre-cut, when they receive a cavalry charge, but must be an incumbrance at other times. Under the helmet they wear a head-covering of black cloth. They have high-collared coats, long over-coats, and black cloth gloves. Their word of challenge is "Wer da?" It is the German for "Who goes there?" One of those sentry-boxes, in which they lurk by the roadside and watch all that passes, is shown in this Engraving.

REAR VIEW OF THE DÜPPEL POSITION FROM SONDERBURG.

We are indebted to a gentleman who was the other day at Sonderburg for the sketch which furnishes the last of our four illustrations of the war this week. It is a view of the Hill of Düppel, seen from the Church Battery in the town of Sonderburg, close to the shore of the Alsen Strait. The aspect of this place must, of course, have been greatly changed by the events of the last few days, which have put the Prussians in possession of the whole of the Düppel shore. At the time when the sketch was taken the eastward or Sonderburg face of the hill showed, as in our Engraving, the tents and huts of the Danish soldiers, in the open fields on each side of the steep straight road which leads up to the summit. The windmill had not yet been knocked down; the redoubts along the westward brow of the hill were still occupied by their brave defenders; the two bridges of boats, which are seen in the foreground, still connected that fortified position on the mainland with the Isle of Alsen. All we can say about it now is *Düppel fuit*.

PRUSSIAN OUTPOSTS BEFORE DÜPPEL: "WER DA?" ("WHO GOES THERE?")



REAR VIEW OF THE DÜPPEL POSITION, FROM THE CHURCH BATTERY, SONDERBURG.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 17, Cadogan-place, the wife of Major Affleck, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Ashfield, Burnley, the wife of William Robinson, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Elm Lodge, East Sheen, the wife of Francis Day, Esq., Madras Medical Service, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Canoe Redonda, San Paulo, Brazil, the wife of F. W. Sharpe, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 3, Albion-street, Hyde Park, the wife of Lieut.-Thomas, 2nd Regiment, Royal Scots, Carabineers, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at Kilbarnock, near Glasgow, by the Rev. Henry Belfrage, Minister of Kilbarnock, son of Richard Belfrage, Esq., of Hyde Park-gardens, to Matilda Margaret, youngest daughter of Samuel Higginbotham, Esq., of Glasgow.

On Feb. 18, at St. John's Church, Pembroke, Bermuda, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Ross, Minister of Trinity Church, John T. Suster, Esq., Paymaster, H.M.S. Pelorus, to Ellen Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. Joseph F. Lightbourn, Rector of the parishes of Pembroke and Devonshire.

On the 14th inst., at Frankfort, at the residence of the bride, by W. Walker Baldwin, Esquire, Consul for the United States of America, and afterwards at the English Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Edward Wilson, of George Bonsall, New York, to Miss Mary Ann Hall, daughter of Eugene Sullivan, Esq., San Francisco.

On the 16th inst., at Horsell, Woking, by the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., assisted by the Rev. R. Phillips, M.A., Isaac Phillips, Esq., of Mount-street, to Mary Sophia, daughter of the late Thomas Wood, Esq., of Hightown-place, Shoreditch.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Brighton, the Rev. Hulley H. Berrchall, aged 17.

On the 14th inst., Francis Nicholas Osborne, Esq., of Smithstown House, Drogheda, aged 56.

On Saturday afternoon, March 16, 1850, at the residence of his parents, Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, King's county, New York, John Wentworth Whitney, son of John B. and Helen B. Wilson, aged nine years, nine months, and four days.

On the 15th inst., suddenly, at Penzance Dock, South Wales, Henry Jones, Esq., aged 57, Commander of the Steamer Ivanhoe, of the Penzance and Plymouth Steam Packet Company, in the country of Meath, late 52nd Regiment, and Dublin Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 57 years.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., at 69, Brewster-street, Commercial-road East, John George, the dearly-beloved son of John and Harriet George, aged 18½ months.

FRAMES FOR "RED RIDING HOOD."—Handsome Gilt Frames, complete, 3s.; Maple and Gilt, 3s. Every description of Frames and Mouldings kept in stock. Trade and Exportation at 1000. ESSE, 37, Drury-lane, and 24, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to Her Majesty's Government the Admiralty, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, begs most respectfully to announce that he has REMOVED from 33, Strand, to 34, Cockspur-street.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very chaste STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, in the following patterns, viz.:—Albert, Guard, Fancy Curb, Rope, Trace, Cable, Hunter, Vest, Neck, Purse, and Keeper Rings, 9s., 10s., and 12s.; Gem Rings, 10s. 6d. to 20s.; Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Gold Brooches, 10s. 6d. to 21s.; Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 12s.—FRED. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 141 Whitechapel-road, corner of Cambridge-street. Gold Lockets, nearly a Hundred Patterns, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-Plate Goods purchased or taken in exchange. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds set. Price-lists free.

TO LADIES.

HAIR PLAITS in every variety of colour, length, and thickness, always ready for wear at the Alexandra Cash, Hair and Trimmer Store, 24, Regent-street, Waterloo Place, &c., can be forwarded by post, secure from observation, or exchanged for another; and samples of the quality and prices sent free by return.

STACEY and CO., Hairdressers and Manufacturers, 24, Cranbourn-street, W.C. London.

SHAKESPEARE IN HIS GARDEN.

FISHER and SUTTON have DISTILLED several FLOWERS, which, on account of their delicacy, are often allowed to go to Decay, and the great Bard's love of flowers and their perfumery will be seen in the following quotations:—

"Were not summer's distillations left
A liquid prisoner pent in walls of glass,
Beauty's effect with beauty were bereft
Nor it, nor no remembrance what it was;
But flowers distilled, though they with winter meet,
Lose but their show, their substance still lives sweet."

WHITE ROSE—PIESSE and LUBIN.

"Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfumed." Sc. 84.

EGLANTINE—PIESSE and LUBIN.

"Let's have some sweets piled with luscious cowslips.
With sweet musk-roses and eglantine." Sc. 11.

NODDING VIOLET—PIESSE and LUBIN.

"The forward violet thus did I adorn,
Going to bed with her dear lord and sire,
If not three days I lived longer." Sc. 4.

MUSK.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

"Smelling as sweetly—all musk." Sc. 68.

AMBERGHIS.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

"Gloves as sweet as musk and ambre,
Perfumed for to 'tice a lover." Sc. 68.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER.

"Perchance, indeed, in sparkling wine." I've surprised
A health by fairies thunderstruck, their stamen, corymbum, bethroy
anthers and pericarp, with the pulchrum flos Hungaricus mixed.
Peculiarly the rival for rare wonders for but and especial
favour of the Queen of Mab." Vide Rosalind, Sc. 1.

2, New Bond-street.

RIMMEL'S TERCENTENARY

ESSENCE.—The Bard of Avon's Perfume, 2s. 6d. The Essence, in a handsome Shakspearian Bottle, with Medallion Bust, 5s.; Double, 7s. 6d.

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NAPOLEON PERCH GOLDEN OIL for the Hair.—The first, the only, and the genuine. Sold in the Royal Exchange only at the Original Depôt, 24, where it is sold in exclusion. Price 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 10s. per bottle.—37, Old Bond-street.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S NEW TOILET CREAM is the most delightful dressing for rendering and preserving the Hair, in tones, luxurious Infant Hair, gloss to Whiskers, and all Hairdressing and Cosmetic purposes. It FOUNDERS and SOUPS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 35 and 36, City-road, E.C.

HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S Instantaneous Colourless Dye for the Hair, Whiskers, and Beard. No recoil; does not stain the skin. Price 6s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per bottle. Wholesale and for Exportation at 1000. ESSE, 37, Drury-lane, and 24, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation.

Rowlands' Kalydor instantly allays Heat, Irritation, and Redness, eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, and produces a healthy and delicate bloom. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it clears the skin of Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, and Purfumers. Ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," and beware of spurious and pernicious imitations under the names of "Kalydor."

COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE changes Grey Hair to a Natural Brown or Black permanently the moment it is touched with the Dye. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d.

LOWDE and ALLEN, 71, Chancery-lane.

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The TRAGEDIES will be ready shortly, and complete the work.

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

Three hours and fourth fade, shall make the lasts
Ere thou can end them.

EDDIS, 12, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.

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Small patterns and Scarves.
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Fast Colours Guaranteed, 1s. 6d. per yard.
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Many hundred Pairs of new patterns to select from,
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1000 dozens of Cambric Handkerchiefs,
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Patterns free.
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At the Lowest Prices.
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PERFECT WHITENESS! PERFECT COMFORT!
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each.
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Glacés, New Checks, Stripes, Lyons, and all the celebrated Makes, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
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EARLY SPRING DOUBLE MOHAIRS
and a variety of useful dresses.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 7, Ludgate-hill.

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Rich Checked and Striped Glacés, 1s. 6d. per yard, worth
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Wide-width Rich Figured Glacés, 1s. 6d. per yard, worth
Rich Checked and Striped Glacés, in the new shades, from 1s. 6d. per yard.
BLACK GLACÉS, CORDED SILKS, STRIPED, MOIRE
MILLINERY SILKS in the Newest Colours, SATINS, TRIPE VELVETS, &c.
Patterns Free.
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Cloth, Velvet, and Fur Jackets, Crinolines, Petticoats, and Underclothing.
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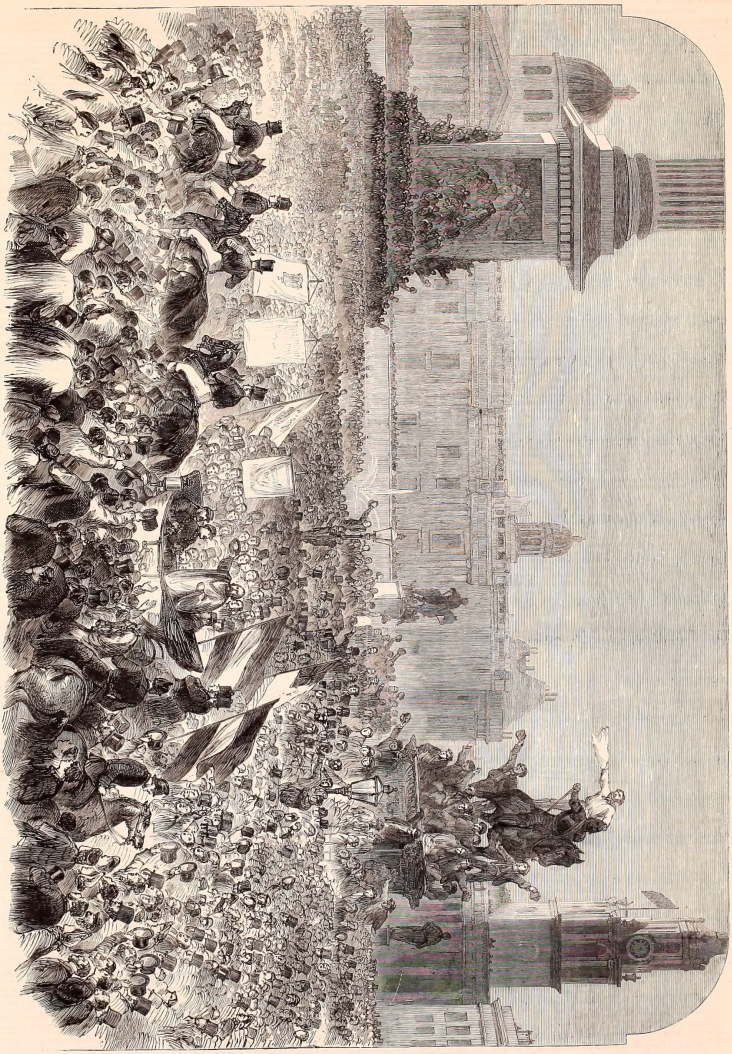
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GARIBALDI'S VISIT TO LONDON: ARRIVAL AT CHATSWORTH.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GARIBALDI'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

THE MEETING OF GARIBALDI AND TENNYSON.

THE Engraving on our front page represents the meeting of General Garibaldi and Mr. Tennyson at the door of Mr. Tennyson's house at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. The English poet has described, in nine-and-twenty verses, the lively English scenery of his home, and the English welcome afforded to his guest:—

Where, far from smoke and notes of town,
I watch the twilight falling brown
All round a careless-order'd garden
Close to the ridge of a noble down.

You'll have no scandal while you dine,
But honest talk and wholesome wine,
And only hear the magpie gossip,
Garrulous under roof of pine:

For growers of pine on either hand,
To break the back of winter, stand
And further on, the hoary Channel
Tumbles a breaker on chalk and sand;

Where, if below the milky sleep
Some ship of battle slowly creep,
And on the waters of night not shadow
Glimmer away to the lonely deep,

We might discern the Northern dip
Which made a sefest our height,
Shadow the chines, arrange the distance;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win;

Or whether War's avenging rod
Shall fleece the Russian in his blood.

This was written at the outbreak of the Russian War against Turkey, nearly ten years ago. But Mr. Tennyson's house or garden, we believe, still overlooks the waters of the Solent; and when he sees "a three-decker round by the hill," he must naturally think of war—

loud war by land and by sea,
War with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones.

Mr. Tennyson, who wrote this, has now conversed with Garibaldi, the veteran warrior, who has fought battles and shaken thrones indeed. That mild and generous crusader of philanthropy is, like many great soldiers, an ardent lover of peace. They may have been reminded to talk of this theme, if the poem from fresh water led them to contrast the situation of the Isle of Alsen with that of the Isle of Wight. In the same hour, while they talked at Mr. Tennyson's table, the Prussians were bombarding Sonderburg, and the hapless barricades were pelted with "the rushing battle-bolts." We can scarcely doubt, therefore, that Garibaldi and Tennyson were glad to exchange their ideas upon the comparative merits of Peace and War. It is to be hoped that both agreed to like Peace best. Yet if we know Tennyson and Garibaldi, they could not long confer together without speculating on the progress of the successful assertion of the liberty of nations. Mr. Tennyson is a man of contemplative leisure, not a man of action and business; but he has a genuine sympathy with the practical habits and motives of English political life. No other English poet has so thoroughly comprehended the public spirit of this country; in none of our literary age is there more of the national fibre; in none is the love of freedom more richly tempered with a loyal respect for the ancient laws, customs, and institutions of old England, and her venerable traditions of "the storied past;"

Where freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.

Mr. Tennyson is an Englishman in this as in everything else. To him the year of 1859, which produced the instant liberation of Northern Italy as far as the Quadrilateral, was merely "a storm in the South," as his charming poem of "The Daisy," which is wholly occupied with reminiscences of a tour in Italy, may look in vain for any expression of sympathy with the sufferings and aspirations of the Italian people. The omission could only have proceeded from a want of acquaintance at that time with the contemporary history of that land which Garibaldi has helped to set free. Mr. Tennyson was perhaps neither better nor worse informed than the majority of his countrymen, who, until very lately, never paid much attention to those affairs. The visit of Garibaldi should lead us to watch more carefully the proceedings of the friends of liberty among foreign nations, so that the moral force of our approbation may be rightly directed. It must be remembered that the annexation of the South to the Union of Italy, consequent on the marvellous exploits of Garibaldi, is but the crowning achievement of a series of patriotic efforts of Italians, which had been constantly pursued by a great number of Italians, at home or in exile, with such means and opportunities as they had, for thirty or forty years past. A great statesman, Cavour, and a great soldier, Garibaldi—the one by organising Piedmont and enabling her to assert the claims of Italy before the world—the other by raising a insurrection of the Two Sicilies in favour of an Italian unity—came in the fulness of time to accomplish that mighty task. The survivor is welcomed among us with such demonstrations of esteem as only a wiser foreign visitor has ever received. There is good reason to ascribe this outburst of generous feeling not less to a sincere appreciation of the wonderful fact of the revival of Italy than to the admiration excited by his personal virtues and his romantic adventures. Mr. Tennyson, our Poet Laureate, the first living poet of England, may fairly represent the national sentiment on this occasion. In his mind, we venture to believe, only were the mixed emotions that affected him when he clasped the hand of Garibaldi. He is not the man to be blind to differences upon such a spectacle as Italy presented for the last five years. He has told us what he felt to another friend:—

When I thought that a war would arise in defence of the right,
That an iron tyranny now should bend or cease,
Ah! I stood and heard my breath
With a loyal people's shouting a battle cry.

And God's just doom shall be wreak'd on a giant liar:
And many a darkness into the light shall leap,
And chain in the sudden making of splendid issues,
And the heart of a people beat with one desire,
And one voice be thought be free under the sun.

This is what the friends of Italy have felt; henceforth let them reckon Mr. Tennyson one of themselves. Meantime, he is the friend of Garibaldi. They are worthy of each other. It is right that the man whose life, and deeds, and manners, beyond all other example in this nineteenth century, seem to recall the pristine nobleness of the days of chivalry, should be known to him who has imagined King Arthur and the knights of Britain. It is natural that one whose earlier poems so often expressed his passionate longing for those scenes of adventurous peril which abound in the wilderness, or in the life of a sailor, or in that of warlike campaigns, should look with interest upon the hero of so many experiences of that kind, who by land and sea, in South America, among the Alps, on the walls of Rome, and on the Sicilian and Calabrian mountains, has done and dared all

BOX IN WHICH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY WAS PRESENTED TO GARIBALDI.

that can prove the courage and strength of manhood. Mr. Tennyson, we may be sure, "knows a man when he sees him," as Mr. Carlyle would say.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger hope, the kindlier hand.

This, after all, is far more important than any considerations of Italian, European, or even English politics. Yet we are willing to close these remarks with an earnest anticipation, in which General Garibaldi, we are sure, will most heartily join, of that good time coming predicted by Mr. Tennyson, when there shall be no need to lay the liberty of the peoples with blood—

a time as from dead to longer and the battle flag be furled,
In the Parliament of Nations, the Federation of the World.
When the common Sense of most shall hold the fretful realms in awe,
And the kindly Earth shall slumber, lapp'd in Universal Law.

GARIBALDI IN LONDON.

We have engraved four Illustrations of General Garibaldi's visit to London, each of them occupying a whole page of this week's Number. The first represents the interior of the large goods' shed at the Nine Elms station of the London and South-Western Railway, on the afternoon of Monday, the 11th inst., when Garibaldi had just arrived from Basing House, and was receiving the addresses of the City Committee, the Working Men's Committee, and the Committee of Italians resident in London. Our next Engraving represents the scene which took place at Charing Cross, several hours later on the same afternoon, when Garibaldi had arrived so far on his way to Stafford House. He is here seated in a four-horse carriage belonging to the Duke of Sutherland. Mr. John Richardson, the honorary secretary of the Working Men's Committee, and Mr. Beales, the Mayor of Southampton, were in the same carriage with him. His two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, with one of his Italian secretaries and Sir Robert Nicholson, late a Captain in Garibaldi's army, followed in the next carriage. The third Illustration which we give of the General's sojourn in this metropolis represents the splendid entertainment provided by



SWORDS PRESENTED TO GARIBALDI AND HIS SON MENOTTI AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

the hospitality of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th. The superbly-decorated apartments of Stafford House were thrown open for the advantage of the guests, who crowded by this great assembly to do honour to an illustrious guest of the noble Duke and of the nation. On page 401 is an Engraving which shows Garibaldi at the Crystal Palace, last Saturday, in the box erected at the north-west corner of the great transept, where he received the address and the gifts of the Italian committee. Above are Engravings of the swords which the Italians then gave him and his son, and the box in which the freedom of the City was presented to him last Wednesday. The box, made by Hancock, of Bruton-street, is a massive gold one, ornamented with garlands of flowers and the arms of the city of London on the lid. There is the letter "G," in diamonds, with a gold star, on the front of the box. We refer our readers to another part of this Journal for a brief report of the proceedings on both these occasions.

A man brought a few days since to trial in France for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law put in quite a new plea, which, however, was overruled. "Remember, M. le Juge," said the man, who defended himself, "that I am fifty years old, was married very early, and my wife's mother has never left us, and yet I have never done the before." The circumstances were not considered sufficiently "extenuating," and the jury found the prisoner guilty.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. (Vol. IV. Chapman and Hall). Mr. Carlyle, under his self-adopted name of Smelfungus, has arrived at a very interesting part of what by some persons is called his Frederickiady, and his "excerpts" and commentaries form a volume over which his admirers will pore absorbedly, and over which even his detractors will linger pleasurably. His style, of course, remains unchanged; it is perfectly *generis*. It is sometimes grand, sometimes grotesque, but always rugged and always picturesque. One can fancy him sitting with a sardonic grin over his materials, and arranging them, after his manner, in six couch piles and fantastic forms. And yet, if his portraits are a little after the manner of Hogarth's caricatures, he has also all Hogarth's truthfulness, and the underlying accuracy of detail is discernible throughout his work. He divides his fourth volume into three books, of which the first is devoted to a review of the circumstances attending the second Silesian War (1744-5); the second to Fredericksea (including the famous quarrel with Voltaire) during the Ten Years' Peace (1746-56); and the third to an account of the first campaign (1756-7) of the Seven Years' War (otherwise the Third Silesian War) of the "eye-opener," (to use a Carlyleese expression) which followed. "From the Mensel Documents, I know not after what circuitous gropings and searchings;" of the battle of Lobositz, when the Austrians claimed but lost the victory, and where so continuous was the firing that the Prussians completely spent their cartridges, and had to respond to Benda's cry, "strike in with bayonets, *meine kinder*; buttends, or what we have; *heran!*" of the "dismal scene" on which the Saxons set out on Pirna, and of the secret instructions (with a facsimile) from Frederick to the Lord von Finck. With whatever feelings an Englishman may peruse the narrative in the first book of Frederick's difficulties and exploits, no Englishman will be able to read without a glow of pride the story of his countrymen's gallant conduct at the battle of Fontenoy. It is true that Mr. Carlyle's language, "*errons* the laws of nature," that they exhibited a "mad method of fighting, like Barserks or Lapland-witches," that they were human creatures, and that at last "the wrathful English column, still into ribbons, can do nothing at manœuvring: blazes and rages, more and more clearly in collapsing degree, for about a dozen coils, and winds itself out of the field:" but one proudly recognises in them the spirit which could utter at the very crisis of command (given probably by a mistake) the "six hundred" code cheerfully into the jaws of death. It is not to be "a question but it is certainly *to suppose*" &c. By-the-way, one is tempted to wonder whether Marshal Soubise really made the remark upon the "Balaclava Charge" which is attributed to him, or whether "The French manœuvre (with their characteristic fire) was rarely invented and accredited him with it. For it is now pretty well established that "the Guard dies and does not surrender" has grown out of either nothing or something, for which Mr. Victor Hugo is authority, and all "elegant extracts" of the same kind seem destined to share a like fate. Mr. Carlyle therefore does well to attach "his" of modern chivalry "connected with the battle of Fontenoy. He calls it "a supreme gallantry which has procured us, historically, probably the highest point (or the lowest) it ever went to." Let Mr. Carlyle himself take the French to task for the publication and circulation of it:—"The head of the English column comes to sight, over the rising ground close by; the officers dart their hats into the air, shaking ours, who return the civility; was ever such politeness seen before? It is a fact, and among the unparalleled of things." Close by, a certain English officer of mark—Lord Charles Hay, the name of him valued, surely, in the annals of the Hay and Tweeddale house—steps forward out of the ranks, and, walking somewhat "off-hand" to him (says the accurate Espagnac) Marquis d'Autrecche, Grenadier Lieutenant, with air of polite interrogation, asks what he can be meant, made a step or two. "Monsieur,' said Lord Charles (*Lord Charlo-hay*), 'did your people fire (*tuins pien tire*) first, *Monsieur*, *nous ne tirons iamais les premiers*' (We never fire first.)



It is almost a pity to disturb an elegant historical passage of this kind, circulating round the world, in some glory, for a century past; but there has been a small irretrievable document come to me which modifies it to a good deal and reduces matters to a human form. This document is a letter written (" of dictated in sad spelling"—by-the-way is not the spelling more likely to be the affair of the writer than of the dictator?) from Lord Charles Hay to his brother, from which (with allowance of spelling) the following is an extract:—"It was our regiment that attacked the French Guards, and when we were within twenty or thirty paces of them, I advanced before our regiment, drank to them" ("to the French," explains Mr. Carlyle), "from the pocket-pistol one carries on such occasions"), "and told them that we were the English Guards, and hoped that they would not fire upon us then (!)" "Upon which I immediately turned about to my regiment, repeated them and made them hurrah." "I hope," remarks Mr. Carlyle, "with a will." "An officer of Auvergne," continues Mr. Carlyle, "with a will, no doubt; however, there were not above three or four in their brigade that did." Upon which Mr. Carlyle comments in these words:—"Very poor comment, and seems to me the least whisper of that sublime 'After you, Sirs!' but rather in confused form of quite the reverse." Hay, having been himself "shot at" (for had begun on my left;" Hay, totally ignorant on which side first), fired into, rather recklessly, and wounded the Duke of Grammont people, while he was still advancing with shouldered arms. . . . From all which one has to infer, that the mutual salutation by hat was probably a fact; that, for certain, there was some slight preliminary talk and gesticulation, but in the Homeric style, by no means in the Espagnac-French—not chivalrous epigram at all, more rough banter, and what is called "chaffing;" and, in short, that the French newscooks (with their eloquence to distort that way) had rounded off the thing into the current epigrammatic reduction; the authentic business form of it being roughly what is now given. In the end, we learn, when Frederick "declines the career of conquering hero, goes into late reform, and gets ready a cottage residence for himself" (Sans-Souci), we cease

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to the "Halcyon period" which Frederick had fondly hoped would last from Christmas Day, 1740, to the end of his life, not knowing that "the courage or strength of his life was beyond all expectation, found to be still lying ahead for him, awfully dubious for seven years there after!" The picture which Mr. Carlyle gives of the means at his disposal for making known Frederick's history during the ten years of peace is by no means a cheerful one. He speaks of "a jumbled mass of historical matter stores, presided over by Dryasdust and Human Stupor, unsorted, unlabelled, like a big lumber-room." He has, however, undertaken to sort, label, and tie up his materials in such fashion as to furnish his readers with a distinct view of things as they were, and to present his own words—"Courage, reader; by good eyesight you will catch some features of the matter, and by good will you may see little to be unintelligible manner, and keep the rest well hidden, if it is all you can do for you." With respect to the "Voltaire visit," Mr. Carlyle divides it into three acts; the first, which "comprises the whole history of the sun, and ended, by that Hirsch business, in wholesale of smoke and soot;" the second, which "lasted only a couple of hundred months, till autumn, 1752;" and the third (in which Maupertuis and Jacobi Koenig are the principal characters), "which is a tragedy, which, by further ill accident proved noisy in the extreme, producing world-wide smoke; from the very nature of the matter, and by other; which were answered by unlimited hooting, cat-calling, and ha-ha-ing from the entire front of the world-theatre, for the hissing, and the silent party, cat-calling not fallen quite dead to this day." Nor does Mr. Carlyle endeavour to conceal personal agitation. In this book, also, Mr. Carlyle introduces a Demon Newspaper, which professes to give "news of Providence," and, absent him roughly after the following fashion:—The Demon reports, "Frederick has left his boots on his legs all his life. He cannot walk with shoes." Upon which Mr. Carlyle's criticism is, "Do we not see that the Demon's information is commented upon all through in the same amusing style, except that he is sometimes serious, and that the point which will be most attended to in the third book will be the conduct of Frederick in the Saxon campaign, and the reasons of the Struppen. Upon this point Mr. Carlyle writes as follows:—"Very certain it is, Sunday, 10th October, 1756, that the sun rose and signed the night before, Frederick goes across at Nieder-Baden:

rides to the Height of Wallendorf, in the open country behind; and pauses there while the captive Saxon Army defiles past him, 18,000 down to arms at the feet. Towarned, and now under Prussian word of command, these ex-Saxon soldiers go on shouldering arms, under the chosen of Nieder-Baden; cross to Ober-Baden; and in the plainer country thereabouts, as I know not what length of the day continue, but in an incredibly short length, so swift is the management—changed without delay into Prussian clothing, and into Prussian every one of them!" Now Friedrich defended such hard conduct to the Saxons: Russia, he said, had begun the war of Necessity, urged on by Saxons and others, was hard as adamant upon Friedrich at the Peace Congress, and Friedrich had to choose be making any defence; and will have to take your verdict, such as it is." Quid hoc ad duas rosseatas? It is the only apology for the rape of the Saxons.

The Alexandra has been handed over to her owners by the Government.

Five gunning Parisian gentlemen have arrived in England to be educated at the expense of their respective States in the Royal Academy Mazeau Rise, the Persian Minister in this country.

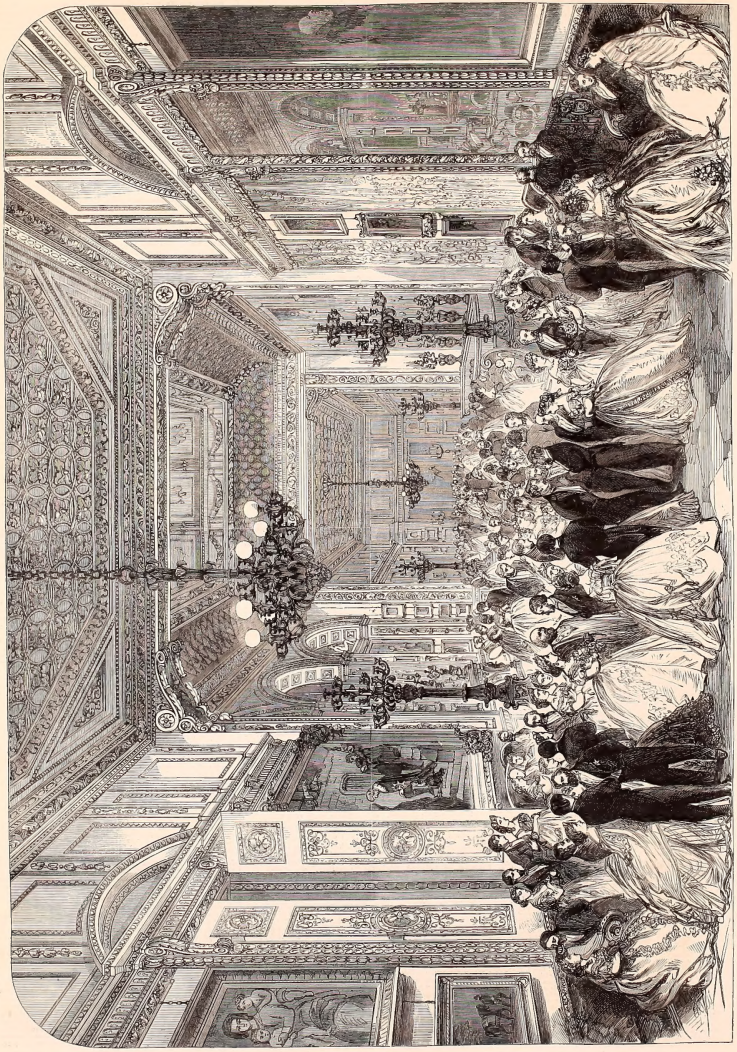
A Parliamentary return has been issued which has had the total number of electors for cities and boroughs in England and Wales was 448,204 in 1865-6, and 487,304 in 1866-7. The number of registered electors was 134,016 in 1862-3, and 853,788 in 1866-7.

The Government and the Emperor of the French has sent to Mr. Benjamin Gerrans, late M.P. for Sunderland, a medal inscribed to that honourable gentleman as a mark of admiration for the energy of the part which he took in the establishment of the principles of freedom of commerce which led to the Treaty of 1860.

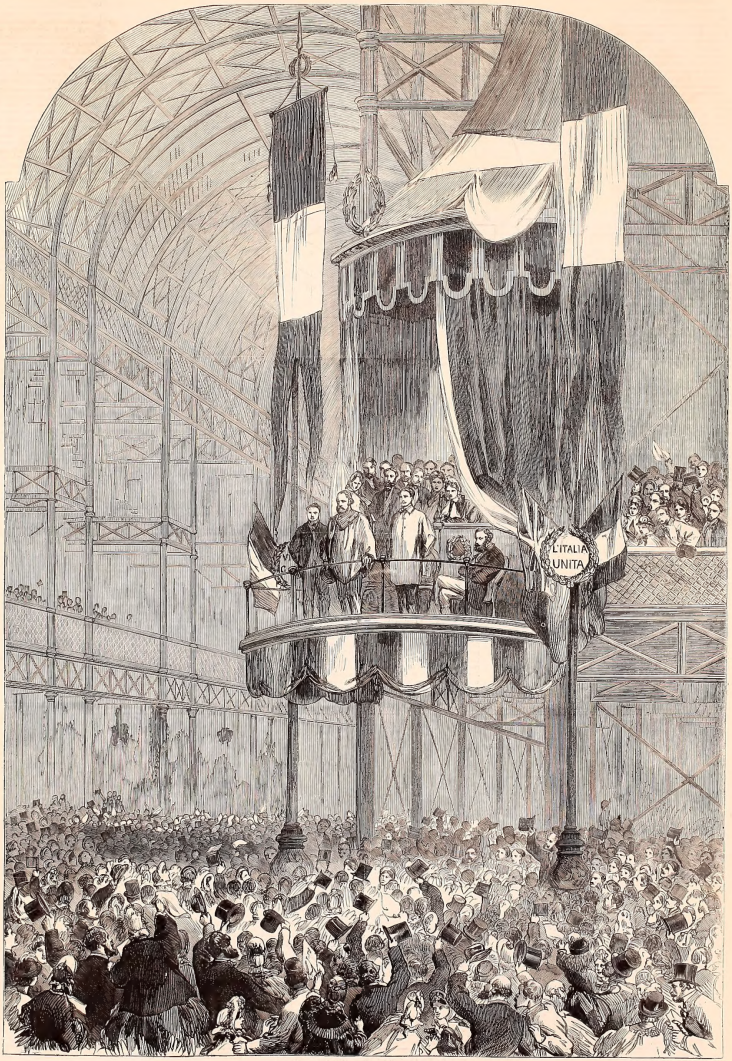
The Government emigrant-ship Ida, which sailed from Plymouth on the 4th of September with a number of emigrants on the 19th of January, having on board 21 married couples, 144 single and 152 single women, 2 boys and 14 girls between the ages of one and seven years, and seven infants, numbering in all 380 souls. Three births and three deaths took place on the voyage. The Government emigrant-ship Ida, which sailed from Plymouth on the 4th of October, arrived at Sydney on the 21st of January, with 381 Government emigrants, comprising 89 married couples, 144 single men, 76 single women, 26 boys and 14 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and seven infants. No deaths occurred during the voyage.

Mr. Lowe has resigned the office of Vice-President of the Education Committee of the Council in consequence of his retirement, and he is succeeded in the appointment by Mr. Bruce, who has been Under-Secretary for the Home Department since 1859. Mr. Bruce's successor, Mr. Hardy, has been appointed Under-Secretary of the Colonies, in order to relieve the Secretary of State, Lord Carnarvon, of some portion of the duties attached to the office. A new Under-secretary was constituted.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, late Chief Justice of Bengal, has been appointed by Mr. Baines, M.P. for Leeds, to succeed him as Recorder of that borough and the state of his health), has been appointed Recorder of Wakefield, and has been sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

The Distress in Lancashire.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Thursday, Mr. Alderman Heywood, J.P., in the chair. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, reported that £7221 had been received during the past fortnight, which, added to the balance in hand of £1,000, left a total of £8,208 available for distribution. Of this sum £7,000 in the form of clothing had been received, and one parcel had been sent off. Mr. Bateman's financial statement showed a balance in hand of £1,208. A grant of £600 to the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts was made, and the following grants were also made:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £500; Dukinfield, £500; Leeds and district, £500; Mossley, £400; Oldham, £1,000; Rochdale, £500; Stalybridge, £1,000; Salford, £400; Holme, £100; Glossop and Hadfield, £1,200; Bacup, £500; Burnley, £500; Colne, £200; Haslingden, £200; Padiham, £100; Todmorden, £200; Barrow, £100.—The Relief Committee of Manchester yesterday week, Alderman Heywood in the chair, voted grants of money to the following districts:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £500; Bolton, £1,000; Bury, £500; Dukinfield, £500; Oldham, £500; Hyde



GARIBALDI AT STAFFORD HOUSE IN THE HOUSE OF MARCHIONESS



GARIBALDI AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SATURDAY LAST.

THE SHAKSPEARE FESTIVAL AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

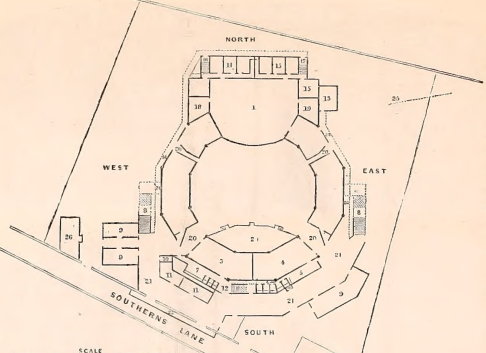
We have Engraved, for the convenience of the numerous visitors to Stratford-on-Avon next week, a map of that town and its neighbourhood for the southward and westward, including most of the places which are made interesting by their Shakspearean associations, on such an occasion as the Tercentenary Festival of the poet. The extent of country delineated in this map is about twelve miles, and its scale is two inches to the mile. We also present a ground plan of the Shakspeare Festival Pavilion. An interior and exterior view of this building, with a misconception of it, appeared in our Paper of April 2.

MUSIC.

The most interesting circumstances connected with the two great theatres since our last notice of their proceedings have been the visits paid by Gardiahi to both houses. On Thursday, last week, he went to Covent Garden, where he saw "Norma," with Mdme. Lagrua as the heroine; and on Tuesday last he visited her Majesty's Theatre, where Tiliens made her first appearance this season, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia. As might be expected on such occasions, the illustrious visitor engrossed the attention of the audience, the performances on the stage exciting only a secondary degree of interest. It was observed, however, that he himself was most attentive to them, and listened with evident delight and emotion to the beautiful singing of our prima donnas of both houses.

On Saturday last "Guglielmo Tell" was produced at the Royal Italian Opera for the first time this season. It was got up with a degree of splendour unequalled in any other theatre in Europe. The character of Arnold was sustained with triumphant success by Herr Wachtel, who astonished the public by the power and compass of his voice, and especially by the ease and brilliancy with which he emitted the indispensable *ut de poitrine*—a vocal exploit absolutely requisite for success in this part. Wachtel has made a vast progress in his art since last season, when he appeared here with very moderate success. He has not only gained a great increase of vocal power, but is greatly improved in purity of style. Still greater has been his progress as an actor. The only fault we suppose that he has been studying Hamlet's advice to the players, for he no longer "o'esteps the modesty of nature," but has learned to subdue his former violence and to temper energy with discretion. Within these twelve months this young performer has raised himself to a pre-eminent position on the German musical stage, and, though he certainly lacks the graceful flow and mellow sweetness of the Italian style, he nevertheless well deserves his success.

The Philharmonic Society's Concert of Monday last was announced as being in connection with the tercentenary anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare, and consisted chiefly of music written for, or suggested by, the works of the illustrious poet. The programme, accordingly, included Mendelssohn's beautiful music for the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" several airs and duets of Arne, Haydn, and Bishop, with Shakspeare's words; Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus," and Nicolai's overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor." A great orchestral symphony, however, is an essential feature of a Philharmonic concert, and the programme therefore included Beethoven's magnificent "Sinfonia Pastorale," and a violin concerto of Paganini, performed with exquisite grace and inimitable execution by Paganini's only living pupil and representative, Camillo Sivori. The singers were Miss Banks and Mrs. Lockey; the former is one of our most accomplished young singers, the latter (whom we were glad to hear once more after an absence of many years) retains her fine contralto voice, and sings as charmingly as ever. Prefaced to the programme were some verses written for the occasion by Mr. W. Bartholomew, the well-known friend and collaborator of Mendelssohn, and containing an elegant tribute to the memory of Shakspeare. The concert was honoured with the presence of the Princesses Helena and Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Lucy Lyttelton, and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West. The audience was very large and fashionable.



GROUND PLAN OF THE SHAKSPEARE PAVILION AT STRATFORD.

1. Theatrical Stage.
2. Lower part of Orchestra removed during the performances of Dramatic Pieces.
3. Orchestra Seats(upwards during Oratorio and Ball), and for Spectators during Theatrical Representations.
4. Ladies' Seats.
5. Ladies.
6. Stairs to Gallery.
7. Gun-house.
8. Refreshment-room.
9. Gentlemen's Dressing-rooms.
10. Ladies' Dressing-rooms.
11. Clerk-of-the-Works.
12. Stairs to Orchestra.
13. Committee-room.
14. Ladies' Dressing-room.
15. Gentlemen's Dressing-rooms.
16. Offices for Sale and Exchange of Tickets.
17. Stairs to Saddlers'-Hall.
18. Queen-room.
19. Ground Dressing-room.
20. Entrance to Ground Floor of Building.
21. Ground Vestibule and Corridors round Entrance of Building.
22. Covered Platform.
23. Offices for Sale and Exchange of Tickets.
24. Clerk-of-the-Works.
25. Clear Street Approach to Pavilion.
26. Barriers and Guard Photographic Studio.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Monday "The Merchant of Venice" introduced Mr. Brooke in the character of Shylock to an Islington audience, by whom he was well received. He performed the character naturally, and with a certain dignity, such as gave a kind of patriarchal respectability to the conduct of the malignant Jew. In the passionate scenes he was decidedly effective. The play was well cast. The part of Bassanio was creditably sustained by Mr. Walter Joyce, who we now find has taken regularly to the profession, and will, no doubt, rise in it. Miss Marriott acted with her usual force and straightforwardness in Portia, and Miss Hamilton made a capital Nerissa. We should have mentioned that the performance of the evening was in aid of the Shakspeare Memorial Fund, and of the tercentenary celebration. It was, therefore, miscellaneous in part; and accordingly the leading play of the evening was followed by a fragmentary entertainment, in which Mr. George Cruikshank performed the dagger scene from "Macbeth." He was assisted in the situation by Miss Edith Heraud, whose lady Macbeth came out with great force, and led to a recall when the curtain. Mr. Buckstone also appeared in the popular farce of "Box and Cox," and kept the house in perpetual laughter. After this, Miss Cowsay recited a poetical and exceedingly appropriate address, which should have come earlier in the evening, so that all the audience might have heard it. This was followed by Mr. Linneus Banks' song of "England's Minstrel King," set to Macfarren's music and effectively sung by Miss Hamilton. It was encored, and the curtain fell on the entire company assembled to take part in the chorus. The house was unquestionably filled, but there was not the overflow that might have been expected on such an occasion. Considerable enthusiasm was, however, manifested, and the applause was frequent.

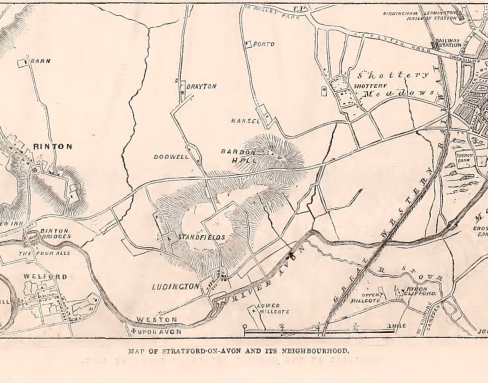
There was also a similar tercentenary celebration at the STRAND Theatre, and the occasion was distinguished by a performance of the latter scene from "Romeo and Juliet," and the fifth act of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in addition to that of the comedy of "My Preserve," and the burlesque of "Orpheus and Eurydice." At the Lyric, likewise, a similar celebration was accomplished by the performance of "Catherine and Petruchio," in addition to "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

Such is the tribute made to the sentiment of the time, nor certainly with that amplitude of arrangement which so important an event would fully justify, nor with that response on the part of the public which it ought to have commanded. But the people have yet to learn to look beyond the actor to the poet; and if these celebrations conduce to a reunion of the popular mind calculated to extend the appreciation more habitual for the future, they will not have been without their use.

Mr. Fechter has sent £103 to the Mayor of Sheffield for the sufferers by the Sheffield disaster, the proceeds of a benefit given by him at the Lyceum Theatre.

The committee of the Athenæum Club, in the exercise of their privilege to elect annually, as members without ballot, nine "persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, or the arts, or for public services," have this year nominated the following gentlemen:—The Rev. W. G. Clark, M.A.; Captain Beaufort; Dr. A. A. Parker; Colonel Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B.; Lord Dufferin; Professor H. T. S. Smith; Canon Robertson; Professor W. Pole, F.R.S.; and Mr. Anthony Trollope.

The three Japanese Ambassadors to Europe have arrived in France. On landing France they will proceed to England, Holland, and Switzerland. The Embassy is composed in all of thirty-three persons, who are accompanied by an interpreter from the French Legation at Japan. The following are their sophonious names:—Ambassadors—Jisuke Kokengo-no-kami, Kawadaro-kiten-no-kami, Kuruda Sagami-no-kami, Vice-Governor Ranske Kutichi. First Officers—Ranske Lentaro, Ranske Kinsaburo, Ranske Sabero. Second Officers—Hanje Kobongoro, Yokoo Kaoriro, Yokoo Kokenosuke, Yokoyama Kichi, Sougioura Akiro, Matsuzaki Gorusoke, Yamaguchi Rokuzaburo, Yano-jiroroku, Sike Simpachi, Haruka Guichi, Attendant of the Ambassadors—Koldsouni Yasoemon, Ouki Hanoske, Kanagami Sasoke, Journalisteurs, Ikeda-saijiro, Sakabad Bomisburo, Tsuuki Sanji, Sangamuni Himai.



MAP OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

As this is the important week which brings with it the tercentenary of our greatest poet, it is befitting that we should gossip of a flying visit to Stratford-on-Avon, called about this season the "Home and the Grave of the bard." One might write a long paragraph, such is the madness of the hour, with the head-lines of Shakspearean advertisements cunningly dovetailed together, relating that "Doom by Avon's flowing stream" "A grand bardic festival" "Commemorative of the tercentenary of England's King of Song," words wrote as "only bard can write," was about to be "inaugurated." These sentences, with a good spelling-book before them, have the advantage of being neither sense nor English, but which astonish the reader, would dismay little ingenuous boys, but would not quench the thirst will, however, prove how full of Shakspearolatry we are at present. Songs, advertisements, theatres, rubbers, fans, gaswares, and cooker—everything, from books to butter, and from hat to laudanum, is chuckfull of the "Bard." The enthusiasm here and elsewhere, however, looks for its own end, and is put forward to pay; but at Stratford everything is done simply, grandly, and generously and without affectation. The whole place is really a commemoration; there is no sham about it—the stage is as good a one as any in England; the Townhall is being re-decorated, and will contain a fine exhibition of pictures and works of art—the Siddons, by Reynolds; pictures lent by the Queen, the Shakespeare Relics, &c.; and Burnett Boots at the Shakspeare Arms to his Worship the Mayor, all the Stratfordians are alive with enthusiasm, and are working in one order, and showing that organisation which all Englishmen possess. This day have present to their worthy Vicar, Dr. Bloxam, to act as quartermaster-general, so that every visitor may be treated according to his income, and the "strictest care may be best bestowed." The programme of the entertainment is an excellent one.

On Saturday, London folk, our friends who are reading this hundreds of miles away in the country may like to know, will be invited to the the singing, acting, and general "bardic" kick-up in fancy dresses and inflated costumes, and over each table a "poetical dinner of ardent admirers, which we hope will be always held, that Mr. Phelps will, in the town of the Bard, play Falstaff, that Mr. Charles Kean, others, plant an oak on Primrose-hill. Let us hope that it will grow and flourish, and that it will be several times larger than Alfred Bunn's Wellingtonia, planted by the hands of Garibaldi, which has already been mutilated and shorn of two branches, which is obliged to be guarded from the people of England by a rural policeman.

No Garibaldi knows England after a short stay, being absolutely overwhelmed by the heartiness of his welcome. We thought that we had made enough to fear as opposite to the Yankee levées and the General has not the hard frame and endurance of President Lincoln, who handles Hall Hackney and Co. like Hercules. Wm. Ferguson and his physicians forbade any more excitement, and the Cornish Arrest Bill passed after another of the dinners of orders'

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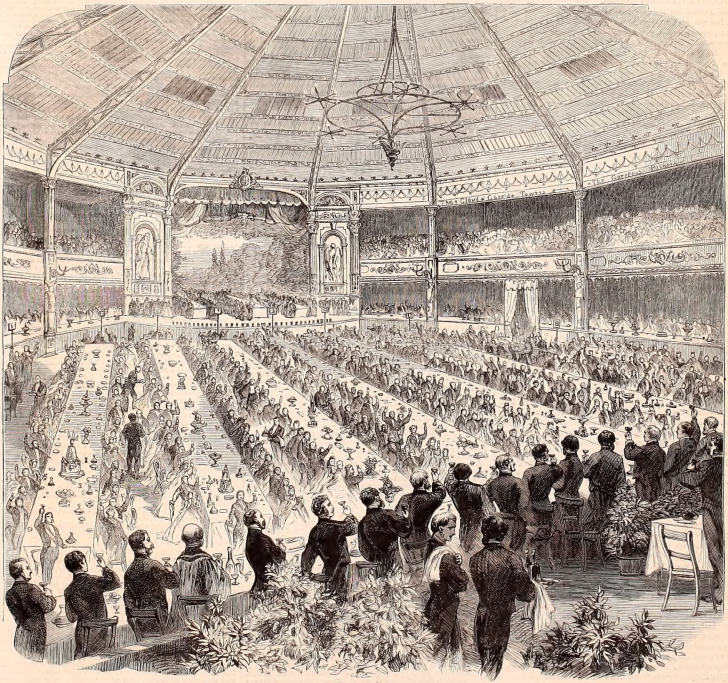
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.



No. 1257.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE CONFERENCE.

ALL obstacles having been at length removed the Conference of the representatives of the great Powers which has to consider the vexed question of Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein is actually in session. It is to be hoped that at least one practical result will be at once attained, and that is the establishment of an armistice between the contending Danes and Germans on or about the disputed territory. Another end which will probably be gained will be the temporary suspension of discussion and of opinion on the subject in the outer world while the negotiators are, in Lord Palmerston's phrase, interchanging sentiments around a table covered with a green cloth. It cannot but be accepted as a happy circumstance that France and England enter the Conference with a complete understanding



THE SHAKESPEARE COMMEMORATION: BANQUET IN THE PAVILION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON ON SATURDAY LAST—THE EARL OF CARLISLE PROPOSING "THE MEMORY OF SHAKESPEARE,"
SEE PAGE 421.

between them and a unity of purpose which will be directed to a peaceful solution of the question. On the other hand, the Conference that now Powers will together insist upon that temporary cessation of arms which would be a gain half way towards ultimate peace between the hostile parties. As it has happened, comparatively recent occurrences have operated favourably in that direction, and amongst the alterations which have of late taken place in the relations and the issues involved between Denmark and the German Powers, the fact of the cessation of hostilities is doubtless exercise a special influence. It may be remembered that hitherto Denmark has been the most repugnant of the Powers to consent to an armistice, and for very obvious reasons. As the weaker combatant, it would hardly have been consistent with the high courage and patriotic feeling which she has exhibited for her to have seemed too ready, or even ready at all, to accede to pacific overtures. There were many circumstances, which might have swayed the counsels of the Danish Government against the facile adoption of a peace policy while the enemy was actually in presence. It was not unreasonable for the Danes to count on the material assistance of at least one great State, however tardily it may have been rendered, and they may naturally have pictured to themselves the immediate effect in their favour in warlike operations which the first breath of a declaration which promised them palpable reinforcements would have produced—the ordering of a British fleet to the Baltic, for instance. Besides this, a few weeks ago there may have been a latent idea in the minds of the Danes that Austria was not so entirely at one with the hostilities to extremity as was Prussia; and they hoped that, if they could procrastinate their defence against the attack of the latter Power, their position would be materially improved when the time for final settlement and consideration of the claims and disputes on which they had been appealed to to arms. In both of these expectations they have been disappointed; and, having been unsuccessful in resisting the pressure of a overwhelming force, they have, with a wise forethought, listen to overtures for peace. Then, too, the successes which Prussia has acquired her belief in the military glory she has won may well cause her to enter the Conference with a complacency which could not have existed so long as her forces were entirely held at bay by the Danes: and she may fancy that she can now afford to play the part of a high-minded conqueror. Lastly, and to the world may think of the real state of the case, it will, at least, be advantageous to the interests of peace that she should take her place at the "table" in such a mood.

There have been other considerations in the state of things since the proposal for the Conference was broached, and amongst the most important of them is the attitude of France.

In this Dano-German question France had for some time observed a hesitating reticence, which at one time well nigh landed no good to the peaceful solution of the difficulty. It was supposed that she was only biding the time when she should be called in as sole active arbitrator in the quarrel, and that she would have only to assert a settlement which she would back up by army on the Rhine; while Italy, at her instance, would have threatened Venetia. As a mode of assisting Denmark against Prussia and Austria the world, as a whole, would have looked on with derision. But, if what we hear be true, the mission of Lord Clarendon has changed all that, and France proceeds to the Conference with the most peaceful intentions, and, in accordance with England, she will be free from any ulterior conclusion of the matters at issue. It is true that there have been whispers of a proposal for settling the right of sovereignty to the duchies by the process of a plebiscite, which would be brought forward by France, in order to place Italy in a little acceptable to Russia, against whom it might ere long be quoted as a precedent when the question of Poland comes to be the subject of diplomatic action. It could hardly be more agreeable to Austria, with her vast Italian possessions always in her mind: while even Prussia, as participant in the original partition of Poland, would not relish the application of that principle to some of her acquired provinces. It is, however, well believed that France has no thought of placing such a proposition in the foreground of the negotiations, however it may be retained as an ultimate means of bringing about a final disposition of the troublous affairs of Denmark. It is therefore, be taken that France in conference will exercise her influence and direct her counsels towards an equitable, and, above all, a peaceful, termination of a question which ought not be allowed henceforth to trouble Europe.

If the expectations which have been indicated should be fulfilled; if England and France be actuated by this spirit in their action in the consultations which are going on, a deep responsibility will be cast on all the other Powers, if they seek to thwart so righteous an intention. Although the object of the Conference is simply and technically the consideration of the Danish question, it yet affords opportunity for laying down principles and concluding settlements which could not but operate as a pledge for the conduct of future international policy. Whatever differences may arise on matters of detail, it is not too much to say that the spirit in which the assemblage of her picked statesmen and diplomatists, large views will be entertained and temperate and judicious counsels will prevail. If there be amongst them any who are unable to understand or to appreciate the serious complications which may be avoided, and the advantages to be gained for the best interests of Europe and of civilisation, by the adoption of a policy of peace, who will stand up as the champions of the old plan, that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can, they will fall into a dangerous error. Dissent from propositions which have for their object the putting out of the flame of war, which has kindled as yet only in a small portion of Europe, will tend materially to widen the question involved. The matter will cease to be one merely of Denmark and the duchies, but will rise into a consideration of the reconstruction of the map of the Continent; and this means perhaps a seven, perhaps a thirty, years' war. Preparatory to sending her representatives to the Conference, the great military Power of whose hands the issues of war or peace are tacitly admitted to lie has made a formal declaration of an adhesion to a policy of peace and retrenchment, and in so doing has notified to her neighbours that if they refuse the State of the Continent now reckon a period of such tranquillity as may enable them to take advantage of those means of development and prosperity which, in this particular instance, she has herself put within the reach of the nations she acts of peace. Surely it will not be that the enlightened policy of France and England will be met in the Conference with a cross and obstinate adherence to old-world traditions and an almost inhuman determination to exercise rights of force. Can it be that there are Governments who, by their representatives, will declare to their own peoples and to the civilised world that they prefer a policy of bloodshed and rapine? It is difficult, at least for Englishmen, to conceive such criminal insanity: for it is quite certain that, unless the Conference which has been brought together in this year of grace be productive of such results as it is the object of France and England to attain, the present Governments of Europe will have upon themselves such penalties as are deserved by those who madly and blindly attempt to stem the tide of human progress, which is now at its flood, which sees and will level that spirit of the noble social and political surface of the waters which the waters cover the deep.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is announced that, on and after the 1st of May next, the *Moniteur* will publish an evening edition.

The banquet annually held at Paris in honour of Shakspeare has not allowed to take place. The French Government absolutely forbids the meeting of those Frenchmen who wished to pledge a toast to the memory of the great English poet. It is the second time in seven ago, and attached such conditions to the meeting of the English residents in Paris who desired to take part in the tercentenary celebration as virtually amounted to a prohibition. At first the Prefect of Police refused to grant the necessary permit; but the offered to allow it to take place provided none but Englishmen should be present. The committee of the English residents declined to accept the invitation, or, rather than cheerfully retract those invitations, they determined to put a stop altogether to proceedings which, in the form in which they were to be allowed, were calculated to be of a ridiculous character.

M. Barbieliwy was sentenced by the police court of Paris, yesterday week, to imprisonment for ten days, a fine of 50f., and the costs, for having permitted gambling to be carried on at the cafe of which he is proprietor, belonging to him without the authorisation of the Prefect of Police. The object of this prosecution was to ascertain the truth or falsehood of M. Garnier-Pagès as a representative for the fifth district of Paris to the Corps Législatif.

The international rifle-shooting match at Vincennes begins on May 27, and will last for a week.

The eulogium on Joan of Arc, on the occasion of the 436th anniversary of her delivery from the English, which was delivered this year, on the 8th of May, by Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of that see.

SPAIN.

The Queen has left Madrid for Aranjuez. Senor Mon accompanies her Majesty. The Queen Mother remains at the Duenas. Senor Mon of Spain was celebrated on Wednesday at Aranjuez by a grand reception. The Ministers and the Corps Diplomatique were present.

The banquet of the Progressist party is fixed for the 3rd of May. The question of the Progressist party is discussed. The *Epoca* says:—"The Progressist banquet will not disturb public tranquillity, although some of the speakers should be carried away."

The Ministry has received assurances from the chiefs of the different sections of the Progressist party that they will not by opposition from them.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Nothing of importance has of late occurred at Düppel. The Prussians are at work on the intrenchments and are strengthening the batteries on the heights. Their fire is kept up every day, and on the whole of the troops defiled before the King. At Rendsburg, there is no news. The Austrians are busy placing guns in position. A gloomy silence by the Danes, the King said:—"The cause of the Duchies is dearer to me than life. I am ready to make sacrifices; but such earnestness shall be completed in like manner. The people may be assured that I will not leave the Duchies in the lurch."

In Jutland the allies are pushing on, and they have had some encounters with the Danish troops.

A Berlin telegram brings an account of a small engagement, on the 29th, off the coast of Rugen island, in the Baltic, between a Danish armed pilot-boat and a Prussian gunboat. The latter, after a time, is stated to have suffered some injury.

The capture of the Danish position on the heights of Düppel, which was briefly reported in our last, has now been fully described. It took place Sunday morning and about o'clock in the morning of Monday the 18th inst. We have engraved on page 412 a sketch by our special artist, representing the attack on redoubts Nos. 5 and 6.

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The appointed hour approaches—it wants only a few minutes of ten. Suddenly the fire of the batteries ceases, and the signal for the assault is announced by the bursting of a rocket. Bugles join together, and then the assault. Rousing up the flactue staircases on its inner side, and with them are the assaulting columns, the storming party. Arrived at the parapet, it is not sufficiently entire, for the men are crowded together, and some very slight delay ensues before they can get down. The Danes, in the meantime, have taken advantage of the pause, and all along their line, from the top of the redoubts and from behind the traverses connecting them, there exhales a show-er of rifles. Some Prussians fall; but the others are now upon the open ground, and forward they dash towards the Danish intrenchments. Here and there the latter prestcands strong across their bodies, and their treaty, rapid-firing rifles in their hands, they pour a deadly volley into the advancing enemy. But on the Prussians come; the latter, with their unloaded muskets clutched by the short butt, and use them as clubs. Those whose object is No. 1 make a half wheel to their right, that of No. 2 to their left, and the centre, in particular, the storm-ers straight forward or slightly incline in the direction of their respective destination. Against No. 1, which is the key to the position, there are 1,200 men, and the scene of my vision, and 4, which stands further back than its companions, is left for a little while in reserve. The Danes fight well and with determination against each first; their officers lead them gallantly on, and with them are those of the staff, some of whom are in full dress. From behind the parapet the Danes keep up a steady fire on to which the Prussians do not pause to reply, but, with their bayonets at the charge, rush on to the foe. Those in front go down, but the reinforcements behind them do not halt for the men, but soon contributed by those who have no such hesitation. They reach the point of the work; the latter, with the exception of telegraph wires, are cut right through. Below them, on a width of 12 ft., is a line of wooden pegs, cut sharp at the top and driven into the ground at an angle. They are broken down or cut quickly that the check they occasion is scarcely perceptible; in some places the materials are also found to be rotten or torn; in one or two instances the obstacle is specially surmounted, and in another half minute the Prussians are swarming on the interior slope of the redoubt. By my watch exactly one minute is used between them: here and there I note the discharge of a rifle, but the assailants are not to be stopped by any musketry fire such as this, and they are soon in full possession of the redoubt to deal a terrible slaughter amongst the defenders. Some few, in the confusion of the assailants on the inside, find an outlet by the gorge of the redoubt, but they were rallied by their officers, but there was too much to see for it to be possible to follow up the retreat. Some of the Prussians pass on, and the earthworks they fire down into them, and then many disappear, while others seem to remain in the work. I am told that the Danes, finding that there is no hesitation to a spectator, for it is impossible to see what passes within the work, and that the Prussians have established themselves, retired all detail as to the result of the conflict is removed by the appearance, in rear of the redoubt, of a Prussian battalion in column of companies. This is soon followed by the Prussians, and driven, without any stubborn resistance on the part of the Danes, from the redoubt. Some few Danes, who have been taken prisoner, have been hidden behind bridges leading over the ditch at the fall in the ground prevents further view. All is quiet now at forts 1 and 2 in the former of which the Danes are seen to be engaged in the business of carrying these, not which are also extremely strong, are also in the hands of the Prussians. No. 4 has also fallen into the hands of the latter; number of Danes, about 3 and 4, which are connected by a sort of curtain with traverses, and are at a short distance in the rear of No. 5. No. 5 is also in the hands of the Prussians, and, generally, with a redoubt repetition of the land horrah which had accompanied the capture of the others. Prussian colours are now seen on the pinnacle of the highest and best-defended of those earthen citadels.

In a quarter of an hour the whole line is in the hands of the Prussians. This correspondent saw no more, his position not giving him a view of the rear of the line. We learn, however, from a Prussian official report, that at eleven o'clock forts No. 7, 8, 9, and the newly-constructed work in front of the latter, were abandoned, and that also No. 10 capitulated. At half-past twelve the two strong works at the back-to-back were evacuated, but the bridges across the Alsen Sound was discovered by the enemy; the other was destroyed by the fire of the Prussian artillery. The enemy was then entirely driven from his staging position and confined to Alsen. The Rolf Krake made an ineffectual attempt to damage the Prussian right flank by throwing shells from the sea, but was driven off by the fire of the Vemmingbund; she had not got the range correctly, and, being hit several times by the Prussian artillery, she went out of action. Her place was taken eleven o'clock. On land the Danish army, when it was driven out of the entire position, had retired behind the line of the Flensburg Förde, leaving several thousand prisoners behind them, with most of their guns and ammunition. The losses were not proportionate. It was still in their power to make a stand in Alsen, they broke up their bridges and crossed over in the night, and made their way to Fünen, where otherwise there is little doubt but Danes and Prussians—the contenders and the former would have found their way across those bridges together, pell-mell, when one single day, and almost one hour, would have decided the fate of the Danish army on either side of the Sta:t. At all events, it was not to be again rigidly contested. The number of killed and wounded left in the hands of the Prussians was nearly equal to the whole force composed of the Danes who could who got over to Alsen, and three or four thousand were made prisoners. Of the 1848 Danes who had originally survived, a large part, from one cause, was comparatively trifling. Their formidable artillery gave them the advantage in the long-range fight. They used their artillery *à l'outrance*; they simply "took" the Düppel position; they fired, but hardly fought for it.

THE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

The Conference met on Monday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, Downing-street. The Plenipotentiaries present were:—England—Earl Russell and Lord Clarendon. France—Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne and Baron Gros. Austria—Count Apponyi and Councillor Biegeleben. Prussia—Count Bernstorff and Privy Councillor Balan. Sweden—Count Manderstrom. Russia—Count Brunnow. Sweden—General Wachtmeister. Denmark—Baron de Quaade. M. Lucien Murat, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Brussels. Chevalier Krieger. The Conference unanimously appointed Earl Russell president, and Mr. Layard, M.P., secretary to the Conference. It is understood that, if only by the fact, when the Conference shall agree on an armistice or come to a definitive determination.

The several parties directly interested in the Conference, such as the Holstein and Schleswig deputies, the Diet of Frankfort, and the popular agitating bodies, have all sent representatives or delegates to London to watch the proceedings.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Advices received from Constantinople state that in a battle between the Circassians and the Russians, on the 1st inst., the former had 2000 and the latter 4500 men.

The Circassians are negotiating with the Turkish Government for permission to settle in Turkey.

All the foreign officers who assisted the Circassians escaped safely to Trapezund. A Turkish steamer was despatched to convey them to Sinope, Samsoun, and Varna.

AMERICA.

General Grant has joined the army of the Potomac. He has issued orders to revoke all furloughs, to send luggage to the rear, and to direct officers to leave their wives behind. Active movements are expected. Continuous rains, however, prevented any immediate movement. It was reported that Lee had sent his main army to Richmond—namely, by Grant across the Rapidan, Smith up the Peninsula, and Burnside via Newport News, and North Carolina—to co-operate upon. The army of the Potomac, it is said, has been largely reinforced. General Meade has moved his head-quarters to Culpeper.

On the 12th inst. the Confederates, under General Forrest, attacked Fort Pillow, a few miles higher up the Mississippi than Memphis; and, after some fighting, they compelled the garrison of 600 men to surrender. It was said that they had massacred the garrison. No certain information had been received, however, relative to this latter part of the affair. The Confederates had also taken Tuscaloosa, but had been shelled out of it again. The Federal expedition up the Red River had defeated a body of Confederates near Cane River, and had taken about 500 prisoners. The Confederate General

Marmaduke, with 3000 men, had made an unsuccessful attack on the Federal General Steele's division near the Little Missouri River. The Federal Arkansaw expedition is advancing towards Texas. It has had two successful skirmishes.

On the morning of the 5th the Confederates made an attempt to blow up the Federal flag-ship Minnesota, off Newport. The Minnesota was seriously damaged, but not sunk.

The Federal Senate has passed a resolution in favour of such an amendment of the Federal Constitution as shall for ever abolish slavery throughout the United States.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, with the approval of the President and the Cabinet, had decided to recognise the new republican of the House of Representatives relative to French operations in Mexico.

A scene has occurred in the Federal House of Representatives. Mr. Long, of Ohio, spoke in favour of peace, advocating the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Next day Speaker Colfax descended from the chair and moved Mr. Long's expulsion for treason. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, defended Mr. Long, and prayed that the South might never be conquered; whereupon Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved the expulsion of Mr. Harris. Eighty-seven were in favour and fifty-eight against the latter motion; but, there not being a majority of two thirds, the motion was lost. A vote of censure on Mr. Harris was immediately afterwards carried, on the motion of Schenck, Speaker-elect, and Mr. Harris left the House. The expulsion of Mr. Long was still under discussion. Several Democratic members have declared that they endorsed Mr. Long's opinions.

There has been almost a panic in the money market. Gold rose to 185, but afterwards declined and closed at 179½.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

In China Major Gordon has taken the field and captured a place called Yehsing. He had also effected a junction with the Futai's troops, and the combined forces were acting together against the rebels. The Taeping cause, for the moment, looked better, the siege of Nankin notwithstanding, and at all events the rebels do not seem to have beaten off the Imperialists. In the end, however, little doubt is entertained but that the combined forces of the Imperialists and foreign contingents would be more than a match for them.

There is little news from Japan. The Tycoon is generally considered Government is only temporising with foreigners, as they have lately received a supply of great guns from Macao, and the Ambassadors to Europe have taken large sums to purchase munitions of war.

GARIBALDI'S DEPARTURE.

The last day of Garibaldi in London (yesterday week) was spent in visits to various distinguished personages. The Duchess of Sutherland, the American Consul, where several ladies and gentlemen were presented to him; afterwards he drove to Gunnersbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury's, and then he went to Stafford House, where he's Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and some of the Princesses, were waiting to receive him, and to have an interview with him and remained with him some time.

Garibaldi's visit to the Queen at Windsor on Saturday last was brief.

I offer my heartfelt gratitude and thanks to the English nation and their Government for the reception I have met with in this free land.

I came here with the sole object of making myself known to their sympathy for me and for my country, and this my first object is accomplished.

I have desired to be altogether at the disposition of my English friends, and to go to every place which might be desirable for me to visit, but I have now fulfil all these engagements of my heart.

If I have caused some inconvenience or disappointment to many friends I ask their pardon; but I cannot draw the line between where I could and where I could not go, and therefore for the present those are my thanks and my farewell.

Still I hope, perhaps at no distant time, to return to see my friends in the domestic life of my island. I do not endeavour to express my gratitude for the generous people of this country, which, with deep regret, I feel that I cannot now fulfil.

G. GARIBALDI.

26, Princes-gate, London, April 22.

On Friday afternoon the General drove to Cliefden, in Berkshire, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland. The grounds were all planted a crock-tree which had been presented to her Grace by the Duke of Buccleuch. At an early hour on Saturday the General left, moving about the grounds. About half-past eleven the General, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, arrived at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, where he was received by the Duke of Argyll, left Cliefden House in a carriage and four and drove to Windsor, where it was suspected that Prince and the Flemish Farm, the General taking a lively interest in both. A select party was entertained at Cliefden House in the afternoon, the company being invited to meet the Duke to luncheon. After which the same scene friends formed a bosting party on the Thames.

On Monday morning Garibaldi left Cliefden by road, after paying a brief visit to Eton College, took the train at Slough. At Didcot, Bath, and Bridgewater addresses were presented him. About half-past five o'clock he arrived at Weymouth, went on board the Edgar (Admiral Thomas Symonds), and steamed out of the Portland Roads. After a stay of a couple of hours he landed again, took train, and proceeded to Plymouth. The General was received at the station by a guard with the greatest enthusiasm. After passing the night at Penquite, Colonel Peard's residence, Garibaldi left for Plymouth, where several addresses. In his replies he said that England had the good wishes of all the nationalities of Europe, because she had no wish to take the property of others, and because she had always sympathised with the Italian Islands as proof of this.

On Wednesday Garibaldi went on board the Duke of Sutherland's yacht, the Undine, at Fowey, and, in company with the Duke and Duchess, sailed for Cowes, and arrived at Southampton. He was, however, driven by stress of weather back to St. Mawes Bay, which he left on the following day. At Exeter, on the way, he was again addressed a farewell to the English people (in addition to the one given above), in which he highly praised their institutions, and intimated that it is his earnest desire that Italy should imitate so glorious a copy on such continent. At the same time he frankly confesses that Italy will never be at rest till her two oppressors be removed. England is invited to help in this work, and in the course of time he who now writes will be seen on the soil of Italy, and we are assured that we shall have a powerful ally in France when that day arrives.

A graceful farewell to the pieces accompanies this epistle.

GARIBALDI AT THE GUILDHALL AND GUILDHALL.

Continuing the narrative of our Parliamentary Sketch, a visit to London, we present, on opposite pages of this Number, two Engravings, which depict respectively the scene in the Guildhall, when Garibaldi he went there for the second time, on the Monday, and the scene at Guildhall on the Tuesday, when he received the freedom of the city of London.

In the first of these illustrations we see the dais erected in front of the great orchestra, in the north transept, where Garibaldi seated while the various deputations hand to him their written addresses as they came forward in succession. In the rear of the deputation of Englishmen who served as volunteers in Garibaldi's army of 1859 in Tuscany, and who have also in our representation of the scene.

Our second Engraving shows the interior of the Council Chamber at Guildhall, with the assembled aldermen and common councilmen and the Lord Mayor, when Garibaldi received the box, containing his freedom of the City, from the hands of the City Chamberlain, Mr. Benjamin Scott.

The eldest son of the rich Elector of Hesse has just been released from prison, after almost a year's confinement for debt.

The Irishmen of California have sent a brick of gold and several bricks of silver to the Fenian fair at Chicago.

Advices from Athens state that the Canaris Ministry had resigned. It was stated that a new Ministry would be formed by M. Bulieis.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, under the name of Count Heine Viedes, has just published a reply to the speech made by the Pope of Blasphemy on the question of the duchies.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Cancer Hospital, at Brompton, was held yesterday week. During the past year 741 patients had been admitted, and there had been 640 outdoor patients. The chairman drew a gloomy picture of the financial condition of the charity. "How had no balance in their bankers; they had that day borrowed £100; and there was still due to Dr. Walker Meinhardt the usual honorarium.

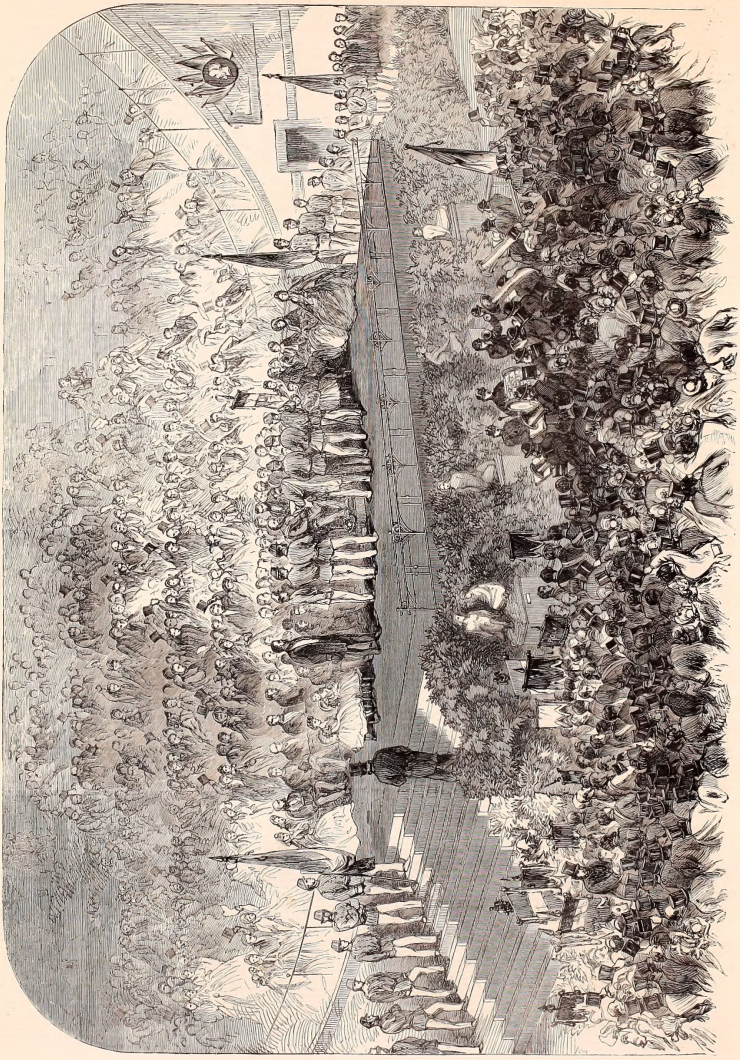
The Metropolitan Board of Works met on Wednesday, in committee, to consider a proposal of Mr. George Gray, that the new establishment should be put under their management. The terms were, that the present supply of fire-escapes should be handed over to them free of charge, that the Government would contribute a certain sum, and that the fire-insurance companies should be bear fifty per cent of the expense provided the aggregate sum demanded of them did not exceed £10,000. An amendment was proposed and carried that the Metropolitan fire-insurance companies should not be limited by any maximum sum, and with this amendment the proposal was agreed to, and subsequently confirmed.

Last week the births of 2000 children—1033 boys and 967 girls—were registered in London. The average number of births in the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 2932.—The deaths in London, which were about 1200 in the first week in January, had gradually declined to 1084 last week. The average number of deaths in the eleventh week in January, in the years 1854-63, was 1465. The deaths registered last week, from which the mortality declined from 29 and 30 in the two preceding weeks to 26 last week, corresponded to an annual rate of 1.4 per 1000 persons living. Fifteen deaths were referred to "Violence," of which 5 were from fractures and bruises, 4 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, and 3 from other causes. Scarlatina was returned in fifty cases; diphtheria in fourteen; whooping-cough in fifty-one; fever in sixty-two; and diarrhœa in 30. In the Westminster-bridge-road, the other in St. Pancras Workhouse—died at the age of ninety-five.

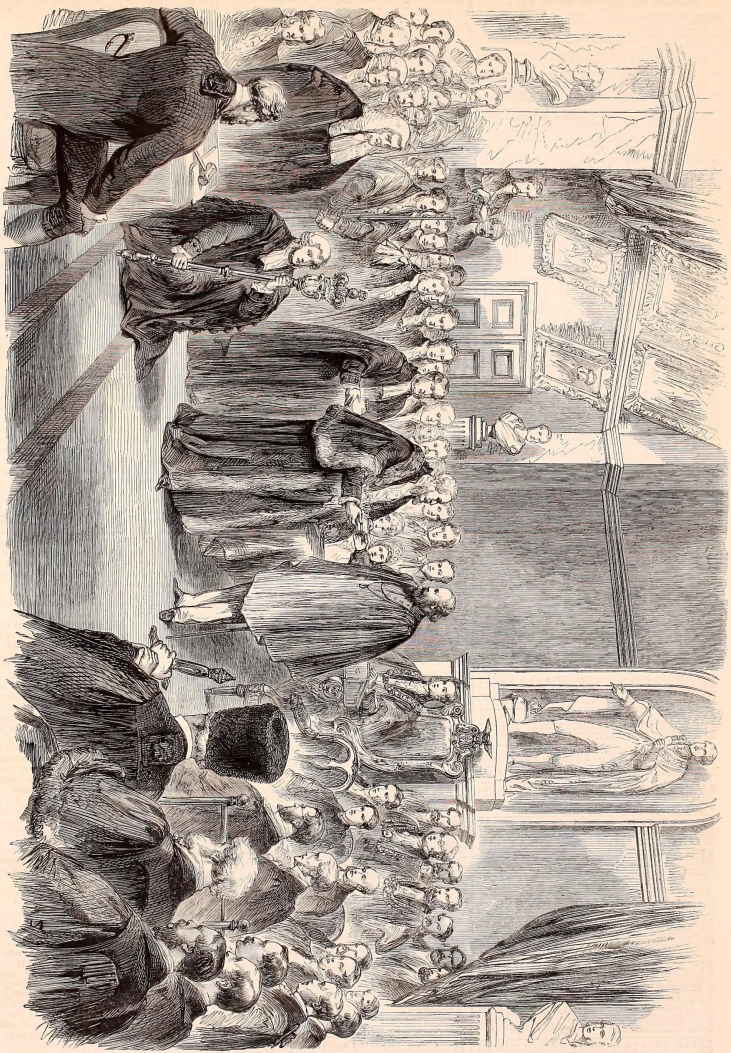
On Saturday evening, after the conclusion of the Shakspeare ceremonial, at which the Lord Mayor presided, he had an interview with the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough House, when the Prince presented to his Lordship a silver gilt vase, which had been subscribed for by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, as a mark of their esteem for his Royal Highness's conduct as a guest during his visit to the City of London. In the evening a great banquet took place at the Freemasons' Hall.

The opening of the new Patent Office Library, in the south wing of the collections of the British Museum and the Museum of Patents at South Kensington will be performed by the Prince of Wales on Friday next. A public competition was invited in February last by the Chief Commissioner of Works, for the best design for the new Patent Office Library, to cost not more than £40,000, £250, and £150. The instructions are to provide a plan for the galleries and the reading-room, and the latter is to be planned by the Government last year; but at the same time to show how buildings for the Natural History Museum, the Patent Office Museum, and the Library of the British of this kind may be carried out hereafter. The number of designs is thirty-two in all, many of them consisting of eight or ten sheets of plans, elevations, and sections. The competitors have been invited by the Office of Works to act as a commission to examine the designs and award the premiums. The commissioners are Professor Cockerell, R.A., Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Roberts, R.A., and Mr. Penrethorne. These gentlemen entered on their somewhat difficult duties on Monday last, and, after a consultation of some hours, they reduced the number of designs from thirty-two to seven. They then adjourned to Wednesday, when the premiums were awarded.

The annual general meeting of the Art-Union of London took place on Tuesday, in the Guildhall, the object of which at the council are to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of art—Lord Ranelagh presided. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that the number of subscribers for the present year was 3,000, and that the council will be entitled to receive a fine line engraving, by Lumb Stocks, A.R.A., after Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., and a set of etchings, by Mr. Frith, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Horsley, R.A., and the retirement of J. B. Jones, Esq., left three vacancies in the council, which were filled up by the election of Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Beauchamp Walker, and Mr. Lancaster.—The Rev. Sir Thomas Hesketh was the sum of £41,140, and by its progressive accumulation, it will place the Art-Union upon a permanent footing. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the retirement of Mr. Frith, on the ground that the Art-Union of London had been established for the purpose of encouraging the fine arts, and that the object being to bring them as much into communication as possible with the people, it was desirable that they should be kept in the Crystal Palace.—Mr. Lancaster, in seconding the motion, said that the Art-Union of London was the only institution in the metropolis, the chief



GARIBALDI RECEIVING ADDRESSES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON TO GARIBALDI AT GUILDHALL.—SEE PAGE 406.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

SUNDAY, May 1.—Egyptian Sunday. St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. Prince Arthur born, 1850. The International Exhibitions at London, 1862 and 1862.

MONDAY, May 2.—Hancock defeated at Chancellorsville; the Confederate General Stonewall Jackson mortally wounded, 1863. Royal Academy Exhibition opens, 1863.

TUESDAY, 3.—Invention (or finding) of the Cross by the Empress St. Helena, 326. Archbishop Sharp assassinated by the Covenanters under Balfour of Burley, 1679.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—Battle of Tewkesbury; the Lancastrians totally defeated, and Prince Edward murdered, 1471. Scringapatam taken by storm, and Tippoo Saib killed, 1799.

THURSDAY, 5.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, 1821. Commencement of the New Irish Roman Catholic University, 1854.

FRIDAY, 6.—John the Evangelist ante Portam Latinam. Napoleon Bonaparte made Consul for Life, 1802. New Moon, 9h. 14m. a.m.

SATURDAY, 7.—Death of Socrates (day assigned), 399 B.C.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
5 31	6 10	6 49	7 28	8 7	8 46	9 25
5 56	6 35	7 14	7 53	8 32	9 11	9 50

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 30′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 10′ 0″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours, ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer corrected.	Dew Point.	Rain.	Ozone.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Horary Velocity.	
	Inches.	Deg.	Inches.	0–15.	Deg.	Deg.		Miles.	Inches.
(20)	29·938	42·7	0·0·0	·46	1	39·3	70·0	S.S.E.	·314 ·009
(21)	29·881	43·0	0·0·0	·53	1	39·2	70·0	S.S.E.	·315 ·003
(22)	29·761	43·3	0·0·0	·61	1	42·2	61·5	S.S.W.	·320 ·000
(23)	29·903	37·5	0·0·0	·63	1	30·2	62·0	N.E.	·320 ·000
(24)	30·118	35·2	·274	·71	1	29·0	53·9	E.	·317 ·000
(25)	30·128	41·1	·000	·71	1	34·0	57·2	ENE. to E.	·317 ·000
(26)	30·141	47·8	12·7	·71	10	41·3	54·9	NE. to NNE.	·178 ·000

The following are the readings of the corresponding days for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·936	29·878	29·760	29·902	30·116	30·127	30·140	30·170	30·177
Temperature of Air	44·9°	42·7°	44·9°	36·9°	43·4°	49·8°	52·4°	49·8°	50·4°
Temperature of Evaporation	42·7°	42·3°	43·3°	35·8°	41·3°	47·3°	49·8°	48·2°	48·2°
Direction of Wind	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	S.S.W.	N.E.	E.	ENE.	E.	NE.	NNE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, MESSRS. E. FALCONER and H. CHATTERTON.—MONDAY, and during the Season of Shakespeare's Plays, the Play will be performed, and the Performances conducted in the same manner as hitherto adopted by the present and by the public generally to be one of the most efficient representations of the Shakespearian Drama that has been witnessed for many years. MONDAY, May 2, will be produced, for the first time, a new and original Play, in five acts, entitled WOMAN'S WORTH, by Walter Montgomery. Walter Lacy (his first appearance), Mr. Phelps, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Graham, Mr. Fredericks, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Ray, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Bigwood, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Coe, Miss Sally Marston, Miss Heath, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Rose Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at Seven o'clock, a Shakespearian Play.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Under the Management of MISS HERBERT.—MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, and every evening this week a new Farce with a sensation, by Leicester Buckingham, entitled, for the first time, THE MAN WITH THE BLACK BAG. Characters by Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Addison, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Meagher, Mrs. Stephens, Miss Herbert, Miss Bessie Cleaver, and Miss Fanny Addison. To conclude with OUT OF DOOR; or, MUSIC—Mr. Charles Matthews and Mr. Frank Matthews. To conclude with UNDER THE GOSH.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 2 and 3, will be performed, for the last Eight, LEAH—Miss Heenan. THE DANCE SISTERS—Miss Poole and Miss Rosina Wright. To conclude with ARIA BELLE—Messrs. J. F. Toole and Wm. Weston will appear in her great impersonation of the Servant-Maid with further notice.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Benedict will conduct the Concert on MONDAY EVENING, May 2, when Mozart's Quartet in G major, Beethoven's Quartet in F minor, Spohr's Quartet in B minor, for flageolets, and Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, Op. 12, will be performed by Messrs. Sainton, Ries, Hill, and Piatti. Vocalist—Mr. Santley. Pianoforte—Miss Arabella Goddard. Violin, Signor Sivori; violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES will sing ADELAIDA at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, May 9, and ADELAIDA and THE YOUTH AND THE MAIDEN at the Concert of Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. SIMS REEVES, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9. Violin, Signor Sivori; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS.—HERR WILLEM CONINEN, MATINEE MUSICALE at the above Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, at Three o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Poole, Mr. Henry Haigh, and Herr Wilhelm Ganz. Pianoforte, Herr Willem Coninen. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Family, for Term, six guineas. Single Tickets, 7s.; of Herr Conine, and of Ewer and Co., 390, Strand.

MR. DRACON'S SECOND MATINÉE of CLASSICAL MUSIC will take place in the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square, on MONDAY, MAY 2, commencing at three o'clock. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, Family, for Term, six guineas; Single Tickets, 7s.; of Mr. Dracon, 3, Bruton-street; and of Ewer and Co., 390, Strand.

MESSRS. W. H. HOLMES and CHARLES HAMMOND'S SECOND PIANOFORTE and MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, at the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's-park, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, at Eight o'clock. Tickets (all reserved) to be had of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 30, and Mr. G. W. Hammond, 2, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park.

HERR OBERTHÜR'S MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square, on MONDAY, MAY 2. Ribas, Lemmens-Sherrington, Mella, Hyde, Parker, Regondi, Oberthür, and Chatterton. Tickets, Family, for Term, six guineas; Single Tickets, 7s. 6d. A Few of Herr Oberthür's Pupils, and Mr. Hector Berlioz', Tickets-Stevens, Westbourne Park, W.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE ENTIRE NEW AND ROSEBERY-LIFFIFE STEVENS PARTY, by Mr. John Parry.—St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

JESSY LEA.—Continued Success, OPERA DI CAMERA. Company by G. A. Matthews, Esq. Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Sala Wilkinson, and Miss Poole. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING at Half-past Eleven, and EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY and SUPPOSITIONS BOX—entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, at the ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, Adelaide-street, Strand, opposite the Lowther Arcade. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Private Boxes, £1 1s. A Few of the Stalls may be had at the Box-office of the Gallery, 9 to 5. Prices of Admission as usual.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, in his New Entertainments, entitled PARIS, and SKETCHES FROM LIFE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. The Box-office at the Hall opens between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND.—EVERY MONDAY, at Eight, MORNING CONCERTS, Instrumental and Vocal, Ancient and Modern, Popular, and Australian Songs. Second Season. Last, appearance of the celebrated Mr. Wilson. Admission, Fauteuils, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 1s. Doors open at Seven. NOT IN LONDON ROUND on the SATURDAYS in MAY. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, Mr. Kennedy will give his Entertainment as the HERE AND THERE MAN. ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY, Established 40 years, at the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Recent Additions—Arthur Orton of BUENOS AYRES, and his QUEEN, HENRY VI., and his QUEEN, and the CHRISTENING of PRINCE ARTHUR, and a Model of the Interior of the Temple of Jerusalem. Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.; Extra Rooms, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GUINEA SEASON TICKET, Children, Half a Guinea. See great Advertisement for list of some of the special Announcements of the coming season.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, MAY.—Open from Ten till Dusk. Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half-a-Crown. Guinea Season Tickets admit to all days except before the Day's Admission on the Day. MONDAY, Sacred Tickets Free, now ready.

The New Guinea Season Ticket, available until MAY 1, 1865. The Tickets admit free to the Concerts of Sacred Music, to the Fine Arts Courts, to the Shakespeare Court, including the Illustrations by various Artists, to the Handel Orchestra, to the Monthly Concerts, and to all occasional Concerts and Entertainments given during the year. Sold at the Palace; at No. 2, Regent-Quadrant, at the usual Agents' Offices; and at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and Messrs. Austin's, 154, New Bond-street.

THE SHAKSPERE GALLERY, containing the Shakspere Court, enriched by illustrations by various Artists, and the Handel Orchestra, are now open daily. Monthly sacred music, many editions of Shakspere's works, paintings, busts, &c., with the beautiful sculptures and decorations of the Palace, for One Shilling. Saturday, Half-a-Crown. Guinea Season Tickets admit. Open from Ten till Dusk. Illustrations of SHAKSPERE'S PLAYS, by various Artists, and SHAKSPERE'S PLAYS at SHAKSPERE'S HOUSE at Stratford, that it may be compared with the reproduction in the Crystal Palace.

SHAKSPERE HOUSE, COURT, and MONUMENT at the CRYSTAL PALACE, should be seen by every one.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, has the honour to announce that she will give
MR. W. H. HOLMES A CONCERT
on FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864,
under the following distinguished Patronage,—
The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The Duchess of SUTHERLAND.

The Duchess of Sutherland.	The Lady Dunsany.	Lady Woodford.
The Duchess of Argyll.	The Lady Ely.	The Countess of Montgomery.
The Duchess of Athole.	The Lady Feilden.	Lady Pollock.
The Marchioness of Ailesbury.	The Lady Jane Hopton.	The Lady Rayleigh.
The Marchioness of Clanricarde.	The Lady Lyell.	The Lady Stanley.
The Countess of Aberdeen.	The Lady Lyttelton.	The Lady Wrottesley.
The Countess of Ashburnham.	The Lady Caroline Neville.	Mrs. Robert Glasgow.
The Countess of Caithness.	The Lady Ruthven.	Mrs. Hargreaves.
The Lady Dorothy Lascelles.	The Lady Mary Wood.	Mrs. Beaumont.
The Lady Ashburton.	The Lady Wynford.	Mrs. Bass.
The Lady Arthur Lennox.	Miss Coutts.	Mrs. Holmes.

Miss Coutts will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss Arabella Goddard, Pianoforte. Mr. Lazarus, Clarinet. Mr. Hill, Violoncello.
Conductors—Signor Arditi, Mr. George Loder, Mr. Emile Berger, and Mr. Benedict.
Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co.; Messrs. Chappell and Co.; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.; Messrs. Austin; Messrs. Ewer and Co.; Messrs. Olivier and Co.; and of Mr. Austin's Ticket Office; and of Messrs. Mason, Davison, and Co., 244, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 3. Half-past Three. M. SIVORI will make his first appearance this season. Quartets—Haydn, in E flat; Mozart, in C; Beethoven, in F minor (Posthumous). Sonatas; Mendelssohn Pianoforte, with Moscheles; Beethoven, violin, with Sivori. Pianoforte, Moscheles. Violin, Sivori. Violoncello, Piatti. Pianoforte, impromptu, Arthur Sivori. Trios, Weiss, and Jaconard (from Paris), Gautier, and Pratten. Vocalist, Madame Rudersdorff. Conductor, Mr. Ella. Subscription for the Season, £5 5s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d. Stalls at Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ATOMMAS'S HARP RECITAL, consisting entirely of his own COMPOSITIONS, at the HANOVER-ROOMS, Hanover-square, on THURSDAY, May 5, at Three o'clock. Programmes contain selections by Beethoven, Chopin, Handel, and Mendelssohn, and several of his own compositions, including his new Fantasia.

MR. MACREADY will give DRAMATIC RECITALS at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, on Wednesday afternoons, May 4, 11, 18, 25, and 29, and Morning of the 30th. Stalls 5s.; Uncovered Seats, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Mitchell's Royal Library, Bruton-street; Austin's, 154, New Bond-street; and other Musicsellers and Librarians.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—NOW ON VIEW, SELOUS'S GRAND PICTURE of THE CRUCIFIXION (16 ft. by 10 ft.), containing 500 figures, the size of nature, painted expressly for the Exhibition. Also, the Original Sketches for the Picture, and the scenery round about. Mr. John Bowdler's Descriptive Lecture at Three, Four, and Five o'clock. Admission, 1s.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—NOW ON VIEW, CARL HAAG'S NEWLY PAINTED ORIGINAL DIORAMAS of JERUSALEM, BETHLEHEM, and the SCENE of the CRUCIFIXION. Open Daily.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—On VIEW DAILY, from Nine till Dusk, at the GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL (near St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE MUTLOW, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOHN LINNELL, Secretary.

ROYAL NATIONAL GALLERY, 29, Great George-street, Westminster.—During the SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION this GALLERY, containing the Illustrations of Shakspere, will be open Daily, from Ten till Dusk. Admission between the Hours of Ten and Four, 1s. Ryder, GEORGE SMART, Secretary and Keeper.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION, corner of Bedford-row, Holborn, and 3, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught as any time suiting their own convenience. Terms, one guinea per month. Testimonials from Professors Wheatstone, Faraday, Sir Henry Ellis, Baroness Rothschild, Baroness de Lotzbeck, private Secretary to the Emperor of the French, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Rendel, Mr. Locke, Mr. Brassey, Mr. Peto, Mr. Betts, Mr. Jay, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hudson, Jun., Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Hemans, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hall, Jun., Mr. Hall, Jun., Mr. Hall, Jun.,

affair to have been muzzled out. As our representative in Paris is rather a gracious ceremony than an entity, we do not see who can object to his Excellency the Earl of Malmesbury.

The difficulty, as we infer from the programme to which we allude, seems to have arisen in regard to the chancellorship. We admit that the question was grave. Comparisons are—similitudes; but people will make them. We have now, under the Palmerston Government, a Chancellor of first-rate abilities and a resolute reformer. He is utterly prepared to go with the profession, because he will not only reform, but will do so in the most unpleasant way. He treads on professional corns and scoffs at professional cant. He has done several remarkable things, and means to do more. To appoint as his successor such a man as Lord Chelmsford, a good-natured, fluent, pleasant gentleman, with a lively sense of the merits of his own friends, would be to challenge comparison. Yet the law claims on his part that the Lord Chancellor shall be a veteran judge who will retire and make room for Lord Chelmsford, and then Sir Hugh Cairns, who has a good reputation (nothing succeeds like success), may go up. This is the third important announcement, and the least satisfactory. The Bench has some good men on it, but has also some weak men, who are afraid to execute the criminal law with vigour, and whose conception of law is held in the profession to be very crude law indeed. Every new appointment ought to be made on professional grounds; and politics ought not, just now, to have a finger in that pie. Why not assign Lord Chelmsford the office of Ambassador to the Confederate States of America? He believes in them very heartily, and they would like a lord. The objection that they are not recognised is unimportant. The Conservatives are not yet in office.

This brings us to the point which we passed over, and to which we promised to recur. There is one thing which must be omitted if this programme is to be of any avail. Lord Palmerston must make the announcement which we have suggested, and must not say instead, "We shall take the earliest opportunity of appealing to the country." If these words are used instead of the others we shall not want the programme for a very long time, as Lord Palmerston will obtain a considerable majority, and all the little electioneering cobwebs will have to be spun over again. Meantime, it is courteous to return thanks for any information, whether it be or be not immediately useful.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne, in the enjoyment of good health. Yesterday (Saturday) her Majesty walked out in the flower garden in the grounds adjacent to Osborne House. Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cochrane, the Rev. A. Connor, and Colonel the Major Cowell and Lieutenant Haig, arrived at Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Viscountess Jocelyn and Major-General Seymour, drove out. Yesterday (Sunday) Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cochrane, the Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty. The Earl of Clarendon arrived at Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise took an extended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday the Queen walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty drove out with Princess Helena and Princess Louise sole out. This was the twenty-first anniversary of the birth-day of Princess Louise of Hesse. The Earl of Clarendon left Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, walked in the grounds. Lord Leopold drove out. Subsequently her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by the Duke of Somerset, Earl Granville, Lord Wodehouse, Sir Stanley of Alderley, Mr. A. Helps, Clerk of the Council, attended. The Right Hon. Sir James F. Wilde, Q.C., and the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P., were sworn into the Privy Council, and took their respective places at the board accordingly. After the Council the Ministers returned to town. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Cowell and Lieutenant Haig, left for London, en route for the Continent.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will leave Sandringham Houses on Monday next for Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Prince drove to the Wolferton station and met the Duke of Cambridge, who arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. Subsequently the Prince and the Duke rode out.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. C. D. Moxon and the Bishop of Oxford officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mrs. Knollys, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. C. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Major Grey, Colonel Clifton, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Holman, drove to Wolferton, returning to Sandringham House to dinner.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Grey and Mr. Knollys, left Sandringham at half-past ten o'clock and proceeded to Newmarket, returning to Sandringham in the evening. The Bishop of Oxford left Sandringham House for Ely.

Their Royal Highnesses will visit the University of Cambridge on the 2nd of June and leave on the 5th.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell and Lieutenant Haig, left Osborne on Tuesday for London on his way to Dover, en route for the Continent. Prince Alfred will make short visits to Brussels, Hanover, Berlin, Coburg, and Darmstadt, and will then proceed to Marseilles to join her Majesty's ship Euryalus.

Lieutenant Haig, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed by her Majesty to be in attendance on Prince Arthur.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the Bungay Lodge, Blackheath, on Tuesday for Dover, and was present at a review of the troops in garrison. The batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, the Field Batteries, Foot Artillery, and the Woolwich division of Royal Marines Light Infantry, assembled on Woolwich common, at ten o'clock. Prince Arthur rode on the ground at half-past ten, and was received by the usual salute. The troops having been inspected, the evolutions of a field-day and sham fight were performed in an excellent manner. The proceedings terminated at one o'clock. The Prince subsequently visited the Royal Artillery Institution and other departments of the garrison, after which his Royal Highness returned to Blackheath.

The ex-Queen Marie Amelie will leave Claremont on Monday for Rieder's Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, for a month, and the Duke and Duchess de Chartres will arrive next at the same hotel on Wednesday.

The Duchess of Grafton has left town for Paris.

The Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Dunkellin have left town for Normandy.

The Earl and Countess of Bective have arrived at their residence in Grafton-street from Underley Hall, Westmorland.

Earl and Countess Granard have arrived at the Priory, Roehampton, from Ireland for the season.

Frances Countess of Albemarle and Colonel the Hon. Perpetua Coke arrived in town last Saturday from Torquay for the season.

The Earl of Wilton, and Viscount Grey de Wilton, and Viscount Elmpton have left town for Newmarket.

Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere will arrive in town the second week in May.

Viscount and Viscountess Strathallan have arrived in Devonshire, from Strathallan Castle, Perthshire, for the season.

Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn have arrived in town, from Temple House, Maidenhead, for the season.

Viscount Castlereagh has left town for Newmarket.

The marriage of Viscount Powerscourt, eldest son of the Marchioness of Londonderry, with Lady Julia Coke, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Leicester, will be celebrated at St. George's, Hanover-square.

PARLIAMENTARY AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the French Ambassador gave his first diplomatic dinner on Saturday evening at Albert-gate.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave a grand banquet in the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Saturday evening last. Many distinguished Conservatives were laid for fifty persons.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere gave a large party at dinner on Saturday evening last at her apartments in Kensington Palace.

The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London received a select party at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence at Prince's Gate.

The Conservative Club entertained a large party at dinner at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The function was attended by about 600 members of the club, and was given in honour of Lord Derby on the assembly of the noble Earl and Conservative Members throughout every part of England.

Earl and Countess Russell entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening at their residence in Chesham-place.

The Countess of Pole gave a ball on Wednesday evening, which was fashionably attended.

Frances Countess of Waldegrave at the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P.'s, entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Carlton-gardens. Later in the evening her Ladyship had an assembly, to introduce the Countess of Waldegrave to the world of fashion in her widowhood and the fashionable world.

Lady Ashburton entertained an assembly last evening at the family residence in Grosvenor-square.

Viscountess Palmerston held a reception on Saturday evening last at Cambridge House. The occasion was distinguished for a leading assembly of the political and fashionable world.

Viscount and Viscountess Strafford de Redcliffe received a select party at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Lord Ebury entertained a large party at dinner on Tuesday evening at his residence in Grosvenor-place. Her Ladyship gave a second ball last evening.

Lord Ebury entertained a large party at dinner at his residence on Monday evening at their residence in Grosvenor-place.

Lady Dunsany entertained a select party at assembly on Thursday evening. Lady Egerton of Tatton gave her first assembly on Monday evening at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Exeter papers record the death, at the age of seventy, of Archdeacon Cleaver, Rector of Braunton.

The annual session of the English Presbyterian Synod was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week. It will be held at Liverpool.

Lord Palmerston has accepted the invitation to visit Aberdeen and lay the first stone of the new Exchange which is to be erected in that town. The journey is to be performed by sea in the royal steamer.

The Queen has approved of Mr. James Henry Hunt as Consul at Fernando Po, and of Mr. Charles Lennox Livingstone as Consul at Cadiz for the United States of America.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Home Department, who was recently appointed Vice-President of the Board of Education, vice Lord Lyveden, has been re-elected M.P. for Merthyr-Tydvil, on Monday morning, without opposition.

A series of entertainments was provided last week on the estate of Mr. Sotheby, at Ingmire Hall, Westmorland, in honour of the coming of age of his eldest son, Mr. Edward Bevers Lees. On Thursday week 700 of the tenantry sat down to dinner in a large tent, and on the following day a ball was given to the servants and labourers.

Major Guise has presented to the Royal Agricultural College his valuable collection of minerals and fossils. Many of the former are unique, and the latter are of the most interesting description, including a perfect specimen of the Pterodactyle Crassirostris. This, when added to the present collection—which consists of our geological formations, from the Oolite to the Carboniferous Limestone, with valuable specimens of the Coal Measures—will soon make the College museum, as remarked by the Rev. William Dempsey—readers the Geological Museum of Cirencester a formidable rival in the mineral department.

On Tuesday week a successful fine-arts, scientific, and horticultural exhibition was held at Ampleforce in the Yorkshire Society, which was brought to a close. Among the objects of interest were the Rev. Mr. Bailey's fishery, from the Ouse, at Naburn, and the Rev. Mr. Fawcett's, Dudley's, London and Witley collections. The display of scientific apparatus was also very extensive, and comprised microscopes, telescopes, and electrical machines. There was also a collection of examples of ornament applied to ancient and mediæval objects, and a case of Japanese curiosities. There was also a room from the Exhibition of 1862 found a place among the manufactured articles.

The ice-crop gathered last winter in America is said to be the largest ever stored.

A large supply of military stores and 500 muskets, chandestroy introduced into Lombardy, have just been seized by the police of Milan. The Austrian Government is highly incensed.

The Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest has granted a concession to Mr. Ward for the construction of a railway between Ibrail, Bucharest, and Giurgevo, with a branch to Kimpolung.

It appears from a Parliamentary return recently issued that 1,895 trees were cut down in the Royal Forests in 1863 for naval purposes, and sawn into



THE WAR IN DENMARK: THE ASSAULT ON NO. 4 REDOUBT AT DUPPEL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 414.



THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION IN LONDON: PLANTING AN OAK ON PRIMROSE HILL.—SEE PAGE 422.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

IT has been in the House of Commons alone that a voice has been, even indirectly, raised aloud against the great Italian obstacle whom all England else has delighted to honour. On the evening when General Garibaldi paid his visit to the Lower Chamber of the Legislature a mysterious discussion, on which his name was concerned, took place; and when no less a person than Mr. Gladstone was answering a question put to him which demanded a reply, an Irish member, remarkable for his eccentricity and his excitability, and whom it is not necessary to indicate further, got up in a towering passion, and began, as he always does, to shout and gesticulate. Of course, coming from him, this inspiration to roomside peace, quiet, and quietude provoked laughter, and was received according to the temperament of the laughers; but when he proceeded to insinuate treachery and to hint at corruption on the part of the Italian, the hapless House which was waiting to see the individual who was the subject of the demonstration allow his name to be openly recitally reared at the isolated and irritating member. This bad gentleman, who has professional illusions which lead him to see or endure any amount of gnats, coughing, and derisive cheers without being put down, behaved so brazen on this occasion that it was a terrible sometimes even for him to have to face the House before the indignation of the House. There was, at least, a touch of dignity in this impossible. Mr. Anthony Carlisle was momentarily expected to come into the house, and his sons and his wife were already sitting in the gallery, awaiting the moment the recalcitrant member was put down. His ill-fortune in exhibiting himself before Garibaldi's son-in-law was, therefore, a subsequent night, when, there being nothing else to do, the House resolved itself into an Irish Parliament for that evening, and listened to one of the secretaries or attachés, or whatever they may be, of one of the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers who are assembled at the Conference, was present. This gentleman was observed to listen to the discussion with an appearance of suffering on his countenance which, in an ordinary case, would have excited sympathy, and an unsuccessful one, to discover what all the talk was about. But in this case his pain was not sympathetic, for it was a dent mystification to a friend who accompanied him, who knew that he understood and spoke English perfectly well. The House of Irish members to whom we have already alluded rose and made a circle of half-theatrical display, and then the Secretary to the Plenipotentiary delivered himself, and cried, "Alas! I have hitherto thought that I understood the language of England, but I find that I am terribly mistaken." May not this be used as an argument against many others, known to those whom it may concern, as well as to frequent the Legislative Chambers, for the repeal of the Union?

It has certainly come to this, that the House of Commons as little affects discussions of Conference as it does those of the Italian affairs. Those amateurs who interest themselves in the respective merits of the Italian leaders have to go to the gallery of the Castle of Esquire and the rebellious Tuspings invariably display their entire disdain to an empty house, until such time as the members for the counge—rather remarkable in these days—to initiate a "count out." The Italian question has been the only one of any enduring case of Mr. Liddell, who, from long nursing of the subject, has become so remarkable upon it, that he can remember one day to see him with a long pistol and a cap with peacock's feathers, and the effect of the dangerous weapon was lessened in the adoption by an enthusiasm akin to that which induced the actor to plaited Othello to thicken himself all over. On this question Mr. Liddell expatiates. How pompous and how grand he looks! He modelled on a study of the statue of Grattan in St. Stephen's Hall, which he presides over. He has, indeed, much of the same personal vigour and awfulness; his speech becomes finest, his diction elevated, his flow copious, and his illustrations of the matter never mean to come to a check. In truth, on a recent occasion he made not only an able but a most interesting speech, which every one seemed to listen to, and which proved how identification with a subject can rouse a man from the unsatisfying vagueness of mere talk. However, Mr. Liddell's address stood out in favourable contrast to the sentimentalisations of Mr. E. W. B. Forster, and to the slipshod, facetawny, tumbling, head over-heels manner of Mr. Bernard Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who never sets himself up for a great speech that he does not lay an air of indifference over it, and who never appears to trapsid ungainly gambols on the surface of the waves. There was nothing improper or inappropriate about Mr. Liddell's speech in the place, for the debate had fallen into the hands of Mr. Fermad; and, as nobody who had been away with the House for the Easter holidays can possibly be discussing the interests of three hundred millions of people before the House, nobody cared, or, indeed, was able to pay attention to the member for Devonport.

The countenance of Mr. Gladstone doesn't seem now always to rouse in the minds of certain members has nevertheless been apparent in this instance, and Lord Robert Cecil has given notice of a motion the object of which is to curtail the right of interpellation privilege. It is to be observed, however, that most of the customs of the House of Commons, on examination, will be found to be based on good reason and good sense; nor is this power of stopping what must probably be business discussions an exception to the rule. It should be viewed merely as a mode of spiting or mauling a bore in order in an appreciation of its merits; but it often has the good effect in giving the go-by to an inconvenient elaboration of a subject as the device of the previous question, which, when carried, seems to be seldom objected to, at least in an irate manner. We believe that there is amongst the majority of members a tolerably correct appreciation of which will preserve it intact against the attacks of revolutionising spirits, and when, using the phrase in a purely conventional and special sense. It has been said that the Opposition did not intend to allow any "counts" this Session; and the movement of a proximate office-holder in a Conservative Ministry would be the last likely to be stifled to give colour to the statement.

A debate on the Volunteers gave opportunity to Mr. Cardwell to speak his maiden speech as Secretary for the Colonies. Stating first impressions of a debate, we may say that Mr. Cardwell's first matter the peculiar manner of the speaker, which is, to say the least of it, unhappy. He is a conscientious speaker, and evidently has the sensations of the Lady in the Heated Grange between his hearers and himself—for he is generally very popular—of a person very much weary. The effect of an inflated sing-song on the Parliamentary sensorium is peculiar. This time, however, Mr. Cardwell contrived that his treatment of his subject should cause it to be free from the influence of his unhappily monotonous and, so to speak, unrelieved delivery. All that he had to say was well thought, he was to painstaking, so precise, so comprehensive, and so reasonable as to be much impressive. The new responsibility, that, perhaps for the first time in his Parliamentary career, he accepted sympathetically. There is no doubt but he possessed a great State paper with excellent effect on the House. Everyone will confirm Sir John Pakington's assertion that the new Secretary for the Colonies will become a great debater.

Mr. Cardwell's first speech was a little marred by a reference to the chief of his department, who had come in just before the debate. Of all the right honourable gentleman has so long and so satisfactorily stood accustomed for criticism that it is to be regretted that he may well be excused if for a while he seems to decline to subside into positive eulogium. So far as listeners are concerned, it is good fun to hear an Under-Secretary pooh-poohing solemn and rectangular Secretary of State; but Mr. Fortescue will probably find that one long bow will do, and that during the independency of Mr. Cardwell's powers of officialism. It is to be noted that in this debate certain members could not refrain from a touch of Milla's speech. One heard a rumbling sound which, accompanied by a certain manner and by the utterance of a name, bestowed on which was said by those near him, argued the delivery of an earnest and systematised address; but the roll in the tones of the voice rendered most of it unintelligible to those a little apart from the speaker; and it was only when Mr. Buxton, in strangely exact and simple English, and with method and arrangement of matter, told the tale of the motion, that comprehension prevailed.

Since the night in which Mr. Gladstone at length overcame Mr. Sheridan in a set fight on fire insurance—that is, when he got a decisive majority against the rather irregular member for Dudley—the deposition of the House has been dull and the debates lethargic, as we own to the influence of the spirit of the moment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament of Friday, the 22nd inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

The Consolidated Fund (£15,000,000) Bill was read a second time.

CRIMINAL LAW.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of a Bill to empower the Home Secretary, from the sole responsibility of deciding whether the sentence of death should be carried out, to commute the punishment of the wilful murderer to penal servitude for the remainder of his life, by whole Cabinet and by the Sovereign. The bill did not propose to require that her Majesty should have the painful duty cast upon her, or even that she should be present at their consideration; but it proposed to receive the ancient report, and that the result arrived at should be embodied in an order of the Secretary of State. The noble and learned Lord explained the details of the bill at length; they would take it up themselves.—The bill was read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to the Inclosure of Commons. The object of the bill was to facilitate the inclosure of waste lands, by providing for the construction of any new railway within the metropolitan district by the Metropolitan Board of Works, instead of by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the purpose of securing to the labouring classes a cheap transit to and from their work. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests would continue to have power to be required by the circumstances of each case. He considered that the bill would be a great boon to the metropolis.—The bill was read a first time.

The Earl of CARNARVON moved a resolution to the effect that the establishment of the commissioners as to the construction of harbours of refuge was unnecessary, and that it was the opinion of the House that the duties with regard to the construction of harbours of refuge should be undertaken by the Board of Trade.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY entirely approved of the resolution, and thought that the Board of Trade was the proper body to undertake the duties.—Lord GRANVILLE suggested that the harbours should be named, that it should be ordered what harbours should be constructed, and that the commissioners should then do the work.—Lord DERBY said that the Government thought that there should be as much publicity as possible to companies coming to Parliament for additional powers, and that the Government would be prepared to state what harbours they thought ought to be constructed.—After some discussion Mr. M. GIBSON opposed both resolutions and argued against them, and the House divided, when the numbers were 30 votes to 19, and the resolutions were lost by 84 to 45 votes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Bruce took the oaths and his seat for Merthyr-Tydvil.

Mr. Dunlop's Bill (Scotch Inclosures) was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Dunlop obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the Consolidation of Loids and Customs in Scotland.

The House went into Committee on the Troops (Ireland) Bill. The discussion was of a desultory character, and the Bill was reported.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire whether the Marquis of Hartington had been guilty of corruption during the office of Secretary of State reported that he had not.

CHURCH RATES.—After a motion for the second reading of the Church Rates Commutation Bill, Mr. HADFIELD raised an objection on a point of order. The bill referred to a previous measure which, he argued, had been originated in a Committee of the whole House.—The SPEAKER overruled the objection, and the bill was read a second time, and committed for April 28. Bills were read a second time for the Isle of Man and Saint Columbkille. It appeared that the charge should be acknowledged, and the Bill was read a third time. The Public Accounts Bill was read a second time, after a long debate, which an occupier might deduct from the rent.—Sir C. DOUGLAS moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion. After some discussion the second reading of the bill was negatived by 109 votes to 74.

BANK NOTES (SCOTLAND) BILL.—Sir J. HAY moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to prevent any bank note issued in order to supply the circulation which had ceased on the failure of the Western Bank.—Mr. M'LAGAN opposed the bill.—After some discussion, in the course of which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated his opinion that the bill was unnecessary, the House divided, when the numbers were 76 Act of 1844, must be considered by a Select Committee, the bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund (£15,000,000), Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland), Bank Notes (Scotland), Bank Notes (Ireland), Value Relief of Sick Commissioner, Warehousing of British Spirits, and a number of private bills.—The Lord CHANCELLOR, Commissioner.—The Chancellor, the Earl of St. Germans, and Lord Wodehouse.

INDIA.—In answer to the Earl of Ellesborough, Lord WODEHOUSE said that no official information had been received from India with reference to the orders given as regards the disposal of the dead. But Sir Charles Wood had received a telegram stating that the Viceroy had in no case been given, with the sanction of the Governor-General, to discontinue throwing the dead into the rivers. The Government agents had been told to burn the bodies of those whose friends were too poor to do so themselves, at the public expense. Information had been received from Bombay that the Parsees had not received that no relation had been come to to change the seat of Government from Simla to Calcutta.

THE BANK CHARTER ACT (IRELAND).—The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill.—After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—Sir C. GREY, in reply to Mr. Hopwood, said it was not the intention of the Government to propose a conference of European Powers on American affairs, or to take any part in any such project such a proposal, as they were certain that the United States Government would not accept the offer.

A NEW ZEALAND QUESTION.—Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, in reply to Mr. Hall, said that the Government had determined upon the erection of a new National Gallery at the West End of London, and that the plans and estimates would be shortly laid before the House.

THE TUSCALOOSA.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. FRANCIS called attention to the case of the Confederate vessel Tuscaloosa, and to the circumstances which led to the detention of the consul at Cardiff by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 6th of February, 1863, and the 6th of March, 1863, respectively, and to the papers and despatches relating to the case. The hon. member moved the data of Mr. W. Scott and other learned jurists as questions of international law, that the Tuscaloosa was entitled to the benefit of the proclamation of neutrality so exempt her from seizure under the Queen's Proclamation, and that the consular officer at Cardiff had been appointed law and ought not to have a Confederate cruiser, but as much right to commission her in that capacity as a commissioned ship of war. The question was therefore reduced to making the responsibility that rested only on themselves and endeavouring to cast it upon the shoulders of the Americans. He concluded by moving a resolution of November remained virtually unrepealed, and called upon the House to declare that the Tuscaloosa was entitled to the benefit of the rules of international law with regard to her capture, and when the case of a vessel under circumstances such as in the case of a strong Power. Supposing, for instance, that the Queen were at war with Spain, we could not discharge the country into war; and if against a weak Power, it would sever the country with international law. It was in the interest of the country that neither the House to assist in obtaining a revocation of those instructions, for as long as they stood unrepealed they were a source of danger to this country. In conclusion, the hon. member moved that the instructions contained in the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 6th of March, 1863, were at variance with the principles of international law.

Mr. CARDWELL said that, in the opinion of the ministry, the case at present we were restrained, but the day might arrive when we should become belligerents ourselves, and then we should be glad to again exercised those rights it might be that another armed neutrality would be formed against us. Every Minister of the Confederate States for the purpose of being adjudicated upon: and the evidence showed, moreover, that the supposed commissioning took place only of one of the crew and not of the patriots. Sir R. Walker had no doubt about her real character from the first; and he was supported by the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Cape. In his (the Solicitor General's) opinion there was no doubt but that she was a prize of war, and that her supposed con version into a Confederate cruiser was a mere plan and pretence.

Mr. WHITESIDE contended that we had shamefully violated our alleged neutrality, as there could be no doubt whatever but that the Tuscaloosa was a prize of war, and was tender to the Alabama; but that the Alabama had legal commission, and that we had no right whatever to detain her. If the Tuscaloosa had been a prize of the Alabama instead of her tender she ought to have been warned off, but under no circumstances was her seizure to be justified.

After a lengthened debate, which was chiefly confined to the members of the legal profession, Mr. FRANCIS, in reply to Mr. Whiteside, declared that he should feel by a majority of 219 to 185.

The House then went into Supply pro forma, and soon afterwards adjourned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The opening day of the Newmarket Spring found Lord Glasgow and the Baron in their Craven form, the former beating the Admiral himself in a T. Y. C. match, and the latter winning a £50 plate with one of those King Tom fillies whose powers quite justifies the Baron in saying "Everything cost me nothing." The Gordian Knot, as called from his being accredited to three sires, had a very different lad on his back and performed very differently to what he did at Epsom; and, whatever disclosures the recent Dublin exhibition may have made as to the paucity of good blood in the stock, Irish breeding turned out quite a sturdy little gem in Banchee, by Claret, who got home a length in front of Solferino (who had won a Liverpool broke) for the £1500 Prince of Wales Stakes. Glendusk was giving the winner 7lb., but was quite out of his distance, and although Mr. Bushes-hill. On the Two Thousand day the streets of Newmarket were almost impassable, and the crowd on the course seemed to set nearly twice as large as it ever was before. Of course the rain made no appearance on the heath for the first time since he became a member of the Jockey Club, and consequently everybody was ready to enjoy the sport in peace. No one seemed to feel a healthy confidence in Fille de l'Air, and Mr. Jackson must have found it extremely lucrative for her, as he bore up for General Peel, like one of the old metallic heroes, the while they silenced the Saracen host with a few effusive £5000 to £4000 on him for the Derby against Cambuscan. He had won his trial in the face of day on the 1st, and although Mr. Ten Broeck brought his off almost before daylight, with most laborious secrecy, the tests have all shot it. In two days' time the Hollyhock Vase Claremont and both been well beaten in their Malton ordeal, and that Barcaldine, a son of Stockwell's dam (by Touchstone out of Australian), would err long be found in "the state cabin," vice Claremont, gone down to the yard. Copenhagen was not much likely to be saddled next the Stand; and Mr. Merry's Ely, who had been missed from the Ditch stables, had no class about him. Pain were as well as he looked; but he has all the appearance of a most elegantly-built miller. Fille de l'Air, who was quite "a viceless form of fair" to the jockeys in the front rank, looked perfection, and all but the finish, seemed very little improved since last year; but the sixteen-hand General Peel (whose congenital defect in the off fore hoof is pretty quite justified his good pause. He has immense substance, but is most evenly made throughout, and looks every inch a horse to carry. The course was so crowded that Aldcroft could hardly make a race to enter him; and when he did get him away he was very much as to his stride and fitness. The thirteen started from a walk, almost in a straight line; and Sam Rogers on Copenhagen, who had never seen a starting post before, did not know what to do. Mr. Merry's friend, who had, however, worked to the front by the time they were at The Rushes, and gave his companion the office to retire. The General Peel "commanded" the whole lot save Paris three hundred yards from home, and then Aldcroft sent him along a really fine finish to win a good length in front. Historian being beaten a length from Paris, and Hollyhock a neck from Historian. It was very hard to strong that he at once came to 5 to 1 for the Derby, and many an extempore prophet declared that, Fille de l'Air notwithstanding, he would "sweep the three," a feat which Cotherstone, Sir Tatton Sykes, and The Marquis have failed to accomplish. Then came the plates of Hollyfox and Historian (who was rather short of preparation) since that he had no great fault behind him, although he will deserve his first-favourite moment. Atlas, next to Fille de l'Air, was also a handicap at 6st 4lb. to Wednesday, and won it. Indigestion, one of the final, and the first of the Derby. Atlas is the fifth horse for the Two-year old Plate, in which North Lincoln was also represented; while the Irish division were lucky with Banchee, for Claret had won the Mile hall brother Bochus last year. Baron Rothschild, who has been elected a member of the Jockey Club, won the Trial Stakes for the One Thousand with Tomato and Recce, both of them by King Tom and both of them by the Oaks. The former is a bay colt of great size, and Recce's dam won this stake for the Baron in 1853.

Butterfly has had a chestnut Kingston colt by The Royal years' lings, twelve of which are colts, number twenty-five for the sub-on June 1; and Mr. Greville has ten fillies out of his fourteen. Among the thirty-nine are one Gladiateur, two Stockwells, Newcastle, and Blenheim colts. Eleven of them are by St. Albans and eight by Colonist. An interesting sale took place at Tattersall's on Monday and Musson's next Thursday of the celebrated Herring Collection—sixteen racing plates in one day. Among the entries for the Derby, "the four scores is "The Blue Ribbon of the Turf," and the six pictures of the British Stud, which will be the pleasantest key to some of the finest blood strains in the kingdom.

"The quickest mile race on record" was run on Saturday last at Manchester, between Stapleton, of Stalybridge, and Mills, of London. The first quarter of a mile was run in 1 min. 1 sec., the half in 2 min. 8 sec., the three quarters in 3 min. 16 sec., and the mile in 4 min. 26 sec. According to the *Sporting Life*, this beats Lang's greatest nine performances on three occasions. We have not a clear calculation on paper, but about nine yards in practice. The winner is twenty-four years of age, stands 5 ft. 9 in., and weighs 9st 7lb.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Privateer, 1, Jack, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Gordian Knot, 1, Banchee, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Lady Ann, 1, Puritan, 2. Blinks, 3.
Trial Stakes of 50 sovs.—Sophy, 1, Lady Elizabeth, 2.
Prince of Wales' Stakes.—Banchee, 1, Suburban, 2, Vivid, 3.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Pantera, 1, Dupuis, 2, Ely, 3.
Five Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Dead heat between Miss Armstrong and General Peel. Miss Armstrong disqualified.
Five Handicap Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Revolver, 1, The Knave, 2.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—The Lord in Waiting, 1, Farce, 2, Splicote, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Recce, 1, Bonnie Scotland, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Santa Claus, 1, Protectionist, 2, Sphynx, 3.
THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—Mr. Baron Rothschild's Tomato, 1.
Cobweb-cum-Stakes.—Mark Farrowell, 1, Lady Ann, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Action, 1, Bay Orla, 2, Warreny, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Count de Lisa, 1, Lady Ann, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Prince of Wales's Stakes.—King of the Vale, 1, The Reserve, 2, Lady Superior, 3.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Atlas, 1, Disappointment, 2, Mosley, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Warrior, 1, Proscia, 2, Isis, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—War Dance, 1, Ely, 2.
Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate.—La Mechante, 1, Shrapnel, 2, Info Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lavagnola, 1, Santa Rosa, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Action, 1, Bay Orla, 2, Warreny, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Santa Rosa, 1, Lavagnola, 2.

THURSDAY.

One Thousand Guineas.—Tomato, 1, Recce, 2, Toni Toni, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Usher, 1, Lady Abess, 2.
Sir Standish Handicap Plate.—Despair, 1, Dowry, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Clairvoyante, 1, Breitling, 2, Colmbra, 3.
JUBILEE.—Vivid, 1, Warreny, 2, Bonnie Scotland, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Antiochus, 1, Bradle, 2.
All Maiden Plate.—Capercaillie, 1, Bullock, 2, Brother to Guerrilla, 3.

The days of nuggets have not yet passed away from Ballarat. The Compositum Company has unearthed a specimen weighing 11 lbs.

Disturbances have broken out in Tunis. France and England have dispatched a naval force to that country to protect their subjects.

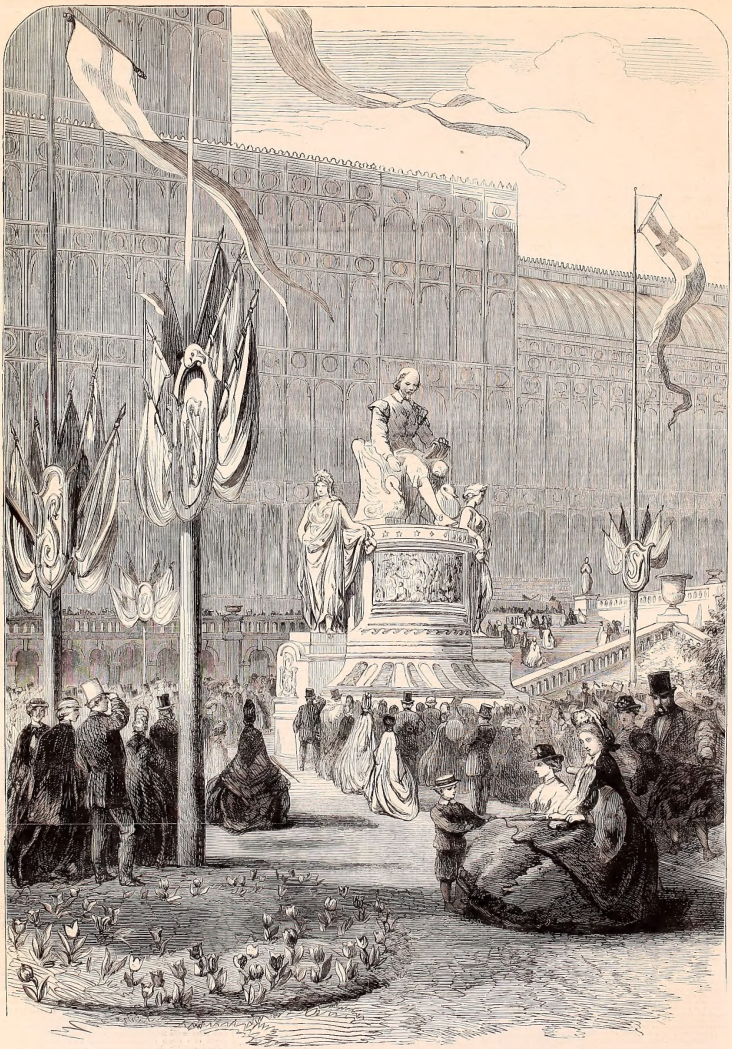
Everybody will hear with relief that the Rt Galantuomo is safe. A telegram from Turin, of Sunday's date, reports his arrival at Gibraltar.

SHAKSPEARE AND "NEW PLACE."—(To the Editor).—At a time when any new fact, however remote it may be, in the history of the Prince of Poets, is likely to prove of general interest, it may be worth while to mention that a stone mason, employed in repairing the premises lived, and probably died, in the house which for after years passed into the hands of Shakespeare. I have ascertained, from trustworthy sources of information, that Dorothy Hatton, the lady in question, who was first the wife of Richard Newport, of Hemelingham, in Warwickshire, after his decease was married to William Underhill, of the Inner Temple, of which society, it will be remembered, Sir Christopher Hatton was also a member. This William Underhill owned the mansion at Stratford-on-Avon known as "New Place" and of his son and heir it was purchased, at the close of the sixteenth century, by the immortal bard. Dorothy Hatton, the wife of the above-named gentleman, with the Underhills, may have been related to the poet in obtaining the friendship of the great courtier and the patronage of Royalty at a point for the latter to decide.—U. U. U., 109, Fleet-street.

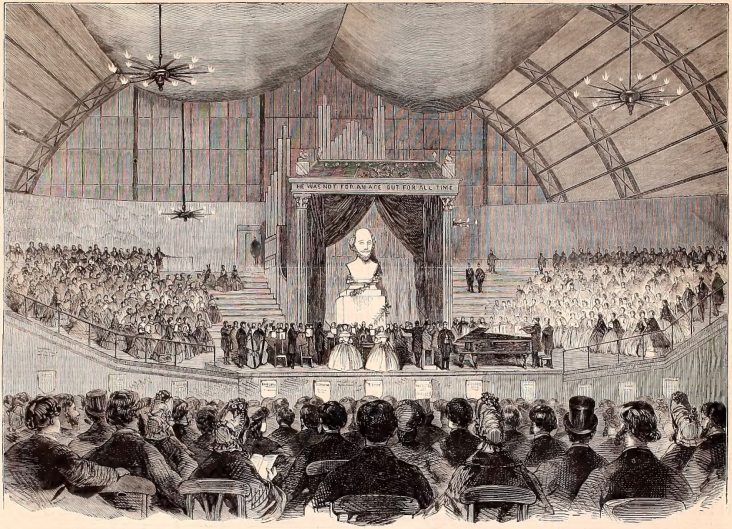
NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

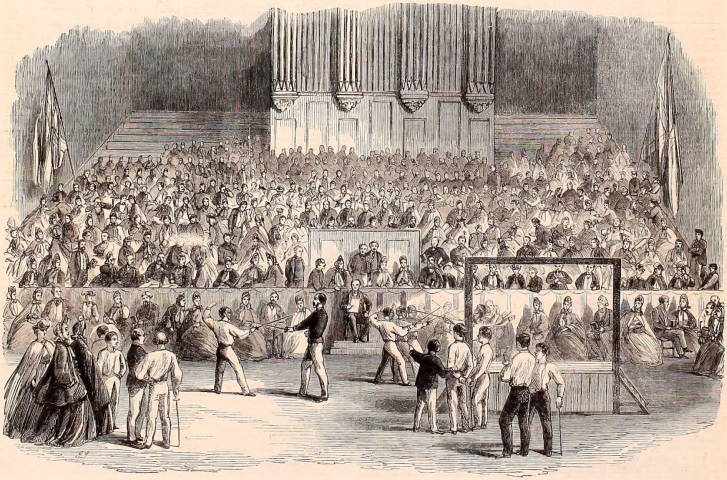
5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. M. N. Hughes to be Captain; Cornet E. Murphy to be Lieutenant. A. J. Wyndham to be Cornet.
7th Dragoon Guards: Capt. J. R. Turnbull to be Captain; G. M. Gaskell to be Cornet. Sub. Lieut. J. K. Rundall to be Lieutenant. Staff Assist. Surg. W. H. Corbett, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon.
8th Hussars: Capt. A. A. Goss to be Captain; Cornets W. H. Barker and H. Price to be Lieutenants. Lieut. and Adjutant H. Fenton and Lieut. R. Hamilton to be Captains. Lieut. W. H. Cornwall to be Lieutenant-General; Capt. D. F. Brown to be Major; Lieut. R. J. Wilkin to be Captain; Cornet H. Barker to be Lieutenant. Staff Assist. Surg. J. Hall, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. Dated 20th October, 1863. R. H. Hall to be Cornet. 16th: Capt. W. L. Pennyman to be Captain. Cornet H. Hall to be Lieutenant.
Royal Horse Guards: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Cust, K.H., Major to be Colonel. Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Hardyman and Cornet and Sub-Lieut. F. Pratt to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Captain. Assist. Surg. J. Hall, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 20th October, 1863. R. H. Hall to be Cornet.
1st Foot: Staff Surg. F. Hayes, M.D., to be Surgeon. 5th: Capt. W. J. Cleasson to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Lieut. R. Kenyon to be Captain; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 6th: Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Lieut. R. Kenyon to be Captain; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 7th: Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Lieut. R. Kenyon to be Captain; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 8th: Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Lieut. R. Kenyon to be Captain; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 9th: Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Lieut. R. Kenyon to be Captain; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 10th: Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Lieut. R. Kenyon to be Captain; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 11th: Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Lieut. R. Kenyon to be Captain; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 12th: Lieut. and Captain H. Hamilton to be Major. Lieut. R. 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THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION IN LONDON: MONUMENT OF SHAKSPEARE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE PAGE 429.



THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION IN LONDON: THE UNVEILING OF A BUST OF SHAKSPEARE AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—SEE PAGE 423.



GYMNASTIC MEETING OF THE EDINBURGH SCHOOLS.—SEE PAGE 418.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst., Mrs. John Palmore, The Lindens, Mowbray, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Ballykilbey House, in the county of Down, the wife of Wm. Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th of March, in the Fortress of Asseerghur, Presidency of Bombay, the wife of C. Ingoe, Esq., M.D., garrison surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at St. Margaret's, Rodeyhall, Sir Asaph, by the Rev. R. D. Williams, M.A., Rector, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. Wade, M.A., Rector of Wrenbury, Cheshire, Edward Cheshire, Cheshire, to Mary Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Hugh Bevan, Rector of Ightfield, Salop.

On the 23rd inst., at the church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, by the Rev. G. E. Prescott, of Ashley, Paddington, Charles A. Prescott, Esq., son of Frederick J. Prescott, Esq., of Ashley, to Sarah-Agnes, youngest daughter of William Harrison, Esq., of 92, Westbourne-terrace.

On the 28th inst., at St. Thomas of Canterbury, Fulham, by the Rev. Edward Ryder, Rector of Fulham, the Rev. Alfred Ryder, Vicar of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Jane Ann, only daughter of the late Rev. J. M'Osmiller, Rector of Ballasalee, Roxby, assisted by the Rev. J. M'Osmiller, Thomas Ryder, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner to Margaret Chandos, youngest daughter of Sir Peter Van Notten Laurie, Bart., of Dodenham, Gloucestershire, and the late Lady Louisa Pole, and granddaughter of the late Earl of Limerick.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Knight's-hill, Norwood, Thomas Henry Mawbey, Esq., of Lambeth, and of Bamford Lodge, Surrey, aged 72. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

On the 21st inst., at Stoneygate, near Leicester, Alison, widow of the late John Worthington, Esq., of that town, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 21st inst., at Worthington, Georgina, the wife of Charles Edward Pollock, Esq.

On the 22nd inst., at Sandhurst, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Richmond, Surrey, Edwin Chancellor, Esq., aged 34; universally regretted by all who knew him.

On the 25th inst., at 18, Albany Villas, Clifton-ville, Brighton, William Smith Sandbach, Esq., aged 72 years.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fire Capital, £1,000,000—Life Capital, £500,000.
London: 73 and 74 New Bridge-street, E.C.
Manchester: 1, Cross-street.
Liverpool: 49, Dale-street, Branches and Agencies throughout the World.
Chairman—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.D. Chairman of the National Provincial Bank of England.

The following extracts from the Report for 1863 show the amount of business done:—

Premiums	£357,962
Fire Reserves on the previous year	150,000
Life Premiums	20,000
And the sum added to the Reserve Fund, after payment of Expenses and Fire Duty	15,000
Life Reserves	9,500
The New Assurances number 78, at £213,500, and yielding in Premiums	

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Home and Foreign Fire Insurances undertaken on favourable terms.

Moderate Insurances at reduced rates.

Life Assurances with Profits.

Premiums Reduced to Meet the Peculiar Requirements.

Rates of Premium as low as consistent with safety.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent, of the Profits divided Annually.

Participating Policy-holders.

W. P. CLINKARD, General Manager.
JAMES H. LOPES, Secretary.

THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Hyde Park-corner, London, overlooking Hyde Park, Belgrave-square, and Buckingham Palace, is now open for the reception of visitors. It has features and appointments unknown to any other metropolitan hotel, and is unsurpassed in its situation, in the salubrity of its atmosphere, and in the comfort and luxury of its arrangements. Apply to the Manager, Alexandra Hotel Company (Limited), Hyde Park-corner.

HIGH CLASS LIBRARY.

LE DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN.—The WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN receives a select number of YOUNG LADIES and affords them a complete with the highest educational advantages. Mrs. H. Thomson's Library, 154, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, S.W.

TO BUTCHERS, FARMERS, and others.

By order of the owner, who is retiring, he is DESIRED TO OFFER TWO-and-THIRTY of the finest Shorthorn Cows and Heifers in Hertfordshire. The dairy consists in old-established and choice milkers, and the whole of the cattle are in excellent condition for fattening or for breeding. Any gentleman wishing to purchase, principals only may apply to Mr. Tomd, Oi, Gunnery-lane.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. ALEX and JONES

beg to announce that they have REMOVED to 10, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, where they continue to execute all orders in Photography, Stereoscopic Portraits, Groups, Views, &c.

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THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION.



THE SEAL OF THE NATIONAL SHAKESPEARE COMMITTEE.

is shown in a large Engraving which covers two pages of our Journal.

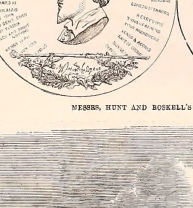
THE STRATFORD FESTIVAL.

The morning of Shakspeare's birthday was announced by no volleys of cannon or ringing of bells, but the streets were adorned with flags and banners; the townsfolk and visitors, for the most part, wore the Coventry-manufactured Shakspeare badge; and bands of music went up and down, filling the air with sounds of jubilation. Large numbers of people from a distance arrived by the morning trains, and spent two or three hours before the three o'clock banquet in examining the old house in Henley-street and the contents of the Shakspeare Museum; or the site of Shakspeare's mansion, called New Place, with its gardens, in another part of the town; or Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery, a short walk across the fields. These places, with Charlcote Lucy, are shown in the small Engravings appended to our Bird's-eye View of Stratford. In the Townhall was exhibited an interesting collection of pictures illustrative of Shakspeare's works and life. The Mayor of Stratford, Mr. Charles Flower, with the members of the Town Council, here received an address from the "Free German Institute of Arts and Sciences at Frankfort-on-the-Main," presented by Professor Max Müller, of Oxford, and Professor Leitner, of King's College, London. The former of these gentlemen spoke as follows:—

The city of Frankfort, the birthplace of Goethe, sends her greeting to the city of Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakspeare. The old free town of Frankfort, which since the days of Frederick Barbarossa has seen the Emperors of Germany crowned within her walls, might well at all times speak in the name of Germany. But to-day she sends her greeting, not as the proud mother of German Emperors, but as the proudest mother of the greatest among the poets of Germany, and it is from the very house in which Goethe lived, and which has since become the seat of the "Free German Institute for Science and Art," that this message of the German admirers of Shakspeare has been sent across, which we are asked to present to you, the Mayor and Council of Stratford-on-Avon. What honour was there left to be done to the memory of Shakspeare? What could be added to the fame of Goethe? Nothing, but there is no poet so truly loved by us, so thoroughly our own, as your Shakspeare. He is no stranger with us, no mere classic, like Homer, or Virgil, or Dante, or Corneille, whom we read and admire and then forget. He has become one of ourselves, holding his own place in the history of our literature, applauded in our theatres, read in our cottages, studied, known, loved, "as far as sounds the German tongue." There is many a student in Germany who has learnt English solely in order to read Shakspeare in the original, and yet we possess a translation of Shakspeare with which few translations of any work can vie in any language. What we in Germany owe to Shakspeare must be read in the history of our literature. Goethe was Shakspeare's first and greatest disciple in Germany, and the whole nation affords to the debt of gratitude only which Germany owes to the poet of Stratford-on-Avon. I do not speak of the poet only, and of his art, so perfect because so artless; I think of the man with his large, warm heart, with his sympathy for all that is genuine, unaffected, beautiful, and good; with his contempt for all that is petty, mean, vulgar, and false. It is from his plays that our young men in Germany form their first ideas of England and the English nation, and in admiring and loving him we have learnt to admire and to love the people that may proudly call him their own. And it is right that this should be so. As the height of the Alps is measured by Mont Blanc, let the greatness of England be measured by the greatness of Shakspeare. Great nations make great poets, great poets make great nations. Many of the features in the English character which we respect the most, are England whose first ideas of this world in which they live and move are taken from his pages. That silent influence of Shakspeare's poetry on millions of young hearts in England, in Germany, in all the world, shows the almost superhuman power of human genius. If one looks at that small house, in a small street of a small town of a small island, and then thinks of the world-embracing, world-quickening, world-ennobling spirit that burst forth from that small garret, one has learnt a lesson and carried off a blessing for which no pilgrimage would have been too long. Though the great festivals which in former days brought together people from all parts of Europe to worship at the shrine of the Virgin Mary, or of some Saint, are gone for ever, the cause of England must that for the sake of Shakspeare, that this will not be the last Shakspeare festival in the annals of Stratford-on-Avon. In this cold and critical age of ours the power of worshipping, the art of admiring, the passion of loving what is great and good are fast dying out. May England never be ashamed to show to the world that she can love, that she can admire, that she can worship the greatest of her poets. May Shakspeare live in the hearts of the people, and may his memory long in England! May the growth of England keep continue to be nursed, to be fed, to be reproved and judged by his spirit! With that belief—that truly English, because truly Shakspearean, motive—the German nation will always be united by the strongest sympathies; for, superadded to their common blood, their common religion, their common battles and victories, they will always have in Shakspeare a common teacher, a common benefactor, a common friend.



SHAKSPEARE SALVER AND JUG.



MESSRS. HUNT AND ROSKELL'S SHAKSPEARE MEDAL.

THE three hundredth anniversary of Shakspeare's birthday was celebrated on Saturday last, with more or less appropriate festivities, in London and in many of the provincial towns. Several Illustrations of these proceedings will be found in this Number of our Journal. One of our Engravings represents an incident of the Shakspeare commemoration in London—the planting of an oak in the inclosure of Primrose-hill. But it was the town of Stratford-on-Avon which was the true metropolis of Shakspearean England on the 23rd of April, and the national demonstration of regard for the memory of our great poet was fitly centred in his native place. For this reason, and because the Stratford celebration assumed a degree of importance and dignity to which that of London could not pretend, we begin our account of the Shakspeare festivities with what was done in that town. A bird's-eye view of Stratford



HENLEY-STREET, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WITH SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE

The address itself was signed by Herren Volger, Kress, Heyden, and Scheideck, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretary of the Frankfort Society, sitting in the room. In the centre, with him, he compared the respective merits of English and German literature with each other, acknowledging Shakespeare as the greatest poet and painter of the human heart, but claiming for Goethe to be the greatest among the host of the admirers of Shakespeare. The presentation of this address was the first public formality of the day. The Mayor, assisted by Lord Leigh, the Vicar of Stratford, and other local members of the committee, and followed by a procession of the distinguished guests, amongst whom were the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, the President, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Lyttelton, and Westwicke, Lord Houghton, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Oxford, Andrews, the Dean of Westminster, &c. At three o'clock a grand banquet took place in the pavilion, which had been kept so constructed as to be capable of seating 400 persons, alternately, of a dining-hall, a theatre, and a ball-room. The upper table, reserved for the president and most distinguished guests, was placed in front of the stage, in place of the moveable orchestra. Behind the table were the reporters, and behind these again were the choir of Stratford Church, who entertained the proceedings with some vocal music. The floor in front of the orchestra, where the pit is situated when the pavilion is used as a theatre, were eight tables, placed at right angles to the president's table; and some sixteen tables were placed on the floor at the back in front of the grand tier of boxes. About 700 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner, while there were hundreds more accommodated in the galleries. The interior of the pavilion, described by us on a former occasion, was seen to great advantage when filled with company and converted to the purpose of a social entertainment. The stage was backed with a landscape scene, which gave to the banquet at the tables somewhat of the appearance of a banquet in a *fête champêtre*. The tables were decked with a variety of ornaments, amongst which were vases of the best of Shakespeare, designed by Mr. Elkington, and manufactured by Messrs. Howell and James. Appropriate quotations were inscribed on the vases, such as "Sweet are the uses of adversity," "Sweet are the uses of adversity," "Sweet are the uses of adversity,"

The next step in the proceedings was the reading of a letter from Miss Eliza Cook by Mr. Moore, expressing that lady's extreme regret that severe illness had prevented her from performing the office of christening the oak, a part of the ceremony which it was arranged she should fulfil. Mrs. Banks, having been requested to act as Miss Eliza Cook's substitute, delivered a brief and graceful address, and then, stepping down upon the mound of earth which held the root of the tree, sprinkled it with water which had been procured for the purpose from the River Avon, and christened it, amidst tumultuous cheering, "Shakspeare's Oak."

Mr. Henry Marston then appeared upon the platform and recited a few verses, written for the occasion by Miss Eliza Cook, after which

Mr. Linnæus Banks addressed the company in a speech in which he enlarged upon the interesting associations connected with the object of the day's proceedings.

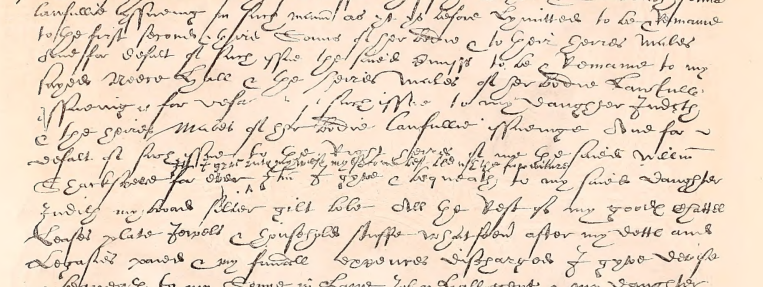
Next a "Shakspearean Overture" was performed by the band, and this was followed by an address from the chairman of the Working Men's Committee, and by a four-part song, called "England's Minstrel King," written by Mr. Banks and composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren. The proceedings terminated with "God Save the Queen." The police arrangements were in all respects most praiseworthy; but so orderly and well conducted were the people that the police had no occasion to interfere, until the attempt to get up a Garibaldi meeting on Primrose-hill after the Shakspeare Commemoration proceedings were over.

In the evening there was a musical and dramatic fete at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It included the whole of Locke's music, of "Macbeth," Arne's music of "The Tempest," Mendelssohn's music of "Midsummer Night's Dream," Arne's music of "As You Like It," and selections from "Cymbeline," "Henry VIII.," "The Merchant of Venice," "Measure for Measure," "Twelfth Night," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "All's Well that Ends Well," and "The Comedy of Errors." Interspersed with these were dramatic recitals by Mr. Henry Marston, Mr. James Bennett, Mr. J. L. Toole, and Mr. Paul Bedford (by the kind permission of B. Webster, Esq.). At ten o'clock the colossal Tercentenary Bust, modelled for the occasion by Mr. Charles Bacon, was crowned by the people at the heads of Tragedy and Comedy, and the grand chorale "England's Minstrel King" was sung by a monster choir. (We give an Engraving of the scene in the Agricultural Hall.)

The hall was decorated with one hundred Shakspearean banners. The famous histories of Shakspeare's time, including the Boar's Head, East Cheps; the Falcon, the Mermaid, the Devil, and the Tabard, in Southwark, were revived, to supply, in addition to the ordinary refreshments, sack, canary, capons, venison pasties, and other dishes and liquors of the Elizabethan era, the attendants being clad in the costume of the period. The band and chorus, of 2000, was conducted by Mr. Berenger.

The "National Shakspeare Committee," as it is called, whose offices are in Pall-mall, and whose meetings are held in the house of the Society of Arts, had sanctioned these arrangements of the Working Men's Committee, but had not provided for any demonstration of its own. At the meeting held last week in the Mansion House, when the Lord Mayor was requested by Mr. Cowper and Mr. Tite to give his countenance to the movement, it was understood that the "National" Committee were about to apply their funds, now amounting to £3000, exclusively to the purpose of erecting a monument or statue which is to be placed in the Garrick Park. The Working Men's Committee hope to raise money for a Shakspeare monument in some more central part of London. There was a concert at St. James's Hall, of which Mdme. Titiens, Signor Gingilini, M. Gassier, and Mr. Sawley were the chief attractions, in aid of the funds of the "National" Committee.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts gave a special



THE LAST SHEET OF SHAKSPEARE'S WILL.—SEE PAGE 430.

entertainment on Saturday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, consisting of Shakspeare readings by Miss Edith Heraud and Her Kroger, with a concert of Shakspeare music; and an original ode, the poetry by Mrs. E. Thomas, the music by Mr. Alfred Gilbert.

The Crystal Palace Company made this Saturday a shilling day instead of a half-crown day, as usual. They have now opened to public view the exact representation of Shakspeare's house, of the same size as the original, modelled by Mr. E. T. Parris, in the central transept, with the Shakspeare Court, which contains models of the bust on his tomb and of the tombs of his wife and daughter, besides copies of the early editions of his works and other interesting relics.

The Urban Club, whose place of convivial meeting is in the old hall of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, dined together on Saturday evening with a bust of Shakspeare, laurel-crowned, set up to remind them of the occasion. Mr. Westland Marston was in the chair. He proposed, "The immortal memory of William Shakspeare," which was drunk, not in funereal silence as for one who is dead, but with the acclamations due to immortal genius.

There was a supper also of many of the leading members of the theatrical profession at Freemasons' Hall. Mr. Webster presided, and Mr. Buckstone was vice-chairman. The chairman said grace rather in a Shakspearean than an orthodox way; before meat it was, "May good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both;" after supper, "For what we have now received, may the spirit of Shakspeare bless the meeting." He did not, however, omit the loyal and patriotic toasts. After these, Mr. Buckstone said:—

Gentlemen, let us drink "The Birth of Shakspeare"—the birth of one who was not only our great poet—not only an actor—but, I am happy to add, as a source of comfort and encouragement to our chairman and myself, he was a manager (laughter), and paid his salaries (laughter), a virtue which both of us have hitherto strictly exercised (renewed cheers and laughter). And as a celebration like this may not occur again for another hundred years, and as it is not very possible that many of us will be alive then (loud laughter), I call upon you to honour the toast of our illustrious Englishmen, to honour it on this April morning—

The tailor-ye born
Whom Will was born.
In the spring time of the year—

With hearty and joyous English cheers. Gentlemen, "The Birth of Shakspeare."

The toast was drunk with loud and prolongol cheers, and was followed by a sonnet, written expressly for the occasion by Mr. John Brougham, the music composed by Mr. A. Mellon. The piece was loudly encored, and was followed by continuous cheering.

The chairman then proposed "The Memory of Shakspeare." The toast was drunk in solemn silence. Other toasts appropriate to the occasion, such as "The Players' Art," "The British Drama," "The Illustrators of Shakspeare," &c., were proposed and cordially received, and the company separated at an early hour next morning.

SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION IN LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday evening the Mayor of Liverpool gave a magnificent fancy ball at St. George's Hall, at which 1500 ladies and gentlemen were present in costumes illustrative of the characters of Shakspeare and the Elizabethan period. On Friday night the theatres were thrown open at the expense of the Mayor, and a select company with fabulous illustrative of Shakspearean compositions took place.

SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION FORBIDDEN IN PARIS.—The English residents in Paris were prohibited by the French Government to carry out their intention of having a Shakspeare dinner at the Grand Hotel on Saturday last. There is but an unsatisfactory explanation of this most ungracious act. It appears that in addition to the English banquet two other celebrations were announced; one a grand theatrical performance at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, and the other a French dinner, also at the Grand Hotel. The former, consisting of M. "Hamlet," "Falstaff," and "Midsummer Night's Dream," was forbidden by the authorities, in consequence of certain friends of M. Victor Hugo having expressed their intention of converting the representation into a political demonstration in his favour. A similar motive led to the prohibition of the French banquet at the Grand Hotel, of which M. Victor Hugo was even nominated honorary vice-president. Similar reasons induced the authorities to include the English banquet in the same precautionary measure, as there was nothing to prevent the persons who had intended making democratic speeches at the French dinner from appearing at the English one, and there saying whatever they pleased. The English, however, might have been permitted to dine by themselves, but, having already issued tickets for a public banquet, they preferred to give up the celebration.

THE SHAKSPEARE PORTRAITS.

In the by-ways of criticism which are so freely opened by Shakspeare, hardly one is more interesting than that which regards the Portraits of the Poet. He is a curious fact, the which leaves upon everything concerning him a doubt not easily solved;



PORTRAITS OF SHAKSPEARE.



THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION. SCENE FROM SHAKSPEARE'S PLAY OF "KING HENRY IV." PART 1, AS PLAYED AT DRURY LANE.—BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY, IN THE LAST ACT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

for, according to the best authorities, there is not even a portrait for which it is certain that Shakspeare had sat; much more is there a legal document which is questionable, a scrap of writing which can be proved to be his own. Preferring, as the rather, the middle course, we have engraved from accurate drawings seven lands of Shakspeare, which we proceed to describe.

The centre, and the chief, is at once the most authenticated and the earliest representation of the poet that we have. It is the bust in the chancel of Stratford Church, over against his tomb. It was set up some few years after his death, and, according to Sir Wm. Dugdale, "the monument of John Combe, of Stratford esq^r Avon, and Shakspeare's, were made by one Gerard Johnson." This Gerard Johnson was the sculptor of Shakspeare's tomb-house, and probably in the west of St. Thomas the Apostle; and it is probable, indeed one would imagine without a doubt, that he had seen the poet's face after death for the purpose of the monument-maker. Such a cast has been recently found in Johnson's workshop, and is now in the custody of Professor Owen. The bust, whether taken from it or no, presents several characteristics of accuracy. A fresh, fleshy jaw; a fine forehead, a short nose, long upper lip, and a round chin. Readers thought that in proportion to some likes of the cast-board appearance of the poet. The face is of a fair complexion, of a brownish tint, and has a slightly sandy moustache and a pair of small hazel, the hair and beard auburn, and the doublet worn by the poet was scarlet, and the cloak which he wore a dark red, but both without sleeves. This costume was evidently that of the poet "in his habit as he lived." The monument is of the usual Elizabethan type, which is in the farther end of the chancel of the church, and by the same sculptor, finished in the same year, and is usually kept at a comfortable edition of the period. The Stratford bust is a very important cast, because it was probably taken from the poet himself, evidently as like Shakspeare as the tombmaker could make it, and was accepted as a good likeness by his son-in-law, John Hall, for he, although he had evidently spent a considerable sum on the monument, placed under it lines which attest his satisfaction, although he owns that "his name is better than his fame." Another bust of the poet, a various how readily unlike the white plaster casts are to the coloured busts. From the Stratford bust, the Dulwich picture derives its expression. So far, then, as a portrait or bust approaches in expression the Stratford bust, it is of the greatest value, and, if it is to be judged a likeness of Shakspeare. Neither painter nor sculptor has a right to "improve" it, and to make Shakspeare look like a gentleman of the truth.

The next portrait in importance is that prefixed to the folios of 1623, and to subsequent editions of his works. It is in the right upper corner of our Engraving, and is the print by Droeshout, which, as has been observed, is a print by which the poet's friends, rather than one ten popular writers have fallen into the error of calling it an "etching" of his face. It is not so, but an engraving, and in the first folio, the type-work being printed after the paper had gone through the press, and the ink consequently, although the engraving has been much abused, still many, very many impressions are excellent in clearness and vigour, and showing in each impression, such as it is, which is as much as Martin Droeshout could give. It seems to have been very evidently taken from a drawing or likeness good, in spite of Malone's dictum that it is an abominable libel on humanity, since he has ceased to be put under it an epigram, in which the highest praise is given to the picture. The verses are signed "B. J.," and have been reprinted in his works. They have, it is needless to say, not a word of truth in them. These verses were printed in the first folio on the page opposite the title, where we now place the frontispiece :—

TO THE READER.

This figure that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakspeare cut;
Wherein the Graver had a strife
With Nature, to outdo the life:
O! could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brasse as he hath hit
His face; the print would then surpasse
All that was ever writ in brasse,
But, since he cannot, Reader, looke
Not on his picture but his Booke.—B. J.

Ben Jonson was a truthful man, if prone to quick feelings, and his testimony is to every valuable one. Droeshout was a painter as well as man Shakspeare was, we shall therefore not be far wrong if we take Ben's opinion as to the likeness. But at the time for between the bust and this portrait there are many resemblances. The general form of the face, the nose, mouth, and chin, are the other will quickly see them. There is the same oval face, round chin, arched eyebrow, half long moustache, and hair, which is also worn in the same fashion. The collar is very different, and the costume of the portrait more antique; and this is accounted by observing that the engraver has copied from an earlier print, upon which he was playing one of his own characters—Old Adam, in "As You Like It." The eyes are not very accurately delineated, but are well drawn, and they have about them a hardworked and careworn look which the bust has not, and the many cares of the poet at the time. The portrait was taken would give him. The cheeks are full and round, the hair straight and long, and the ear is not seen under the hair, as in the bust, which has without rings. The lip corresponds with that of the Stratford bust, but the upper lip has more length and is not quite so pouting, leaving a complete division, as in the bust. The original picture from which the print was taken was in the collection of Mr. Was probably painted by some one in the theatre; and, in addition to the rumour which has arisen, no one knows how, that the picture was painted from the poet when representing one of his own parts, there is another conjecture, which is that the character is that of old Knowell, in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humour," which it a certain Shakspeare played in 1598.

The portrait which belongs to Mr. Fisher, and which was asserted to be that of Shakspeare, we have engraved to the left of the bust. It is generally known that Charles Jennens, who died childless in a long period to the Buckingham family, from whom it was purchased, at the sale of the effects of the last Duke of Buckingham, in 1848, for 205 guineas, and in 1856 presented to the gallery by the purchaser, the Earl of Ellesmere. Nevertheless, although it is one of the best pedigree and documentary evidence belonging to it of any picture, yet it is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. It does not resemble Shakspeare in colour or complexion; the chin and lips are weaker, the hair much darker; unless we accept the other horn of the dilemma, that the learned Dr. John Hall and Susannah Shakspeare, his wife, had their father's hair coloured lighter, his beard and moustache to match, and his cheeks painted red, and this most intimate friend would not know him. For, if the bust and at Dromhout be in general accordance, this picture is not even like a man. There is, besides, a lubricious, sensual expression in the mouth, and an effeminate, lazy appearance about the whole countenance of the man in his works. The chin and upper lip, too, are especially unlike the two standards which we have set up. Nevertheless, this has been a most popular portrait. Malone liked it so that he had three copies made of it :—

I know our gentle Shakspeare's face:
The reason why you'll plainly see,
His picture hangs in Chandos' Grace,
Of which I've got nine copies three.

And even now publishers and connoisseurs are equally attached to it. At the Shakspeare banquet at Stratford the other day the bust-lens was decorated with the Chandos picture, and it is probable that it perhaps because it belonged to a duke, and, secondly, because it is the earliest and most effective to engrave, and, lastly, because it has a good picture. Upon the back of the picture, by the engraving in the National Portrait Gallery are these words :—"The Chandos Shakspeare was the property of John Taylor, the player, by whom, or by Richard Burbage, it was painted. The picture was left by the former in his will to Sir William Davenant. After his death it was bought by Belterton, the actor, upon whose decease Mr. Keck, of the Temple, purchased it for forty guineas, and gave it to Betterton. Inherited by Mr. Nicholls, whose only daughter married James, Marquis of Carnarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos." There is a good deal of assertion here. There was no John Taylor a player, and certainly Burbage did not paint it. We have authentic works of Burbage, and it is clearly unlike them. Davenant's possession of it may serve to stake their existence that the picture is by a foreign artist, of a date probably a hundred years.

On the left of the Droeshout picture we have engraved one from a print by Marshall, which is the earliest portrait of Shakspeare which possessed in 1640. The head is slightly altered from that by Droeshout, and the hair is of the same length, but the dress and the right shoulder is a cloak thrown somewhat theatrically, and the left hand, which is not seen in the other, is in the act of holding a book at Ben Jonson's lines, taken and dressed up to suit the publisher, and beginning,

This shadowe is renowned Shakspeare! Soule of the age!

This has often been copied. It has a pleasant and somewhat young face, and Mr. Charles Knight has conjectured that it may be included it among the few portraits he printed on the titlepage of his biography. After all, the Marshall print has but a reflected merit—being an adaptation of the Droeshout picture, by the Droeshout engraving.

The Somerset portrait, on the right of the bust, is a very fine picture, stated to have been painted by Cornelius Janson. It is very probably the work, and is a magnificent picture, but the fact that it ceases could have painted Shakspeare. But no reflecting man, who is at all conversant with the style of Janson, will deny that it was that of our poet. It is that of a refined gentleman, probably a nobleman of most sufficient pretensions to intellectuality, and it is not like the pictures taken for that poet. The history of this picture is curious. "The portrait now in the possession of the Duke of Somerset (said one who had the fifty years ago) was painted by Cornelius Janson, and belonged to Prince Rupert, who left it, with the rest of his collection, to his natural son, Dudley Bard, Esq., of Abbot's Langley, co. Herts. B. Bard, Esq., the descendants of whom sold the whole of the pictures to Mr., Alderman, a picture dealer." But although it can be traced to a picture-dealer, there are considerable doubts as to its having ever been in the possession of Prince Rupert, who was not a man of a refined courtier, with so very broad or wide mind, hardly a poet, certainly a politician. John Wilson, Prince Rupert's secretary, speaking of possessing an inferior copy of this work, had liberality and judgment enough to declare that Shakspeare was a person of sufficient worldly importance to have his portrait painted in a better manner than a manner. Above the head of the figure are the words, in a rude scroll, "Ætatis suæ 25," and below the picture is the motto of the engraving (Ep. i. lib. 2), in which, after complimenting his patron, the poet gives a splendid description of the fame the poet should have on that reader :

Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet
Ut *Merus*, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.

Earlom engraved this picture, and by a fine it has been accepted as authentic; but, however valuable as a picture, it is utterly worthless as a portrait of Shakspeare.

The Felton picture, which is in the right lower corner of our Engraving, is from a fine painting, said to be by Burbage, but unquestionably not by him, and unquestionably a picture of a man that little of the worst kind and utterly damaging to the picture. It has been on exhibition, and has been engraved by Cousins, and is a painter of great knowledge of his art, Mr. Samuel Lawrence's, the accomplished and learned Mr. Halliwell, Shakspeare's Mr. Hall, and has been painted from the life, and, if so, there is a great probability in that "10" being Shakspeare's age. Mr. Felton is a gentleman of spirits with the Dromhout engraving and the bust. It so much resembles the Droeshout picture as to be evidently from the same hand, and the engravy painted from the Droeshout. The face is a long, intelligent Warwickshire face, of the same type which now remains in great abundance in the midland counties, brown and ruddy complexion. There is great merriment in the eye, and much power and sublimity as well as in and character in the forehead, and considerable intensity of the head. The history alone of this picture is so damaging that, if we suppose it to be a portrait of Shakspeare, we must say that Shakspeare at first sold it could not have been awake to the beauty of truth, and therefore could not be a great poet, and therefore could not write his lies. Mr. Felton, after whom the picture is named, died long since, and in his possession it was left by his widow, Mrs. Felton, passing, in 1792, at the "European Museum," a kind of muck-section sale-room, in Lisle-street, Leicester-square. The picture was described in it "a curious portrait of Shakspeare, painted in 1597." The auctioneer told the purchaser that he had bought it of "a little man with a big wig." The sign of Mr. Felton's house, cheaper, where the poet and his friends used to resort, and where Ben Jonson, it is said, wrote his "Every Man" at this time. His afterwards sold Steevens, who inquired about it, that it was found in a cask up by a chimney, in Shakspeare's playhouse, and, as a broker's shop in the Minories, and that Lord Leicester and Lord Southampton had been present at the finding of it. Upon the picture being sent to the Exhibition of 1862, it was described as

TALK ABOUT SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATIONS AND PORTRAITS.

COMMEMORATIONS of the birthday and genius of Shakspeare—the greatest of all Englishmen—have been held from time to time, although such observances were not requisite to keep his memory green. Garrick, nearly a century since, "got up" his favourite scheme of a jubilee in honour of Shakspeare, at Stratford-on-Avon, and produced a pageant on the subject at Drury Lane in the following October. This was more a matter of managerial business than homage, for the pageant ran ninety-two nights, and brought much money to the treasury of the theatre. The temple which Garrick had built in his grounds at Hampton thirteen years previously (1756) was a more obvious piece of homage. Horace Walpole says of it—"Oh me! I are just going to Garrick's [at Hampton], with a grove of cypress in one hand, like the Kendals over the stage door." He has built a temple to his master, Shakspeare, and is natural that our desire should be the more intense to know what manner of man he was." We are anxious to know the personal features of him who described in his very handsome volume.

First of all comes that which hangs in the secretary's room at the Foundling Hospital, to which foundation it was presented by the late Mr. J. W. Pratt, of Adam-street, Bedford-row, and Doctor's-commons. This portrait, which Mr. Pott believed to be of Shakspeare, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, on the 30th of November, 1848. In an accompanying memorandum, Mr. Pratt says:—"I am fully persuaded, from evidence that I have of a portrait of Shakspeare, painted by Zucchero, upon a small piece of panel, being in the possession of the present Sir Saviour's, Southwark. The picture is recorded to have been without a frame, and supposed by a party of cord." He adds:—"It does not appear at what period the picture was last eight of." William Pott, of Bedford-row, the last possessor but one of the picture exhibited, was Mr. Pott's maternal grandfather. He died in 1808, and left behind him a wife and two other paintings found with it, in the chest wherein they had been deposited, it appears, by Mr. Pott's father, who died about the year 1780, of the effects of a Doctor Compton. William Compton, LL.D., was one of Mr. P. W. Pott, of Adam-street, Bedford-row, and Doctor's-commons. This portrait, which Mr. Pott believed to be of Shakspeare, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, on the 30th of November, 1848. In an accompanying memorandum, Mr. Pratt says:—"I am fully persuaded, from evidence that I have of a portrait of Shakspeare, painted by Zucchero, upon a small piece of panel, being in the possession of the present Sir Saviour's, Southwark. The picture is recorded to have been without a frame, and supposed by a party of cord." He adds:—"It does not appear at what period the picture was last eight of." William Pott, of Bedford-row, the last possessor but one of the picture exhibited, was Mr. Pott's maternal grandfather. He died in 1808, and left behind him a wife and two other paintings found with it, in the chest wherein they had been deposited, it appears, by Mr. Pott's father, who died about the year 1780, of the effects of a Doctor Compton. William Compton, LL.D., was Dean of Arches, and Official Principal of the Court of Canterbury. He resided in the College of Advocates in Doctors' Commons. He was also chancellor of the See of Ely. He had previously had professional occasion at the Surrey Ecclesiastical Court, which was formerly held at the Consistory Court of Ely House. Perplexity in his affairs, however, led him to pass much of his later time on the Continent, acting in his office of Chancellor of Ely by proxy. Shakspeare's contemporaries, Ben Jonson and Drayton, do not always tell convinced that they portrait exhibited to the society is the identical picture which belonged to the sixty-years of Sir Saviour's Southwark.

Sir Richard Phillips, however, while he has no doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Pott's belief, in a letter to Mr. Payne Collier, questions the accuracy of the tradition. Sir Richard says:—"I have seen the picture painted by Zucchero, hanging in the vestry-room: Sir Henry Ellis, the principal librarian of the British Museum, has seen it often and of very old inhabitants of the parish, as well as of a very old member of the family, and they all say that it has been there, had never heard of any such picture; nor could Sir Henry find any trace of the record of the picture so placed, either in histories of the parish or in any life of Shakspeare, although he has read almost all. Mr. Pott, of Adam-street, Bloomsbury, and Boyle's Surrey, vol. iii., p. 533, we read, from the archives of the Foundling."

In 1598, the vestry of the parish of St. Saviour ordered that a petition should be made to the Queen for the purchase of certain lands in the parish of Lambeth, wherein the enormities should be abused that cause thereto to the parish; and that four or five of the chief of the parish should repair to the Court therefor, and that four or five of the church-wardens should present the same.

In this petition, which was presented, the parishioners had been desired to present a petition to the Privy Council against the enormities which were abused in the parish from the very existence of a theatre within its limits, a portrait of which is said to have been found in a chamber of that theatre, whichever you should consider him, although by Zucchero, could not be Henry find any trace of the record of the picture so placed, either in histories of the parish or in any life of Shakspeare, although he has read almost all. Mr. Pott, of Adam-street, Bloomsbury and Boyle's Surrey, vol. iii., p. 533, we read, from the archives of the Foundling.



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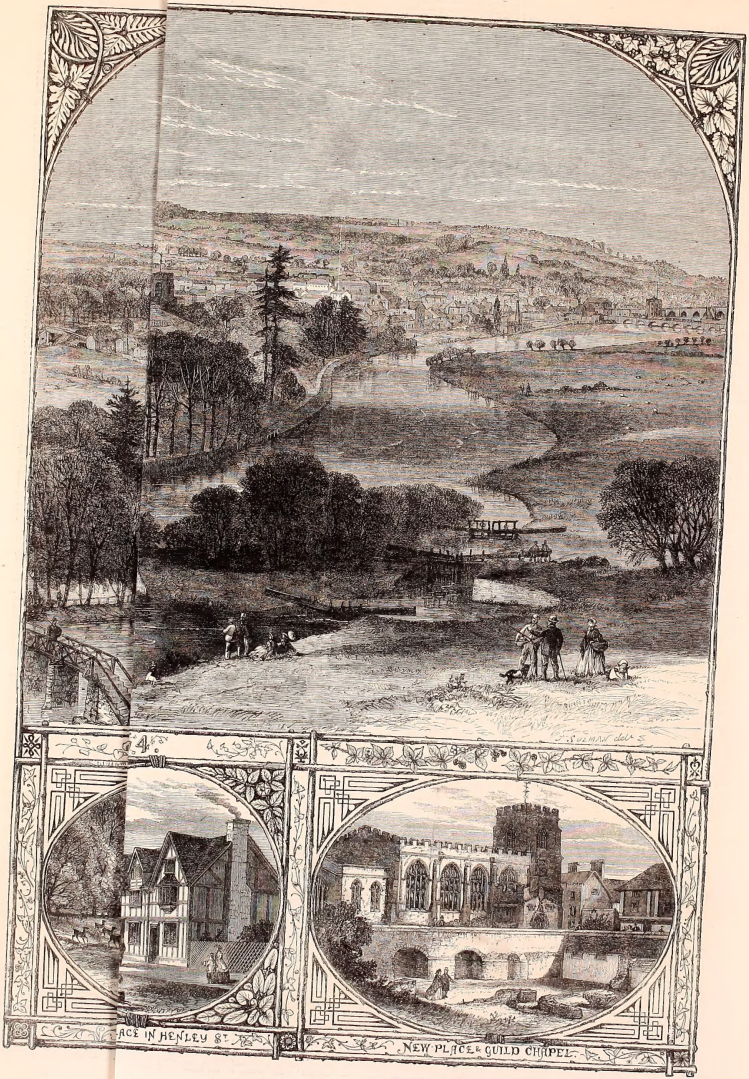
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THE SHAKSPEARE CO



PEARE COMMEMORATION.

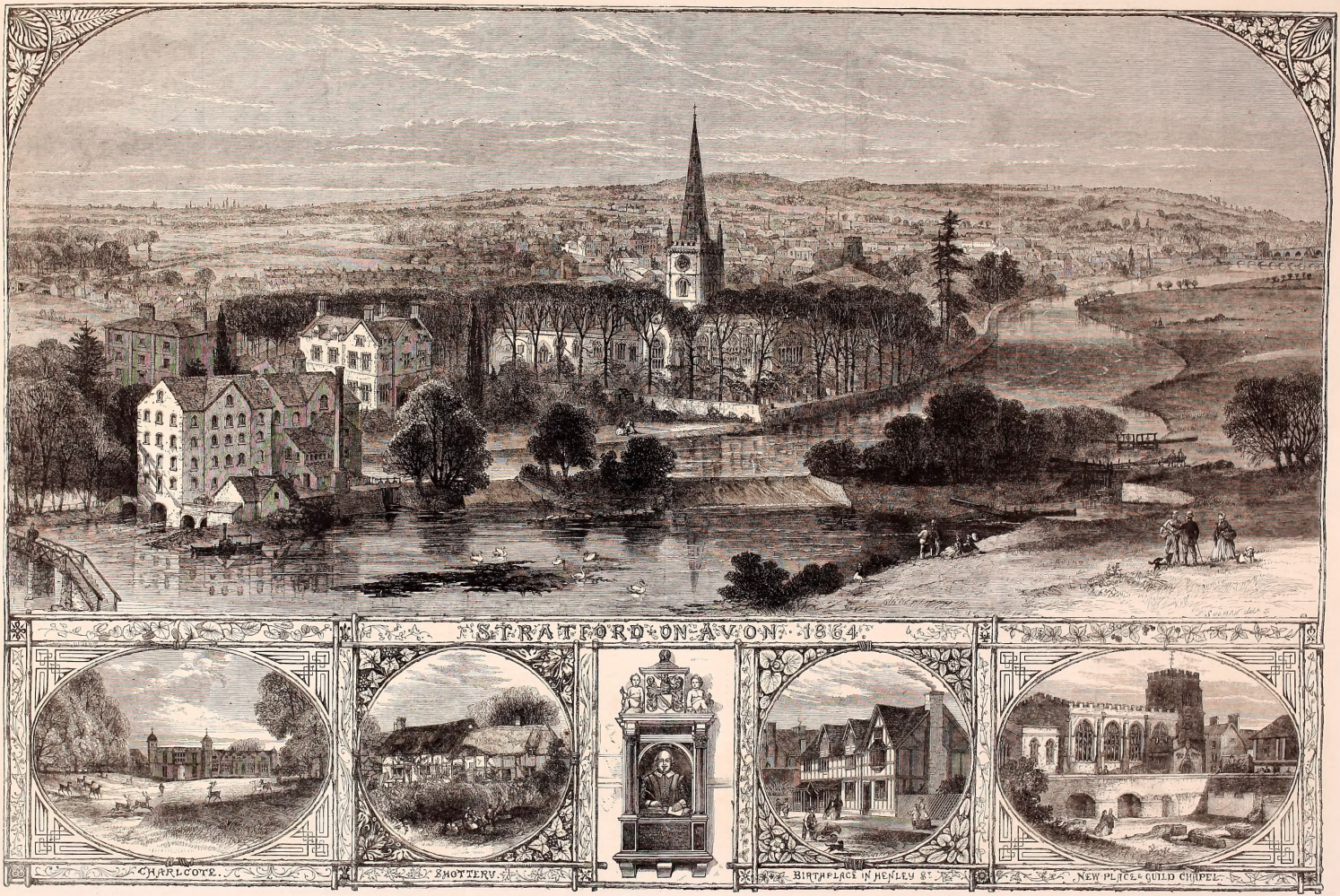




ACE IN HENLEY ST.

NEW PLACE & GUILD CHAPEL.

THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION.



FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Nor within the memory of the oldest *habitué* has there been, we believe, so good an exhibition as that of the elder Society of Water-Colour Painters opened this week. There is, indeed, not an absolute *re-cruhescence* that we must at once proceed to detailed description if we are to hope to do justice to the contributors individually. Incidentally, however, we must remark—and it will strike every visitor on entering—that a liberble bust of the late William Hunt, by A. Munro (which we hope shortly to engrave), has been placed in the most prominent position in the room.

By the general merit of water colour—so well deserving this consummation—unequalled, as we think, in the history of art in his own humble department of the craft—*Isabella* has three busts, two examples. Of these one has a sad and peculiar interest—No. 332, "Apple Gregg, aet. 8, the last Portrait painted by the artist." The Flower Girl" (275), and "Pineapple, &c." (265), were, too, painted as recently as 1863. The "last finished work" painted, be it remembered, by a patriarch of seventy-four—betrays scarcely the slightest trace of failure in his marvellous powers of colour and touch and "The Flower Girl," a plain, humbly-clad girl, standing beside an immense basket of flowers, is, though rather a sketch than a finished drawing, wonderful for breadth, variety power and truth and vigour of execution. Those velvety peaches, bloom-covered grapes and plums, sanguinal strawberries, and shining apples, are the very blushing roses, the downy lining to that bird's nest, that bunch of sparagle dew-blooms, and those pulpy pineapples, are not to be in the drawings here exhibited, until also the visitor's reverent attention and study. All is the last that Hunt will ever paint, and all is in the room, and there is no prospect that we shall "look upon their like again" from other hands.

The four "Associate" members recently elected—Messrs. Walker, Longdon, Boyce, and Jones—are fully entitled by its merit to the honour and variety of the exhibition.

In Mr. Walker, who has hitherto been known principally as a draughtsman in chalk, the society has made a most valuable acquisition. Mr. Walker is already a most admirable, we had almost said a great, artist. To exactly define his style, to say what school or what for they consist less in salient excellences than in a general and balanced artistic completeness and truth of the impression left by the subject to be treated. In his rustic figure-painting, though not so vigorous in colour and touch as Hunt, there is something of hand which comes only with long practice, his remind one of the author's successive excursions in the Highlands. There is, however, conveying any impression of copyism; while in a scene from "Duchesse's Tragedy" there is a touch of the Shakespearian humour and a refinement of pathos quite his own. The scene from "Philip (317) is a repetition of an illustration of that novel by Mr. Walker in the *Cornhill Magazine*. The drama—sometimes the tragedy—of home here, hunshed under his trials and thankful for a small kindness just shown to him, were accomplished in the "Old Arm Chair" and two children, to an old church in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, which was fashionable in the days of the Georges, when Richard Steele kept house and did not pay rent but "by." The group of children is full of character, humour, and pure. The manly, fair-haired Philip ponders gravely and reverently over the words at which his companion points in the open book in bowed with sadder, fowler humility; while the lovely little girl neates close to the reader and so shares with him the prayer-book and the intelligent little fellow on the other side of the book is full of askance inquiringly, and with unconscious, half-formed sympathy. It would be difficult to praise too highly the delicacy and truth of the faceted sentiment in this beautiful little picture. Similar qualities of truth, simplicity, and refinement are to be found in "Sunday" and "Refreshment" (292)—the latter a picnic of children—the chaste dignity of poetic style. "Reading the Scriptures" is a composition of two gathering a poor of prisoners. Delightedly she has just espied a cluster of the flowers she has gathered beneath. The face, too, of the girl, the drawing of the slender budding branches, the pale light of the sunset, and the harmony throughout, are all worthy of such nature, and beautiful as true. "A Garden Scene" (31), by the same artist, is only inferior in the somewhat unpleasant portrait-like character of the faces.

E. Landgon, a painter of Swedish extraction, is another promising new member. In "Sunday Afternoon" (3) the artist's language is broadly and richly coloured, and admirably true to the Spanish physiognomy. The bright, light fields of the distance are perhaps too honors, but leaving the old bones rambling in the dark, is happily conceived. G. F. Boyce makes but few and very unpretending works which seem to arrange themselves in two classes. He has drawings necessarily inferior by reason of their subjects to the indefinite and suggestive as the "View near Goring, Oxfordshire," and "By the side of the King, Cairo" (16)—drawings of great delicacy and truthful evening shadow tone; the other a later effect of twilight, when objects with two ends indistinguishable unity of shade. In several other drawings Mr. Boyce has shown his fine feeling of conveying an impression of full daylight, as the "View at Busse, near Oxford" (15), the landscape with the cattle in the stream (a picture; and "Godstone Nunnery" (112). In these the artist is direct, literal, and inductive as photography itself in every particular being very positive, look (as they always will in a picture) crude because, though true of the abstract, they are not true to the not relatively subordinated to the effects of atmosphere and the thousand accidents of surface in the real grass and the real trees. The sunlight effects impress as strikingly truthful.

The fourth new member, E. Burne Jones, belongs to a small class of mediævalists, headed by Gabriel Rossetti. Mr. Jones exhibits four drawings, and quite as would we estimate them from the purely artistic, or even the archæological, point of view are of great value as a principle of art and a law of progress which we have always strenuously upheld. Mr. Jones, like Mr. Rossetti, is a most accurately simulated mediævalism that would fain be more archaic than thirteenth-century art, and is consequently unnatural and affected. What can be said of Mr. Jones's silly, gawky "Cinderella" (34), with her fat nose twisted down to look like a pig's snout, and her arm sickly, ill-favoured, "Fair Rosamond" (109)? his Gittenpue pinafore, "The Annunciation" (110), and "Sir Galahad" (111)? at probability, to say nothing of propriety, the Virgin is going to bed on a balcony in the open air? and her angel visitor is a "Knight of the Knight" (115), in which the construction of the scaffold-like Merciful the flowers of the ground, and how much more accessories got there is equally miraculous with the stooping forward of the Virgin's head? effigy? What sort of such prominent but happily unique examples of affectation and perversity? The latest "school" pieces are called ultra pre-Raphaelite, but they really do not at all bear out Mr. Ruskin's statement that the pre-Raphaelites are a school of art to be around them with the help of modern science and with the earnestness of the best of the mediæval painters. Pre-Raphaelites they are in no more of nature than of modern science in them. They servilely imitate the peculiarities of mediæval art, which, in the thirteenth century painters, but they have a total disregard of outline and drawing, and a license of colour which is not even that of the Giottesini; and as for "earnestness," there can be no genuine earnestness without health, and no genuine health without truthfulness. The simple image of Christ kissed the merciful knight" as more in line in his extremity. Extremes meet; and it is curious to reflect how closely analogous are the principles of the worst and the best painters of the most specious specimens of studio mere-tricciousness. For the purpose here is just as false as the adoration of amateurs, and even of "critics," when such eccentricities are admired because they are eccentric, and not understood: as in the history of art itself imperfections doubtless often passed as beauties because nobody knew any better. Yet for a modern painter to seriously try to convert himself into a Giottino is surely as absurd and unnatural as for a bearded man to go into swaddling-clothes and take to the regimen of infancy. We see most of the pre-Raphaelites coming back to common-sense, and we hope to see Mr. Jones doing likewise: for surely the foolish object will strive to control him and them. We say this much because this artist has distinguished himself by some more legitimate way as a painter of Gothic windows at Oxford and elsewhere, and because in these drawings, notwithstanding his pre-

lensive mannerizing, there are unmistakable evidences of artistic capacity. He has a rare and precious gift of colour, though its value is greatly diminished by its arbitrary employment, and because always inclining him to exaggeration, as in the willow pattern. (!) plates of "Cinderella." His innate sense of beauty is, however, in other respects grievously perverted, his females generally are wanting in all the ordinary attributes of humanity.

W. C. Smith's drawing of "Autumn of honour" with a large drawing which strikes at first as awkward in composition, a lady's back being the object which most attracts attention, and this being the more obtrusive, because she is habited in a bright blue *surcol* or external cover, and is standing in front of a light ground. The twenty twenty, hanging from the elbows; and, as the corset has not the long train of the day, and her dress stands midway on a staircase, the lines of the figure appear to be sagging downwards quickly, however, forgets this peculiarity in admiration of the delicate and truthful representation of the lady herself presented, and to appreciate which needs no acquaintance with the Northumberland family. The drawing is entitled "Lady Jane Neville and Hildebrand," and the subject is the meeting of Hellell—a Seattle scandal among Scandinavian writers—with his betrothed, her hitherto unavowed lover, on a turret stairs. The knight, with his hand on his sword-hilt, is impetuously about to descend, but drawn to the wall to let the maiden pass up the narrow winding stair, and she, timid and apprehensive of a possible quarrel to both, has almost passed beyond his reach, when he is irresistibly impelled to discover with a passionate caress her arm and, crossed over it his mailed hands, to kiss and press it to his bosom. He dwells upon the head of the lady with an air of devoting her love and her flowers, does not withdraw her arm, but seems to shrink from a further reward. In many respects this is the best drawing exhibited. Tentonic ballads there is, according to Hallam, the natural passion of lovers, but none in that conventional adoration of all romance and which is so remarkable an attribute of the Arthurian legends. Another drawing, by Burton, of "The Child Miranda" (329), shelf-beholded, and the child's expression of fear at the lightning has placed to be ear, sitting listening to the enchanted "noises and sweet airs" of the island, is also full of truth and beauty. It is very delightful in execution. "L'Ecuyer" (297), a youthful squire carrying his knightly master's *salade*, is another excellent drawing.

John Gilbert is a large contributor. His most important drawing is unquestionably "The Battle of Naseby" (1), which is not so topographically described by Macaulay, when the wounded William III. is at the head of the left wing of his army, composed entirely of cavalry, cords the river to attack the army of James, posted on the opposite bank. The rich, lace-embroidered uniforms of William and his staff, with the banners and the white-plumed helmets, perhaps keep deep in the water, the splendid array of Life Guards, Blues, and Inniskillings, the Dutch Horse Guards and Scots Greys, breaks from the foot regiments of the centre, commanded by Schomberg, together with the artillery, and the Huguenot regiment of "Sir Isaac Israel" (3) is another fine drawing, telling its terrible tale plainly enough—the dead and dying on the ground, the wounded in the rear, the look of heart: in the victor who, now coiled and saddened, wipes his sword-blade on the skirt of his coat and wine-flasks lying about, in the general confusion and disarray. A representation of a battle and, pursuing, but not, we think, so dramatically successful as, of a scene in "Don Quixote" (2), "Don Quixote and the Yanguesian Muleteers," is another of Mr. Gilbert's well found to deserve admiration. Those in the "Merchant of Venice" (4), and "Twelfth Night" (5), are comparatively small drawings from sketches made on his journey to Palestine some years ago. "Ben Israel" (9), "Sir Isaac Israel," "Kathaneen, Jerusalem" (100); "Kieff-Yaous" (6); "A Welcome" (104), a wounded Russian officer, and "Sentinels" (105), "Sir Isaac" (154), an Arab, having hailed his camel, on which is his terrified wife and child, to a halt, and preparing leading his gun, suspecting an attack, and "Sir Isaac" (155), a Bedouin Arab, are all drawings of great interest, executive in light and shade, without apparent exaggeration. The President of the Society has also contributed a splendid and certain in handling—certain with the certainty of knowledge—to "The Inhabitants of Jerusalem Assembling to Witness the Burning" (19). F. W. Topham exhibits examples of the three classes of subjects by which he is known to the public. "Sir Isaac" (20), "Group of Peasants" (121), Spanish, in "Music" (151), and Irish (appropriately, in the "Irish Girl" (152). The last, perhaps, is the most successful of the three, which neither gives pleasure nor touches our sympathies fails to answer the purpose of art. In a little woolly-headed Nubian slave lying with his body so foreshortened that he looks like a mummy, and his head and shoulders on a low, whitewalled cask of, perhaps, some seraglio garden, in order to catch cold fish and other delicacies, Mr. Topham has produced a charming and delighting. Yet this work has very considerable technical merits as regards colour, effective in light and shade, and truth. It is not, however, in subjects which, if less carefully painted, are simple and unaffected that Mr. Topham is most at home. "Sir Isaac" (20), "A Pulpy" "Shepherd Boy" (72) standing on the brink of one of our lanes—Mr. Topham's landscape is, we think, at its best when, to see if you are listening before he begins to pipe on his bagpolet, we have a little of the "Sir Isaac" type in a larger picture. "The Mischievous Lad" (139), there is a convention in all the figures which we have not hitherto seen in this artist's works. Among remaining figure-drawings in water colours we may refer to the artist's Scotch view, suggest some suspicion of too much mere studio work in these. "Sir Isaac" (20), contributed by Mr. Topham, and "Sir Isaac" Jenkins," and drawings by O. Oakley, Riviere, and Miss Gillies.

In the landscape department there is, as usual, extremely rich. A few have already been named; but the bulk representative as they are of the Society's strength, we will go on to refer to them in more characterisation. Who, for instance, is not familiar with the skill in architectural drawing of Richardson? Mr. Richardson's Italian views, here exemplified in the "Castel-a-Mare" (1), the "Amalfi" (2), "Ravello" (3), and "Duomo," and "City of Chiusi, in Etruria," near Perugia" (31), and which, by their representation of the artist's Scotch views

cost, in every way suggestive of blood, stands with his hand on the Testament as he deliberately swears. Alva, in a full suit of armour, sits watching him intently, to be satisfied that he may be trusted. One fanatic monk holds forth a Bible, pointing, let us suppose, to some commissary purpose on unbelievers; another raises a crucifix encouragingly; a third, however, passes in his occupation of taking notes, horrified, and hesitating to record the fearful address of Vargas; and even a Spanish member of the Inquisition in black crowds dubiously.

The second picture represents "The Reading of the Sentence of Death to Counts Egmont and Horn. The scene is a chamber in the Broodhuis, at Brussels, where, during the night before their execution, on the *place* in front of this and the Hotel de Ville the two nobles were confined. A group of officials, for which the register, or secretary (*le greffier*), reads the sentence, and in the light of a lamp which stands on a table before him are watched by these, with an attendant councillor and guards, the two Counts, Egmont and Horn, the servant of the latter, and a Dutch priest. It is characteristic of the different temperaments of the condemned men that Horn, the listening with energy and scarcely abated resignation, while Egmont, more impressionable, though fully as brave, betrays emotion by grasping the hand of his sympathising confessor, the excellent Bishop. In these two pictures the artist has painter has disregarded some minor historical details in these pictures, such as representing the friendly Montigny present at the execution, which would seem contrary to Horn's statement from the scaffold to the crowd, that they had been kept apart from all communication from timement; yet, by doing so, he has, after all, only given us incidents of possible history, and with their aid has produced two powerfully dramatic, though, perhaps, on the whole, too theatrical.

M. Leys, like Gallait, has chosen for the illustration of the great events of history of his native Netherlands; but, unlike the latter, he is accompanied hardly to literal fact, and may become so infused with the spirit and aspects of the past that his representations of it appear to have the verisimilitude of photographs. Nor has he also fallen into the exaggerations to which all artists who paint in costume are inevitably tend. He now refers to nature much less than to the works of the time of Flemish masters; consults with great care documents he also reproduces their quaint peculiarities and defects. His picture of a sitting of Antwerp Council, in which a sentence of exile is pro- nounced, going to church on New-Year's Day, in the sixteenth century, has extraordinary truth of colour and of the varied types of the people and buildings being very true in contrast with the snow and it looks like a wonderfully bit of photography. The "Last Instructions to which we have adverted are more conspicuous in "the portraits," the master of the Duke of Alva, the secretary, and the crossbow; the other of "Philip the Fair" (1491), and who, if like what M. Leys has made him, must have had his "addition" given him ironically.

Next to the preceding in interest is a small picture by Groome, a replica of another in the Isaf Paris exhibition, somewhat altered, and probably condemned for execution, being conveyed down the Nile in a boat, guarded by a Nubian and a Turkish soldier. The Turkish soldier sitting in the stern, and with a passenger at the bow compassionately speaks to the accompanying guard, who appears to beguile the telltale of the distance and the monotonous silence of the unvarying scene. The prisoner sits in the centre of the boat, tied to a plank, with his wrists confined in a small, portable kind of wooden stock. It is evening, and the sun is apparently already shimmering into the soft haze which veils the distant ruins of Thebes. The artistic refinement and finish of the whole are nothing short of marvellous. A study by the French painter, Jules Breton's Barook has the same perfection of realisation.

There is no other picture of such singular felicity which Edouard Frère has of rendering the simple peasant interiors of Brown Bess and his wife and work's young children, and the cottage. A family of three generations have collected round their humble midday meal—the eldest of the group, a white-haired old man, in aged grandame passes, ladle in hand, over the bowls, and all listen with more or less reverence and attentiveness to the story of which the youngest, whose prattle threatens to disturb the solemn pause. Duverger was one of Ingres' favourite pupils, and his style, as we remember, painted so charmingly, as in a picture of children playing at "Ride and Run," with an effect of sunlight breaking into the cottage. Jules Breton, Eugène Labbé, Lambert, Ulmann, Bonnat paint a similar class of rustic subjects. Jules Breton's picture of Children under their orchard's blossoming boughs, with their grandpapa on his "bathchair" is a good example of his unaffected and unvulgar excellence. The Belgian, Alfred Stevens, has all the breadth of light for which the painter is remarkable. By A. Scheyer there are numerous pictures of the interiors and exteriors of mounted Arabs, and a large picture representing a Russian sledge bearing through a snowstorm, and pursued by a pack of famished wolves,—the occupant of the sledge having just emptied at one a barrel of his drinking spirit; and, in a corresponding spirit and on an Algerian falconry, by Fromentin. Plassan sends two or three of his choice but delicate little bonbon morceaux; also, and of much more sterling quality, the "Scene from the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew," by Muse. Jourdain breaks in upon the entertainment given to his fine acquaintance by her old "governess" with a picture of "Voltaire," a group of bibliomaniacs by Ruprecht, and studies by Fernandez, remind us of Meissonier's microscopic minuteness. In the miniature-battle-painter, has a picture of "Wounded Soldiers removed from the Field Italy, 1859." A picture of a cattle-market, and another with their seats in a Spanish posada is a promising work by Vibert.

The extraordinary technical skill of Alfred Stevens, is not seen to special advantage in a study of a lady spinning a lemon to make "A Glass of Negus," a large picture by Dillens, of a Zealand "Wedding Feast," seems particularly good, and deserves a better place. There are very remarkable certainly of touch, distinctness of effect, and general merit in "Mr. Manvers' Widow," by Biscoop. Israels, the painter of that most impressive and pathetic picture, "The Shipwrecked Man," in the celebrated Exhibition, has one hardly less melancholy, representing the widow of a drowned fisherman receiving from the noble humbler refuge her few poor articles of furniture, recovered by her children. "The Shipwrecked Man" is the subject picture. Shelfhout, in landscape; Springer and Wisscenbruch, in architectural views, are also prominent. Of the contributors to landscape and sea pieces, subjects by Andreae (the elder) Achenbach by Lauhardt, and by Koekkoek, are the most conspicuous. Overbeeking Hobbema; by Roosenboom—very sunny; and Hans Gude, should like wise not be overlooked. Verschuur, the painter of the delightfully pastoral Dutch sculptor, has a large picture, "The Shipwreck," which could be more warmly praised did not the half-drowned child so closely resemble the well-known "Sick Child" of Miss. Henrietta Brown.

The large gallery of the Egyptian Hall has just been devoted to a kind of triennial exhibition of pictures, the contributors to or partitions there are, first, the series of water-colour drawings, by Herr Carl Werner, of Jerusalem and its environs, which we have noticed on their exhibition in the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours; secondly, the large picture of "Jerusalem," by Mr. Solous, which we have also noticed; and, lastly, a large historical picture, new to us as a work, by Mr. Chaplin, an English painter of considerable reputation, resident at Fontainebleau. Each picture is entitled "An Afternoon at Hampton Court in the Summer of 1658," and represents Cromwell in the retirement of his palace, surrounded by his family and most intimate friends. Milton is playing on a chamber organ, and Andrew Marvell and Peter Lely converse slightly towards Mr. Claypole, as if gratified with the expression of admiration in the refined and saintly face of his favourite daughter. Andrew Marvel stands behind the lady's chair; and in other parts of the room Secretary Thurlowe with Mrs. Cromwell, the daughters, are Lady Fauconberg, Lady Frances Russell, and an unmarried girl, the son, Richard Cromwell, and other members of the family. Having a little fooleisen in the modelling of some of the heads, the picture is generally very meritorious, particularly as regards colour and propriety of feeling. It is a comparative novelty to see the great Protector as a private character, and the representation must be welcome to his many admirers. The picture is being engraved, and, from the story and the interest of the subject, the plate will probably be popular.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Works of William Shakespeare. By the Rev. A. Dyce. (Vol. III. Chapman and Hall.) Amongst the many memorials and monuments which the accumulated reverence of 300 years, unable any longer to abstain from common-place expression, is at this time occupied in devising for the purpose of heaping honour or ridicule—after sundaies have been duly considered, and the most ingenious ridiculous—upon the name of the Bard of Avon, it would not be proper to class such works as that of Mr. Dyce. His second and improved edition would, no doubt, have made its appearance whether there had or had not been any claptrap talked about a tercentenary celebration. And yet it is a very fitting tribute to the memory of the poet; and, as there was to be a tercentenary festival, this third volume came out in time for it. Mr. Dyce's edition is entitled to every kind of excellence. Its outside is substantial and elegant; and its inside is so. He has given us the text in the most unpretentious, sible; so far as the labours of an editor are concerned, extremely valuable. The following extract from the preface to "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," "All's Well that Ends Well," "Twelfth Night," and "The Winter's Tale," is as it ought to conceive a more fitting memento of Shakspeare than the eight volumes, certainly not more valuable, will make "for self and friend."

Shakspeare. By Thomas De Quincey. (1 vol. Adam and Charles Black.) A shilling's-worth of De Quincey is pretty certain to be a good value, as they say in the retail trade, upon any subject, and the Messrs. Black have therefore done well in putting a graceful form and at a cheap price the late opium-eater's biography of him whose name is now a household word in every English family, and mingles in the drum of everybody's ear. It must be remembered, however, that this volume is not a biography in the sense usually written, that it has not had the benefit of the author's revision, and that since the compilation of the papers which it contains discoveries have arisen on whose side De Quincey might have ranged himself, or with whom he might have "come to compromise." But, whatever may be the worth of his criticism upon matters of detail, he yielded to none in his estimate of Shakspeare's genius may be gathered from the concluding sentences of the paragraph with which he introduces the poet after the following (exaggerated?) fashion:—"O mighty poet! thy works are not more wonderful than thou art, thou great works of art; but are also like the phenomena of nature, like the sun and the sea, like the stars of heaven, like the flowers and rainbi and dew, hailstorm and thunder, which are to be studied with entire submission of the understanding, because in degree as this is done the in them there can be no too much or too little, nothing useless or worthless, but that all parts of the universe without exception do also *something more*, being saturated with Divine wisdom, such as we have been content to call mysterious, because unable to explain."

On Shakspeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible. By Charles Wordsworth, D.C.L. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) The learned Bishop of St. Andrew's has here collected a mass of evidence to show that Shakspeare was, "in a more than ordinary degree, a diligent and not a mere reader of the Bible, and that he was in the habit of turning to it for more and for better account than any of his critics have yet pointed out." The Bishop goes on to say, "his works have been called the secular Bible," and, if we may be allowed to express our idea, they are also *something more*, being saturated with Divine wisdom, such as we have been content to call mysterious, because unable to explain. The Bishop dedicates the book to his children, an indisputable proof of the sincerity with which he means to recommend it to them, and, independently of that fact, his position entitles him to every respect. The work is, we vote two parts, whereof the former, dealing, after no very novel or profound style, with Shakspeare's knowledge of the Bible (not for the instruction of the young); and the second, illustrating by reference to the Sacred Volume the Poet's treatment of his subject, is the more satisfactory, aims at proving to everybody who cares to be convinced that "God is not mocked," and that "the wages of sin is death," as revealed to him in vain." Then can be no little reason for trying—though the success, of course, is not guaranteed—that "many of those very persons have tried—to prove the contrary, that the Bishop ought to have, if they had not, written a book to which Shakspeare has been indebted to Holy Writ, not only for political diction and sentiment, but for the most beautiful and sublime images which are to be found in his works." Nor can we go with him when he says (p. 270) that "the Bible is not only put had in his eye that beautiful and most pathetic passage of the Prophet Isaiah in which he addresses Jerusalem, and the city people as a widow," alix. 15, "Can a woman forget her sucking child?" . . . Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee," when he wrote, in "King Henry V.," that well-known speech of the King on the eve of the victory at Agincourt:—

> "Then shall I die sweet of the fear of Crispin:
> He that outlive this day, and comes safe home,
> Will stand a-tiptoe when this day is named,
> And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
> He that shall live this day, and see old age,
> Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
> And say, 'To-morrow is Saint Crispian.'
> Then will he strip his sleeve and show his scars,
> And say, 'These wounds I had on Crispin's day.'
> *Old men forget; yea (sic), all shall be forget,*
> *But he'll remember with advantages*
> What feats he did that day."

He changes the received reading, "yet," into "yea" (as Malone conjectured, before with any view to the scriptural words) for the parallel's sake, but, for our own part, how the Bishop can see any such way in the habit of forgetting everything, can be considered as a striking parallel to that of God, who declares that even should the habit of forgetting her sucking child, we are at a loss to conceive. As for the remainder of the book, it is full of interest, and, in the engaging and sunny all people, heathen and Christian, and might occur to any one, however little read in the Sacred Volume. Hamlet, in another place, Hamlet says, "O heaven and earth! What can I mean! I speak to you, my mother!" It is just as reasonable to suppose that the language was suggested by the remembrance of the prophet. Again, the Bishop cites in Hamlet's expression, "I will speak daggers," only an echo of Jeremiah, "Their tongue is as an arrow shot out." Now, even if it be so, it would not require a very close study of the Bible to discover passages which, in the Shakspearian church-going way properly attended to, would be convenient with it. However, we are not disposed to quarrel with the Bishop's agreement with the Scriptures; we merely wish to express an opinion that the Bible language in which he finds Shakspeare indebted is rarely poetic instances, which are far from supporting that idea of *close study* which the Bishop would attribute to the Poet. We are willing to Shakspeare that the poet had a considerable knowledge of the Scriptures, and that he knew how to employ his poetry, his principles, and his sentiments were moulded by the Bible, though that not so much as we can tell, and human speculation on the subject appears (in our humble opinion) idle; for it is probable that Shakspeare was more careful to put appropriate language into the mouths of his characters than to indulge his own religious opinions; so that if it could be proved that the majority of his quotations were from the Scriptures, it would be no proof of personal language, he would, if he were judged from the internal evidence of his works, be entitled to the character of a sceptic. We do not say he deserve; and so, on the other hand, if the preponderance of characters in his plays were Christian, it would gain credit for a sanctity which might not belong to him. In fact, it is almost unfair—even if the result be satisfactory—to look for a special object in writings which were not written with a view to that special object. We must, however, express our thanks to the Bishop for the many instances in which he has passed deserved attention upon Mr. Bowdler's "Family Shakspeare;" for, if Mr. Bowdler be judge of profanity, it is to be hoped we are not in the way of it.

A Walk from London to John o'Groat's. By Lillus Burnett. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This is a very pleasant book, and in nearly every respect, except Americanisms of spelling phrase, and again; but, as his author tells us his book originally came for

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

We have engraved on the next page two more of our Special Artist's sketches illustrative of the American war.

UNLOADING COTTON FROM BLOCKADE-RUNNERS AT THE FORT OF WILMINGTON.

The first Engraving represents an operation which, though its locality is the British port of Nassau, in the West Indies, must be described as much as a feature of the American war. The Fort of Wilmington at April 16 we published a View of Nassau, with one of those steamboats which have been built for the purpose of running the blockade off Wilmington just entering the neutral harbour in safety. We now engrave a scene at the disembarkation lying of the bales of Nassau and unshipping her valuable freight. The thousand negroes engaged in the business make the neighbourhood of the quays resound with their songs as they heave and haul at the heavy bales; and each carried away on a trolley, long on to the flat of the piles and relieve themselves by a "break down." As the cotton is usually the property of persons who have contracted to purchase it beforehand in exchange for their cargoes of English manufactured goods, this illustration may be regarded with particular interest by some of our readers.

GENERAL STUART'S WINTER QUARTERS ON THE RAPIDAN.

We will now proceed to describe in his own words the second Illustration:—"Probably," he says, "the Confederate General in command frequently hood of in England than the gallant and chivalrous Stuart, who commands the Confederate cavalry in Virginia. Almost every mail brings to Europe some tidings of a raid conducted by the dashing leader in the Federal rear, or the capture of a Yankee supply-train between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, or a cattle-driving incursion. Below is the rent on the right-hand side of the Engraving that his orders for the host and subsequently forth" and whom once been active on the Federal soldiers get but little rest. However, as the snow now thickly covers the soil of Virginia, the General is compelled to an ungrateful idleness, and your Correspondent takes advantage of the moment's quiet to make the accompanying drawing." This Engraving was applicable to the state of the weather in Virginia at the time our Artist's sketch was made.

The Sultan's new yacht Talia, which arrived at Constantinople on the 7th inst., made the passage in less than eleven days, exclusive of stoppages, from the Thames. The vessel, which, the crew all the while very working hard upon.

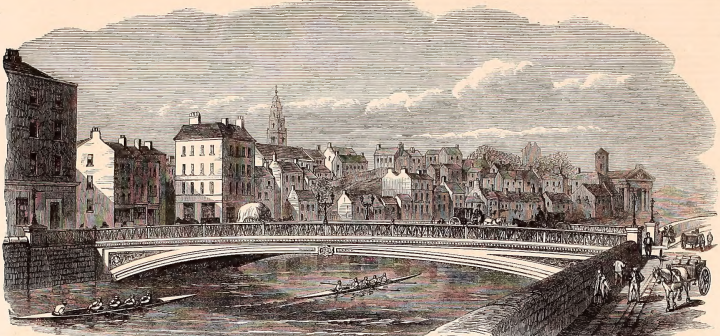
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



UNLOADING COTTON FROM BLOCKADE-RUNNERS AT NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.



GENERAL STUART'S HEAD-QUARTERS ON THE RAPIDAN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE NEW NORTHGATE IRON BRIDGE AT CORK.

The opening of the new bridge over the river Lee, connecting the northern quarter of Cork with the central parts of that city, took place on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th of March. There was no great ceremony on this occasion; but at nine o'clock in the morning the Mayor, accompanied by the civic officers, removed the board fixed at one end of the bridge, then walked over it, and declared it open for traffic. We have engraved a sketch of the new bridge, which is of handsome proportions, and an ornament to the pleasant city in which it is built. The whole work was designed and superintended by Sir John Benson; Mr. Barry M'Mullen has the credit of its execution. The contractors for the iron arch were Messrs. Rankin and Co., of Liverpool. Its span is 106 ft., clearing the width of the river. The road, which is nearly level, its inclins being only 1 in 26, is carried over strong iron plates, resting upon eight cast-iron ribs, which are embedded in solid masonry: the stones of the abutments being 8 ft. long. The foundations, at one end, are upon the rock, and, at the other end, composed of blocks of stone, 6 ft. by 4 ft., laid on a bed of cement concrete 2 ft. thick. The carriage-way is 24 ft. wide, and there is a footpath, 8 ft. wide, on each side, flagged with granite. The bridge is ornamented with mouldings upon its external ribs, which define the outline of the arch. The railings, too, springing from moulded and fluted cornices, are of an ornamental design. After passing the bridge they extend, with graceful curves, 12 ft. across the quays on each side, and terminate in stone posts, surmounted with lamps, and inscribed with the date of the erection of the bridge. In the centre of the balustrade are two other ornamental lamp-posts. The arch itself is further decorated with medallions in the cast-iron flanges set in the spandrils at each end. The medallions looking westward contain busts, in relief, of the Queen and Prince Albert; while those looking westward display similar busts of Daniel O'Connell and the poet Moore.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

The Parisian spring of the good old times has returned in 1864, with its pleasant accompaniments of early violets and lilac flowers. There is a general laying aside of furs and warm covering beneath the genial sunshine of this charming month of April. Especially at the Courses du Printemps, at Longchamps, there was day by day a splendid assemblage of Parisian belles attracted to the race meetings which have taken place during the last three weeks on one of the most picturesque sites in the neighbourhood of Paris. A favourable point of view for the observation of the spring fashions might be found by examining the elegantly-dressed groups formed on the terraces in front of the stands, where the ladies were for the most part clustered together. Simple dresses, composed of robe and mantle, and of uniform colour throughout, were predominant; and light-blue, light-green, and light-pink silks were thrown out into pleasant relief by the brilliant sunlight. A considerable diminution in the amplitude of the skirts must be noted with satisfaction; indeed, the employment of steel crinolines seems to be altogether on the decrease. The suppleness and grace of the spring costumes this year could not have been obtained otherwise than by the adoption of underclothing of a softer description. The small *chapeaux à l'Anglaise*, rather low in front, and passing with a simple curve down to the bavelet, are decidedly in favour at this moment, the materials preferred being crape and silk, and the latest ornament a sort of narrow scarf inside and outside, as shown in one of our Illustrations. It is believed, however, that the caprice of the modistes will not allow the Parisiennes to remain for any great length of time faithful to the revival of the small chapeau, which certainly appears singular, coming immediately after the colossal bonnet to which our eyes have been so long accustomed.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Dress for a Wedding Party.*—Mazarine blue moire antique



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

robe, ornamented (above the deep lace flounce adorning the skirt) with three black velvet bouquets, edged with small white chenille flowers. Long black lace shawl. White crape bonnet, decorated with feathers and an aigrette; above the vandyked lace bavolet, a rich blue velvet ornament, of the same tint as the bow and strings.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress for a Young Lady.*—Silver-grey robe in foulard de l'Inde, richly trimmed, as shown in the Engraving, with blue silk and narrow edging. The dress is cut in the style denominated the *Corset Impératrice*, and the corsage and sleeve-cuffs are ornamented with stripes of bands to match the skirt trimming. Small lace collar, fastened by a rose-pink cravat.

Fig. 3. *Morning Dress.*—Robe of iron-grey taffety, pleated with a fluted skirt, surmounted by four rows of passementerie. The corsage is a cuirass, and the shoulders and cuffs are also trimmed with passementerie ornaments. White crape bonnet, with a knot rising beneath the front edge attaching a small feather. The scarf ornament is also repeated outside the bonnet.

MUSIC.

We mentioned last week the performance at the Royal Italian Opera in honour of General Garibaldi. On the following Tuesday there was a similar performance at Her Majesty's Theatre, when the illustrious visitor received from an overflowing house another ovation of a more enthusiastic kind. The opera was "Lucrezia Borgia," in which Mdlle. Titiens made her first appearance of the season. It happened on this occasion that she scarcely ever appeared before to her before—that she was a secondary object of attraction, the celebrated stranger having engrossed the largest share of attention and interest. On her second appearance, however, on Saturday, the debt of homage due by the public to our great native singer was fully paid. She received a perfect storm of applause, ringing with even more than her usual power and grandeur, and was received with the honour due to the first lyrical artist of the time on the stage. It is on her shoulders that the muscle of the incomparable Italy troupe be said to rest. Mdlle. Titiens will be especially said of two characters — Norma and Lucrezia Borgia — in which Madame Penco now plays with the air of a queen of tragic song. Giuglini shared in the triumph of the evening. Germano is one of his finest parts. He acts with fire and passion, and sings the beautiful music with Italian grace and sweetness. The young contralto, Mdlle. Battelheim, made a great success in the character of Orsini. The famous assassination song, "Il segreto per esser felici," was loudly encored. Gassier's Duke of Ferrara was an intelligent and satisfactory performance.

On the same evening, at the Royal Italian Opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera" was performed with great splendour under the new lyrical house. Mdlle. Lagrua achieved another success in the character of Amelia, to which she imparted great interest by her fine tragic acting and beautiful singing. Mario appeared in the part of the Duke Gradisni in that of Renato; and Mdlle. Battu in that of the Page Oscar. The ballet scene of the masquerade was the occasion of singular magnificence and beauty.

Nicolai's Opera, "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor"), was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre under the title of "Falstaff." We shall give some account of its performance next week.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.—The noblest effort at properly celebrating Shakspeare was made at this house on Saturday last. A revival of the greatest importance was announced, and it proved a most complete success. Mr. Anderson placed on the boards "The Second Part of Henry VI."—a drama which has been quite unjustly neglected, and produced it as to make it noticeable as a revival, or rather restoration to the stage, of entirely neglected work. Mr. Anderson's claim to praise is not entirely the work of Shakspeare, but this opinion will not stand the test of investigation. The series of plays in the reign of Henry VI. owes its primary existence to another dramatist: but the second and third parts were improved by Shakspeare. They are chiefly valuable as showing the state of the chronicle play which Shakspeare took it up; and the "Henry IV." as now performing at Drury Lane, exhibits the perfection to which its author brought the historical drama, which was especially remarkable. The multitude of characters needful for the action of the piece, of course, taxed the company greatly; but the difficulties were overcome by doubling and even trebling some of the characters. Mr. Anderson himself played two characters—the Duke of York and Jack Cade—both of which he performed with remarkable effect. The first he strengthened with speeches taken from the part of Warwick, and that he delivered with the commanding Suffolk for the murder of Duke Humphery, of which Mr. Anderson makes a most effective point. His delivery of the account of eccentricity into the part of Jack Cade, which is at least amusing, and perhaps not inappropriate. Mr. Ryder represented the part of Suffolk and Alexander Iden, and in his conflict with Jack Cade manifested much of the courage requisite. Mr. Ryder's voice was ordinarily good, and of itself worth seeing. Duke Humphrey himself was powerfully represented by Mr. Creswick, who is a favourite at this theatre; and the same actor supported the part of the peaceful Lord Say, thus showing a versatility of talent which will stand him in good stead hereafter. The Queen of Miss Fanny Wells; Miss Marie Wilton represented the Duchess of Gloucester with much effect, and Miss St. Henry as the Duchess of York was perhaps below the mark. The accessories of the piece were sufficient, and the scenery abundant. Altogether, the performance was highly creditable, and we hope, will be properly encouraged by the public. It was received with hearty and repeated applause; and the audience, though wanting in the fuller Shakspearean touch, is highly meritorious in its delineation of character, and great as a whole. Much of the fun which can be obtained from any historical narrative however carefully compiled.

SHAKSPEARE MEMORIAL.—Several of the theatres were opened on Saturday with performances in aid of the fund. At DRURY LANE a special entertainment was announced, and at a room "Twelfth Night," the first part of "Henry IV.," and a masque from the pen of Mr. Planché. The latter, "Shakspeare's Home," was simply an introduction to a fairy dance and the exhibition of a statue of Shakspeare. Appropriate songs and dances, the former composed and sung by Miss Poole, Miss Edith Wynne, and Mr. Swift. The other performances of the evening commenced with "Twelfth Night," and the characters. Of these we must notice the Puck of Master Percy Roselle, which was excellent. At the HAYMARKET the comedy of "Twelfth Night" was performed, and well supported, in consequence of the boxkeeper of "Vanns and Adonis" and "Turning the Tables."—At the ADELPHI an appropriate sketch entitled "Shakspeare" was produced, in addition to the current entertainments of "Leah" and "The Area Belle."—At the PRINCESS'S "Much Ado about Nothing" from "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Comedy of Errors" were performed. At the OLYMPIC the occasion was honoured by a most pecuniary result we are not yet able to report. We may add that on Monday Mdlle. Cubas Cubas made her reappearance in the character of Juliet, and was well received.

The Civil Service Estimates, Class 4.—Education, Science, and Art.—for 1864-5, show a decrease as compared with those of last year of £34,207. The total amount required is £1,149,620. The grant for "Public Education, Great Britain," is recommended by the Committee of Council in the sum of £1,039 in the Science and Art Department; of £100,374 for Public Education, Ireland; and of £1,686 for the British Museum.

The total amount of deposits made into the post-office savings-banks during the year ending the 31st of December last was £2,419,971. The sum so brought in in the previous year amounted to £2,419,971. The interest due to depositors during the year 1863 amounted to £1,415,985, a total of £3,835,956. The repayments made to depositors during the year amounted to £1,696,207, leaving a balance of £3,376,838 due to them.

THE FARM.

GARDIALLET has had his full meed of homage for some time past from the agricultural interest, to which—as the owner of forty acres of arable land and some mountainous pasture at Capvern, "where the goats and kids munch melons from his hands"—he may fairly claim to belong. Cast sires, boars, blood colts, and bulls ad infinitum all bear witness to his good taste as a judge of stock. Mr. Stevenson at Mutton Mowbray, A Hereford namesake, the property of her Majesty, and dedicated for Newcastle, forms one of the principal objects in his visit on Saturday to the three Royal farms and dairy at Windsor; and, after he has seen a pair of steam-plough at work near the Flemish Farm, the General was much gratified by the offer, on the part of the Queen, of one of his neighbours, to present him with a complete set of steam tackle. He was, however, compelled to decline it, on account of the very limited nature of his farm. The visit was chiefly a private one, but the Royal Commissioners were present; but that to the Hovards' great "nursery of ploughmen," at Bedford, and also to that of Mr. Fowler, one of the most striking incidents of his stay in England. Five of the Gwynnes, Lord Ducie, Messrs. Spencer, Colonel Townley Parker, Sprigg, and Fifth Grand Duke, all went over for the General's inspection of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Oakeney and Chard, which Mr. James Howard had purchased as Clifton's successor. Mr. Howard's own implements, especially his steamers, also furnished forty picked Oxford downs, ram and ewe tegs all to the wool, and a pair of grey, which had been purchased by the Messrs. Howard from Mr. Wainman, came in for a share of the favour of the illustrious visitor's attention.

The Oxford meeting began the year well. In March, 253 of them averaged £21 17s.; and at Clifton and Southcott, with no Townley prize-takers, the average fell to £21 4s. Mr. Watkins's sale averaged £18 18s. 6d. Mr. Robinson's £16 average was very steadily got, and Mr. Gunter's £15 10s. 6d. was helped on by the low figure which the tribes had been bought and crossed, and the judicious selection of the sires. Mr. Hobson's £14 15s. 6d., and Mr. Lawford's sale, was the prima donna of the week; and Mr. Barclay Allardyce's £13 10s. 6d. at Towneley Park, on the following day, at 240 gs. Mr. Hogan also fixed on Imperial Oxford at the sale as the cream of his Duchess tribe, and he would have gone to considerably more than 300 gs. Mr. Hobson's 50 Oxfords were all sold at from £13 to £16. The average at the Hon. Noel Hill's sale was £35 15s. 9d., and that at Mr. Hall's, £31 11s. 6d. Mr. Watkins's Oxfords brought 40l. at the former sale—six, 75 gs. for Vanity, and 80 gs. for King of Oxfords; and Mr. Robinson's ram lambs averaging fifty guineas need rest.

Captain Gunter has sold his Earl of Oxford (15,966), Amity (a winner of several prizes), and Wood Nymph—both by Seventh Duke of Oxford—and three other Duchess cows, and a Duke bull to them, to Sir Walter Trevelyan; and Mr. Dawe, of Barnsley, Mr. J. Stone, of Monmouthshire, and Mr. Bromet, a beginner from Aylesbury, have also purchased Duchess cows from the same source. Fourth Duke of Oxford, who is now quite a herdbook celebrity, has been sold to Mr. Wallington, of Bedale, and it is hoped that Duchess 72nd (dam of the Duke of Wharfedale), 1870, 1871, and 1872, will not be sold to go to Mr. Wallington, but of Wetherby has, we believe, been in existence since then, and the Duke of Cleveland's Duchess 72nd, by Second Duke of Oxford, by Barnes has sold his white two-year-old bull, Second Dr. M'Nish, who has the Duke of Dublin, Duke of Wharfedale, and Duke of Oxford blood in them, to Sir Walter Trevelyan; and Mr. Dawe, of Barnsley, Mr. J. Stone, of Monmouthshire, and Mr. Bromet, a beginner from Aylesbury, have also purchased Duchess cows from the same source. Fourth Duke of Oxford, who is now quite a herdbook celebrity, has been sold to Mr. Wallington, of Bedale, and it is hoped that Duchess 72nd (dam of the Duke of Wharfedale), 1870, 1871, and 1872, will not be sold to go to Mr. Wallington,

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S sixth and last lecture "On the Conservation of the Law of Energy," given on Thursday, the 21st inst., was devoted to the consideration of the evolution which exists between animal heat and motive power. We give the leading points. The substances taken in and digested by the living body are distributed by the circulation of the blood into all the parts, the decomposed substances being expelled; and the quantities of the different kinds of food which are used are best ascertained by the examination of the excretions got rid of by means of the lungs, the skin, &c., mainly consisting of carbonic acid, water, urea, &c. The equivalents of the energy given out by the body are "heat" and "mechanical work." We have no other form of work or its equivalent heat given out by the body, as the act of propelling, their whole work is given off as heat. If the body did not give off heat as fast as it was produced, it would rise in temperature, and in the same weight of substance, the total amount of energy would be the difference between the heat of the combustion of the substances taken in and that of those excreted. Heat has been proved to be the equivalent of mechanical power. Dr. Mechanical work" is produced by the contraction of muscles; but at the same time we find electric currents produced in muscles and during tetanus, either pathological or artificial, and the chemical processes in the body maintained. In regard to the chemical processes in muscle during contraction, Professor Huxley said that he had not yet had time to make experiments during working. Dr. Edward Smith has shown, by his excellent apparatus, the amount of carbonic acid given off in the various states of rest, sleep, sitting, standing, walking, &c.; the highest amount being attained on ascending a mountain, walking at the rate of two miles and a half per hour. The amount more carbonic acid is given off than when the body is at rest. The pulse also is raised from 70 to 100, and the rate of respiration is increased from 18 to 30 per minute. But though the rate of respiration were not increased all the energy of the common rate of respiration would be converted into power, but it is increased, as the facts of life become heat. Yet the proportion of work done by the body exceeds when steam-engines do, for by giving out the heat, and using the mechanical power limited. The proportion is even more advantageous when the work of the heart is estimated, it being nearly half of the work done by the whole human state, and about one fifth when in a state of intense exertion. The animal body, therefore, approaches nearer to the perfection of the steam-engine in the work derived from the equivalents of heat. Thus, the principles on which the "conservation of energy" is based are manifested in the phenomena of the physical processes of life as of globe, and in the vital processes of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The lecture was illustrated by experiments showing the conversion of chemical action into heat and electric action on the muscles of the frog, &c.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE, of the University of Edinburgh, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 22nd inst.—"The Spartan Constitution" in relation to certain theories held by Grote, Arnold, Thirlwall, Lewis, and other English writers, in opposition to the Germans, Müller, Hellmann, and others. After preliminary observations on the dissimilarity between the British and German Governments, he stated at first what he considered the following undisputed points:—1. The Spartan constitution was a "mixed aristocracy"—a union of nobles, only limited to some extent by regal rights and usages, but in no degree modified by popular influence in the form of a free Assembly, as in Athenian, some of that phrase; the influence of the Kings being mainly of a religious kind, and in no degree modified by popular representation. The aristocracy was a close, unscrupulous, and well-organised oligarchy. 2. The executive power and secret in its dealings with criminals. 3. The Spartan people (or aristocracy, next to two hundred—see Aristotle, "De Politica") had other exclusive, the "Gerousia," elders or senators, the great ruling body, a standing committee of the privileged classes, constantly recruited from the "Eklesia," and possessing the sole right of passing legislative measures. The "Eklesia," had, by theory, the supreme power in the last resort; but it was seldom used. In it there were no room for debate or eloquence. The office of the Ephors, who superintended the whole, is described as well for the more paying and adventurous spirits of the Eklesia, and hence extraordinary opportunities for ambitious men to rise to power. Lycurgus, it seems from questionable poems—was a member of the royal house, a Spartan or aristocrat, and those Spartans who had lost their privileges by default, malconduct, or lack of the property qualification. In such a constitution there was no liberty or internal progress; it was an effective Government, but had no more power of producing the higher types of civilisation than Plato's paper republic or the Jesuit college of Madrid and Rome. The following were the disputed points:—1. Was Sparta a "mixed state," in opinion that the "homoioi" (equals, or resembling each other) were a distinct, numerous class, many times superior in number to the handful possessing great influence on the Government, being at first selected for their wealth, but afterwards by superiority of birth? Professor Blackie expressed his dissent from what were stating that he considered the "homoioi" to be the whole body of citizens, or the "demos," and all the citizens of the Spartan state, and not merely the ruling body who had lost their standing by misconduct or otherwise. 2. The Agrarian law. The most peculiar institution in Sparta was the Helotry, the existence of which has been denied by Mr. Grote, and whose opinion on the subject has been generally acquiesced in. The Helots were the property of the Gerousia. Professor Blackie, after examining Mr. Grote's arguments, expressed his reasons for dissenting from them. 3. The Spartan land laws were an early element in Spartan life, and that Lycurgus did not create, but merely modified and added to, the existing laws. The common meals, orders and regulations, limits or expands, whatever he finds already existing" as "old." Professor Blackie then proceeded to show that the Spartan state was not a democracy, but a close aristocracy, and that the Helots were the only hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that the Spartans had no more than the leading facts be is right. The Professor, finally, referred to the danger of transferring associations to former countries and times, and, in particular in respect, the ancients were the exact opposites of ourselves. The equal allotment of new manners to a nation of slaves and masters was impossible in modern society, and no doubt it was a matter of exciting a permanent interest in the existing state of Europe's state which was passing away.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his ninth lecture "On the Metallic Elements," given on Saturday, the 23rd inst., treated of the metals of the alkalies, or the Alkaline Earths," considering the description of "barium," and its properties, and exhibiting the green phosphorescence of "Canton's phosphorus," obtained from strontianite, a mineral found at Strontian, in Scotland,) was first prepared by Davy. It resembles barium in its properties, but is a metal which tinges a flame with red, are chiefly used for fireworks. The ores of strontium are not numerous, and the metal is not found in nature. The most abundant constituents of our globe, both metallic and non-metallic, are silicon. It is a bright, ductile metal, of a bronze colour, permanent in dry air, but soon tarnishes with damp. It burns with brilliancy in oxygen and chlorine, and decomposes water readily. It has not as yet received any applications, but may be so when more cheaply obtained. The "Earth" exists in nature in its characteristic spectrum was exhibited by the combustion of the ashes of a cabbage and a cucumber, a sunbeam passing through a solution of silica in a batter vegetable. The metal "magnesium" is also an abundant ingredient in the crust of the earth, especially in the mineral dolomite (a double carbonate of limestone), and also in French chalk and many other minerals. It was obtained by Bussy and Liebig, in 1830, by the decomposition of the chloride of magnesium by heated potassium. Professor Frankland exhibited in much larger quantities than formerly, by the latter process modified (some few years ago) by Deville and Caron. It is a brilliant, white, somewhat brittle and weighty. Fusing at low temperature, and burning with such intense brilliancy as to lead to the hope of its one day becoming one of the economical sources of light, since of the wire of the metal, when burnt, gives a light equal to that of 100 wax or stearine candles. Alloys of magnesium with zinc were considered. They occur in the form of rolls and oxides, and possess much less affinity for oxygen than the two preceding metals. Its chief use, however, at present is the only one of importance. It is very abundant, being found as a silicate in clays, soapstone, and numerous rocks, and is extensively employed in rubber, sapphires, and corundum. From the atoms of clay the metal has been obtained by Wöhler, Bell, of Newcastle, and Deville. Aluminium is also found in the form of rubies, Bell, of Newcastle, Deville, and Caron. It is also found in sources. From its lightness (sp. gr. 2·6) and its resistance to oxydation it has been employed for ornamental purposes, and for philosophical balances. An alloy of 5 per cent of aluminium with copper forms aluminium bronze, resembling gold, and steamed aluminium bronze, which has nearly the strength attributed to it be proved it will become highly valuable as a material for mathematical instruments. The Professor exhibited the metal in numerous experiments.

PROFESSOR FARADAY gave the first of two lectures "On Home" on Tuesday last, the 26th inst. He began with setting forth the reasons for his belief in the permanency of Home and the sense of it in the mind of everyone. In the theory, first put forth by Bentley, enlarged and strongly maintained by Wolf, and now by Lachmann, Hermann, and others, that the Iliad and Odyssey were merely arranged, and not composed, by Homer, Professor Faraday and the eminent Professor Blackie pointed out the perfect congruity of the work, and quoted Professor Wolf's own words, "I believe and maintain that Homer is the original." Homer took up traditions of his time, turned them into verse, and wove them into a whole, singing them to the people, and was understood and applauded. He was the "king of ballad-singers." Other poets, even Milton, represent themselves with their subject; but Homer gives a mirror of the national life in all, even its homeliest details. He was a man among men, and sets forth a world of facts; yet he himself is hidden from us, and appears in his works. He is eminent for his simple, clear, unstudied style—like a true Saxon—contrasting with the Latin style, which is artificial and requires study to be understood. Professor Faraday illustrated his subject by various extracts, and concluded with remarks on the various English translations, all possessing their peculiar merits and demerits—a perfect translation being yet to be desired. Cowper's is too cold and steady; Pope's too elegant, yet possessing fire, rapidity, and sound; Chapman's occasionally grand, yet frequently full of conceits overstrained; and Newman's deficient in poetry. Worsley's "Odyssey" is perhaps the best modern translation; but his style is more adapted to the "Odyssey" than the "Iliad."

Professor Marshall's lectures "On the Morphology of Animal Life" will be resumed on Thursday next. Professor M. Pollaks lectures "On the History of Music" (1600 to 1750), with vocal and instrumental illustrations, will begin on Thursday next. The Friday evening discourses will be resumed on May 6th, and recess discourses in spectrum analysis will be given by Professor Roscoe. The annual meeting of the members (for the election of officers, &c.) will be held on Monday next at two o'clock.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TIVERS.—While would thus play—A to P to Q R 5th, and B to K 3rd. Mate.

VIENNA.—The revised laws of chess, by Mr. Staunton, were first published in his treatise entitled "Chess Praxis," published 1860 by Bohn.

We have received communications relative to Chess Correspondents, last week, that the first move in the solution of Problem No. 1016 was—Q to Q B 6th.

G. H. HOWELL.—We have handed the game in question. Our impression is, upon a hasty glance, that the game is drawn. Mr. Staunton's opinion is unquestionably entitled to the most deference. If you will let us, besides the usual number sent, we will endeavour to shall be re-examined.

J. B. (Bristol).—1. B to K B 3rd. Mate! A position not to be sealed.

R. W. H.—Very pretty and accurate end. It may be improved, perhaps, by ending off the two final moves and terminating with the capture of a pawn. When for you?

PROBLEM No. 1017.

By Mr. BRAUNE, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

MR. MORPHY IN HAVANNAH.

Passing lamentable over the Paris chess-drama, Mr. Morphy has lately made a short stay in Havannah. His reception on this occasion called forth the most enthusiastic from the chess amateurs of that city which has long distinguished on his first visit. At a banquet given in his honour he played the following three games, simultaneously and without sight of the chessboard, against three of the best players of the place, and won them all.

(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. Domingues).	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. Domingues).
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	11. B to K 4th (a)	11. Kt to K 4th (a)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	2. Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt to K 6th	12. Kt to K 6th
3. P to Q 4th	3. P to Q 4th	(Finely played.)	
4. P to Q 4th	4. P to Q 4th		
5. B to Q 3rd	5. P takes P	(a) If Q to Q sq.	D takes Kt
6. P to Q 5th	6. P to K 4th	12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	12. P to K 3rd
7. B to Q 2nd	7. Kt to K B 3rd	13. Q takes B	P to K 4th
8. Castles	8. B to Q 3rd	14. Q takes B	R to B sq
9. P to K 5th	9. Kt to K 5th	15. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
10. B to Q 4th	10. P to K B 4th		
11. P to K B 4th	11. Kt to Q B 3rd		
12. P takes P	12. B to Q Kt 2nd		
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Kt to K B 3rd		

(Bad Black ventured to take the Kt with P. Kt Pawn, the answer would have been 11. Kt to K B 5th.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. Quiroga).	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. Quiroga).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q R takes P (ch)	K to Q B sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. R to K B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	23. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q R 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	24. R to K 6th	P to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	(As consequent to Black's capturing the Kt, Mr. Morphy gives the subsequent mate in three moves.)
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		
9. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th		
10. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd		
11. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
12. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th		
13. P to K 6th	P to Q B 3rd		
14. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th		
15. B to K B 5th	P to K B 3rd		
16. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th		
17. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd		
18. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q		
19. P takes Q	Kt to K B 5th		
20. Q to Q sq	Q to Q 2nd		

(He had no better move. In the case of the Queen taking the Kt, Mr. Morphy would have played 21. Q to K 6th (ch), and must win.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. Aguilera).	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. Aguilera).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. R takes P	B takes R
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. Q to K 3rd	B to B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	23. P to K 5th	P to Q R 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	24. P to K 6th	P to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	25. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	26. Q to K 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	27. B to K B 6th	P to Q R 4th
9. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th	28. R takes Kt	B takes R
10. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	29. B to K B 7th	R to K B sq
11. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	(Discovering ch)	
12. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	30. Q to K 7th	P takes Kt
13. P to K 6th	P to Q B 3rd	31. B to K 6th	P to Q R 5th
14. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th	32. R takes B, and White wins.	
15. B to K B 5th	P to K B 3rd		
16. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th		
17. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd		
18. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q		
19. P takes Q	Kt to K B 5th		

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN RUDDERSFIELD AND BRADFORD.

This important match, which has of late excited much interest amongst the Yorkshire Chess Clubs, was concluded on Saturday week at Bradford. The result of the contest was that two games were won by Rudderfield, one at Huddersfield and one at Bradford; that on each occasion nine players should represent each club, and that each player should contribute two games; and that the club winning the majority of games should be entitled to the "Bradford Challenge Cup," presented by Mr. Ellis, and with this first contest to be competed for annually, according to their relative strength of play. We append the full score of the games played on the occasion, which terminated in a very decided majority—namely, 12 games to 18, with four drawn games:—

Played at Huddersfield, April 2.

HUDDERSFIELD.			BRADFORD.		Drawn.
Mr. J. Wathinson	... ...	1	Mr. Knowles	... ...	0
Mr. D. Marsden	... ...	1	Mr. Petty	... ...	0
Mr. J. Hutchinson	... ...	1	Mr. Hutton	... ...	0
Mr. C. B. Sokolnicki	... ...	0	Mr. Hargreaves	... ...	0
Mr. G. Brook, jun.	... ...	1	Mr. Warner	... ...	0
Mr. W. Swaine	... ...	0	Mr. Hutchinson	... ...	0
Mr. J. Eastwood	... ...	0	Mr. Hutchinson	... ...	0
Mr. J. P. Roberton	... ...	1	Mr. Brenton	... ...	1
Mr. G. Brook	... ...	1	Mr. Hutchinson	... ...	0
	Total	7		Total	1

A Rubber up to Ten Points, unavoidably absent.

Played at Bradford, April 16.

BRADFORD.			HUDDERSFIELD.		Drawn.
Mr. Petty	... ...	0	Mr. Wathinson	... ...	0
Mr. Knowles	... ...	0	Mr. Marsden	... ...	0
Mr. Warner	... ...	0	Mr. Hutchinson	... ...	0
Mr. Hargreaves	... ...	0	Mr. Sokolnicki	... ...	0
Mr. Hutchinson	... ...	0	Mr. Swaine	... ...	0
Mr. Cheetle	... ...	0	Mr. Eastwood	... ...	0
Mr. Hutchinson	... ...	0	Mr. Roberton	... ...	0
Mr. Prickard	... ...	0	Mr. Brook	... ...	0
Mr. Richardson	... ...	0	Mr. Brook, jun.	... ...	1
	Total	0		Total	1

* These games were reckoned in consequence of the absence of the Huddersfield player.

Total in both matches :—Huddersfield, 12 games; Bradford, 18; drawn, 4.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

WHILE the welkin is ringing in honour of our great dramatic bard, it seems strange to credit some of the stories told of those who have depreciated him—"rerilen," as they have been termed. However, it is curious to note such perversions. We make allowance for Pepys's saying of "Midsummer Night's Dream," "I had never seen it before, nor shall ever again for it is the most insipid, ridiculous play that ever I saw in my life."—Pepys was far better pleased with that nursery jade, Mrs. Pierce, with a three-year bat on." Dryden's appreciation of Shakspeare will ever be remembered to the cost, in this instance, of inglorious John: his denouncement of "Macbeth" as "unintelligible bombast" is indelibly recorded. Pope, as editor, "murdered" Shakspeare pig to "Macbeth. Voltaire had studied Shakspeare, and he allowed him some merit, but he grievously misunderstood him. He considered the characteristics of Shakspeare's great dramatic art appeared to the poet to be the result of his ignorance of the traits of the human age. Hume, the historian, declared that he could not relish Shakspeare, and that he could not see why he was to be compared with Otway. "I not read him," he was such a *bonbeur* fellow." "Was there ever," said George, Mrs. Pierce, such a play-actor?" "such stuff as Shakspeare—only one must not say so." What! is there not sad stuff" "Yes," said he, "but then there is fine stuff." Johnson was anxious to show you that he possessed no Shakspeare and Milton; "because," he said, "he had been accused of borrowing from them:" "the proof rests on the fact whether Shakspeare was a genius as he has been taken for, and whether fashion had not a great hand to do with it; and whether the merit of which some late judicious author could have been guilty. However there was a greater combinital of Shakspeare than of any other writer, and he was unequalled; and, perhaps, circumstances had really disabled him from having the proper idea of Shakspeare, that he could not have taken to short of the truth as he pretended." It is not long since it was stated that Lord Brougham had declared Shakspeare to be an overrated author this has been contradicted as an idle rumour; but it may, possibly, have originated in the following circumstance:—Lord Brougham's piquant sketch of the third Lord Holland we read:—"It is remarkable that, like his uncle, though so fond of poetry, he had no relish for the ancient, or for the other branches of literature." Assuredly disagreeable to them both—a remarkable instance of Shakspeare's extravagant and unbounded popularity, and of his "age" ("Merchant of Venice," act v. sc. 1) :—

> How sweet the moon-light sleeps upon this bank!
> Here sit we mowed with sweetest of sweet sounds,
> Soft stillness and the night become the touches of sweet harmony.

Three estates of historic interest are, in business phrase, "in the market"—Dorney Court, in Buckinghamshire, Charles's residence, at Hampton; and Amwell House, near Ware, in Hertfordshire. Amwell is famous for the spot it grew in—"the Bower;" and the residence of Amwell House was laid out by Scott, who constructed here, in 1769, a curious grotto: he has described both in his poem of "Amwell." Hoole, the translator of Tasso, Ariosto, once lived here. Our readers will recollect the place as the abode of old Izaak: the scene of his "Angler's Meditations" is that of Ale-Cross, between Cheshunt and Ware.

Hearing hold up Johnson and his infirmities to the pace of fools, and trial his works by the standard of their imperfections, we may be reminded by pronouncing this (how provoking parenthesis!) "both a great and good man."

We are glad to learn that the contemplation of the Royal Church in Austinfriars is proceeding well—the stonework of several of the very fine windows being now in course of restoration. The plan of the work made by the archæologists we should probably, have lost this admirable specimen of the Decorated period. The Dutch gables remain as adjoining, several old houses have been taken down; but most of the ancient features remain perfect. We hope the success of what we well remember as Moorfields several old houses have been cleared away for the railway extension works, whose arches are approaching, masonic hall, the Grand Orient of France, for the new temple for which a stand has been effectually made.

The Rev. Mr. Hawker, of Morwenstow-street will be included the printing-office of Messrs. Woodfall and Kinder, in Angel-court. These premises have been occupied in connection with those of Woodfall and the "Letters of Junius." The office in Angel-court was built by Mr. George Woodfall, the father of the above Mr. Woodfall, some fifty years ago, and his edition of "Junius's Letters," in three octave volumes, was the first publication issued from it. Mr. Woodfall, preserved in the *Public Advertiser*, which was printed by the elder Woodfall, grandfather of Mr. Woodfall, and was in Paternoster-row, opposite the corner of Ivy-lane. The business was first established about 1726, in Greener Bull-court.

The Rev. Mr. Hargreave has exhibited to the British Archæological Association the signet-ring of Cæsar Borgia. This curious object of history was got up at Pavia, in September, with the date of 1503. Round the inside is the motto, "Fays cegne deys sviex gue Dieu me donne." The ring, therefore, inscribed in French, is by the letter reversed, and round it the words "Cor unum, una via." At the back is a relief, with the head of Cæsar Borgia in armour, and round which the infamous wearer was in the habit of dropping into the wine of his unsuspecting guests the poison it contained. It was formerly of chased silver box, surrounded by a jewel.

A Correspondent writes to us from Tunsberg, which is the oldest town in Norway, the following translation of an inscription upon the wall of St. Mary's Church, which has just been taken down:—"Anno 1734, the 23rd day of August, at the hour of the XI day of the XI, this stone came on a Tuesday, the high-born King and Rire, Sir Jacob Stuart, King in Scotland, France, and Ireland, in Europe; and this Tuesday after Trinity, which was on the 10th day of Nov., his Grace stood in this pew, and heard the sermon which was preached by Mr. Peter Jacob in my Shepherd," which Mr. David Lentz, minister in Leith, then preached before the Queen Mary by Jacob was married to Frances Anna, daughter of King Frederic II. of Denmark, and sister of King Christian VII.

"A Constant Reader" sends us from Lisbon, in reply to a statement which appeared in the Correspondence of the Times, in our Column, Jan. 9, 1864, that there is not one word about Steam in the account of Blasco de Garay's attempt to propel a boat in the harbour of Barcelona in 1543, and that the two letters which he produces do not mention "steam," as pointed out by Mr. Macgregor six years ago, in the pages of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. Our Correspondent sends us the account of the experiment as mentioned by Navarrete in his "Collection of Documents relative to the Spanish Marine," in a manner which leaves no doubt. We have not space for the whole, but the following will be sufficient to prove the assertion of Blasco de Garay, which he had invented to propel large vessels without sails or oars, by means of continuous steam. Navarrete did not publish a description of his engine; but the operations were put in motion, and the vessel was ready for sailing a great quantity of water; in certain wheels, which were so many, and a machine that communicated to them the motion produced by a number of men. The Treasurer Ravago's, objection, "that the boiler continually exposed the vessel to an explosion," is one to which Navarrete replies. The facts are extracted from the original register in the archives at Simancas, among the papers of Catalonia, the registrar of the War Office of the year 1543." The "cauldron of boiling water" is also mentioned in the account from Navarrete, under "Barcelona," *Penny Cyclopædia*, vol. iv. p. 438. Mr. Macgregor impugns Navarrete's report; and, as the result of his inquiries in Spain, he attests that not only are the letters at Simancas without evidence of the "steam," but it is not known there or at Barcelona, by the public officers. Supposing the evidence to be strictly correct, it bears only conjectural proof of the use of steam, for the boiler was not to give it, having only to work the machinery. It has been suggested that the moving power was obtained by an apparatus resembling the primitive steam-engine of Hiero,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1258.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SOWING THE SEEDS OF TROUBLE.

We doubt whether there has been a passage in the history of Europe since the settlement of its affairs upon the basis of the treaties of 1815 more ominous of approaching calamity than that which just now absorbs the attention of monarchs, statesmen, and peoples. What may be the immediate issue of the Conference now sitting is a problem upon which speculation would be worthless. Not so, however, that forecasting of the future which confines itself to the inevitable tendencies of human passion, and which is founded upon the conviction, as well warranted in the case of nations as of individuals, that action will sooner or later bear fruit "after its kind." There may, or may not, be an adjustment of the Dano-German difficulty, and a stop put to the most wanton and unnecessary war of modern times; but of one thing we may be quite sure—namely, that the Powers which play the game of perfidy or violence for selfish ends, be their present winnings ever so great, are laying up in store for themselves the materials of a retribution, the future development of which will sorely try their strength.

What is it that we have been fated to witness in relation to both the occasion and, if report may be relied on, the progress of this Conference? Whence came the conflict which has led to it? What perplexes its deliberations? From first to last the main difficulty of the Dano-German dispute has arisen out of the mutual suspicion and jealousy of the great Powers far rather than out of anything inherent in the matter to be decided. In fairness, perhaps, it must be generally admitted that, in respect to the Schleswig-Holstein question at least, the policy of England has been disinterested, impartial, and pacific. No doubt, a general indictment might be framed against her, containing many counts, the evidence in support of which it would not be easy to rebut. But we venture to think that Europe can sustain no charge against her touching her conduct in the particular affair under present consideration. She has had in view no selfish object. She had nothing to gain nor to lose from any proposal she may have made. She had no grudges to avenge. True, she earnestly desired to prevent a breach of the peace, and, when that was found impossible, to localise the war; and it is equally true that she still persists in the most strenuous endeavours to discover some means of averting from Europe the awful calamity to which heedless wilfulness appears ready to expose it. That she would participate in the advantages which would accrue from the success of her efforts need not be denied; but it is an open question whether she has nearly so serious a reason for deprecating a European conflict as any of the Continental States. And yet we greatly fear that she alone in the present Conference is seeking to realise a purely European policy, and that the statesmen who represent her in that small company are the only Plenipotentiaries who are working towards their professed end without an *arrière pensée* more or less allied to intrigue.

The semi-absolutist Powers are somewhat blindly following their natural instincts. It is hardly concealed that the political aim of Prussia, from the beginning of the present reign, has been what she would call anti-democratic, what we should more correctly characterise as anti-constitutional. When M. Bismark started from Paris to assume the direction of public affairs at Berlin he carried with him the stern determination to restore to the Crown of Prussia, or more properly to the retrogressive faction which derives its sole importance from the Crown, its ascendancy over the Legislature. The contemptuous manner in which he treated the Representative Chamber in matter of



THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON: SCENE FROM "TWELFTH NIGHT," AS PLAYED IN THE FESTIVAL PAVILION.—SEE PAGE 433.

history. With all his insolence and unscrupulousness, the domestic strife which he had provoked would probably have terminated in his downfall but for the passionate longing of the German people to achieve the national unity of their race and the opportunity presented by the death of the King of Denmark for contributing to the realisation of their desire. The Prussian people, abandoning, for the time being, the pursuit of constitutional freedom in favour of a phantom nationality, offered to the King and to M. Bismarck just that devotion which their proclivities towards absolutism made indispensable. To draw the sword, ostensibly in furtherance of the will of the people, really with a view to cut away all the constitutional safeguards of freedom, was precisely the course most consonant with their ideas and hopes. To flesh that sword in Denmark, the freest of Continental kingdoms, and to do so in the name and with the assent of Germany, was for the moment true. It was to the army, not to Parliament, that their policy required that predominance should be given—to the army which it had been the daring occupation of King William's life to discipline into an efficient instrument for asserting his monarchical resolutions. War had become necessary to him. He rushed into it incontinently; he persisted in it relentlessly; he will retire from it unwillingly. Not until it has served his purpose—not until he has made his army feel an interest of its own apart from the people and has developed in it all the forces of military instincts—will he readily fall in with arrangements likely to secure peace.

It seems quite enough that Russia sympathises with this policy of retrogression from constitutional government. The Emperor and his great nobility have in hand a somewhat similar work in Poland, and would be glad to see it carried to a like extent by a like well-organised Prussia. It cannot be a matter of indifference to them which shall be in the ascendant—the Prussian Parliament or the Prussian Army. From the former they expect little but the good-will to their cause, a loud talk and not in vain, for assistance. The King declined to join the three Powers in remonstrating against the cruel treatment of Russian Poland, and lent such aid as he could in paralysing the insurrection. Prussia, it is true, has not yet, as was rumoured, an extensive seaboard in the Baltic; but, short of that, the Emperor and the King probably understand each other quite sufficiently to embolden the Plenipotentiaries of the latter to chivalrous and valuable pretensions at the Conference.

To Austria the war has, no doubt, in the main been distasteful. It is for her a logical blunder. It also puts a new strain upon her overburdened finances. But she could not allow Prussia, a rival whom she must takes and fears, to take the lead in Germany, even though it might be in a policy of injustice. The two Powers, whether in the field or in the Conference, are equally intent upon cheating the German people and upon each excluding each other as to the real aim of the Confederation, represented by M. von Beust, fully alive to the deception sought to be palmed upon them, skilfully play upon this rivalry as the likeliest means of getting what they want. Thus far, there is no breach of the Treaty of 1852, with the exception already named, the motives at work in the Conference now sitting at Westminster are predominantly self-seeking, and are less concerned to restore quiet to Europe than to secure gains from the present anarchy and essentially egotistic triumph.

Of France we wish to speak with unfeigned respect and with full allowance for the somewhat novel position in which she has been placed. She has evinced a disposition to let the German Powers do as they list. The Emperor has even telegraphed his congratulations to the King of Prussia on the capture of the Düppel forts. His policy of inaction in reference to the Dano-German quarrel may possibly arise from the necessity he feels to preserve a European peace. The effect of that inaction, however, shows itself in several tendencies which could hardly have been absent from his mind in adopting and persisting in it. It reminds England that she has a friend in rejecting his proposal to settle this question, among others, by the authority of a European congress. It suggests the idea that when France chooses to suspend her international influence all sorts of mischievous ambitions fancy themselves at liberty to come into the light and play their pranks. And it favours the creation of a precedent which may hereafter be serviceable when the time shall arrive for treating Prussia as Prussia has treated Denmark, and annexing a territory to the crown of the empire to which both geography and ethnology seem to have assigned them. We will not say these have been the Emperor's motives; but we will say that, if they were, they would be well expressed themselves in the course he has thought fit to pursue.

We have only to conceive of an assembly of Plenipotentiaries ostensibly met for a common object, but really animated by these conflicting interests, motives, and intentions, and prepared to be assured that, whether they reach a conclusion or break up in disagreement, the future can only be one of gloom and trouble. It may not disclose its uncomely features presently, but it will do so at no very remote period. When monarchs are on the watch to outwit and cozen one another, and public law and the public good are set at naught for the realisation of private ends, one may be sure that evil consequences will be averted. The leprosy which is in the blood will soon show itself on the skin. Prussia and Austria have planted the fruit which was pleasant to the eye, and greedily have they swallowed it. A portion of it they have tossed to the German people. Do they suppose that retribution will not overtake their crime? Are they so strong at home that they can venture with impunity to play the ruffian abroad? Will the step they have given to their subjects quiet them for ever? Will the example they have set other States remain utterly inoperative? They have broken down the old fences which marked out the rights of nations. They have started a new train of thought in ambitious minds. They have trampled out old friendships. Now let them look to the result. As surely as there is a God in heaven, whose laws they have wantonly insulted, so surely will they be made to drink the cup of trouble which they have filled for others, and drain the very dregs of it. They used to be thought necessary to the balance of the European system; they have effectually dispelled that illusion. They have braved public opinion, which they will sorely need when their own immoral principles are put in force against themselves. Hohenzollern and Hapsburg have broken the charm which secured them against many a peril. They will have to stand henceforth in their own strength. This generation will probably see them humbled in the sight of the gainsayers, and the nations will exhibit little pity towards them when they are made to eat the fruit of their own ways.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor received the Papal Nuncio Ambassadors on Tuesday and heard their announcement that they had come to explain the difficulties regarding the execution of a treaty of commerce which led to an attack upon a French officer. His Majesty delivered a reply, which, although courteous and friendly in tone, put itself decisively on the ground of sustaining international law to be respected, and conveyed to the Envoys an assurance that the European Powers would not allow the question to be prejudged, affording thus a proof of the interest in distant countries. The speech of the Ambassadors was translated from Spanish into French. Dinner, lasting two hours, was French; and the Imperial reply of course had to go through the same duplicate process. The Ambassadors left Paris that night, and the day in Paris as they mean about seeing the sights of the capital.

The Emperor and Empress presided at the Council at the Tuileries of the Prince Imperial's Society. The Prince Imperial and a great many members of the Imperial family were present.

The Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées, has just been opened for the reception of the Spring Exhibition. This was the first public day when admittance was gratis for all comers. The crowd was prodigious, but the arrangements were admirable. Yesterday there were the Prince Imperial and his tutors, and afterwards the Emperor and her ladies, and then the Empress herself, arrived and took a long round. The Prince Imperial was in uniform. The group (says the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*) was interesting. There were present all the Imperial princes and the Imperial party felt at their ease. The little Prince grows like his father, and is a modern. He is pretty, gentle boy—rather too gentle, perhaps, to judge by appearance—with soft and wavy brown hair, which curls naturally. He will kiss him up to a picture representing the return of the First Napoleon from Elba, and look no more at it. He runs from the group, and, without pet, seemingly without much success. A dash of frolic, with more animation, and, above all, physical energy, might be wished for, perhaps, in one who is to be the companion of his father's hours. The mother looked gay and light-hearted enough as she chatted with her suite. As for Napoleon III., he has lost nothing of his air of superior address or figure. Embonpoint increases rapidly with years and tranquillity, and the Emperor is still not large—he is the best built person of Europe in the rotund, easy-looking little man who strolled about the Palais de Industrie. With "Bon jour, mon ami," he took him up to a picture representing the return of the First Napoleon from Elba, and took no notice of the boy's pass by the group, pulled, but

£30,000, and the estimated surplus of next year is £820,000. In consequence of this favourable state of the revenue, the 10 per cent income duties are to be reduced to 7½ per cent.

A telegram from Shanghai reports the advance of Major Gordon against the Taepings. He had captured Eching and two other cities, and was marching on Nanking.

From Japan it is stated that an Englishman had been nearly assassinated at Nagasaki. Sir H. Alcock had arrived at Yokohama.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following despatch from Lieut.-General Cameron, dated Headquarters, Te Awamuta, Feb. 25, was received at the War Office on Thursday:—A force under command of Lieut.-General Cameron made a flank march on the night of the 21st inst., by which the whole of the native strongholds, constructed with immense labour to oppose his advance, were entirely turned. They were also commanded, excavated by the natives, who fled on a strong position in front of Rangiowhia, their principal source of supply. On the 22nd General Cameron attacked the position, which was most gallantly assaulted and carried by the 50th Regiment. We are now in possession of the country between Te Awamuta and Waikato river, as far as Rangiowhia, from which the natives have retired. There were three officers severely wounded,—Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson, Colonial Defence Force; Lieutenant Pagan, 65th Regiment; and Ensign Dawson, 50th Regiment; and four soldiers killed, and four wounded.

The following telegram was received at Reuter's office on Thursday:—According to the latest advices from New Zealand Pike Pike and Paterangi have been abandoned by the natives. General Cameron attacked their redoubts on the 22nd of February. The Maories fled, with the loss of fifty killed and wounded. 100 had been their armes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Hughes, author of "Tom Brown," has announced his intention of standing for representation of Rugby in the next election.

The anniversary banquet of the Royal Academy took place last Saturday, in the usual manner, the Prince of Wales presiding, and the Bishop of Oxford officiating as chaplain.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have issued invitations to a dinner at the Mansion House, on Friday, the 27th inst., "to meet her Majesty's Ministers."

The Lord Mayor continues to receive letters and telegrams from various parts of Italy expressive of profound gratitude for the enthusiastic reception of Garibaldi by the London people.

The President of the Royal Society, General Sabine, held his second conversazione last night at Burlington House. The rooms were filled. The large saloon and brilliantly-lighted suite of rooms were thronged.

The contract for the erection of the new Houses of Parliamentary Clerks has been given to Messrs. Thorn Brothers, at Westminster, whose estimate for the required plan of the structure is £13,000.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public from ten o'clock in the morning, instead of twelve, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The trustees have also given authority for the gallery to be open on Whit-Monday.

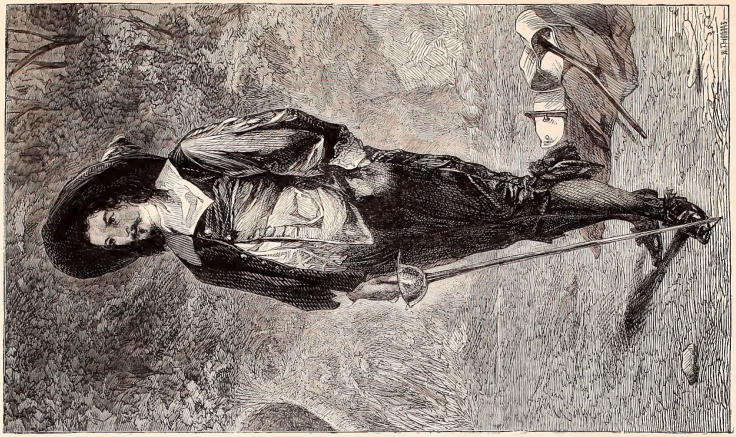
The Commissioners appointed to award the premiums for the designs submitted in competition for the proposed galleries at South Kensington met yesterday, and selected the design of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, in the chair, Sir Tite, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Fergusson, and Mr. Pennethorne. The second premium was awarded to Messrs. Banks and Barry, and the third to Messrs. Kingsley and Scott. The report includes the name of Mr. Michael Cotman, assistant of Nesbitt, and the letters opened, it was announced that the first premium of £400 had been awarded to Godfrey Sykes, the second of £300 to Professor Kerr; and the third, £150, to Mr. Botwinski.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Great Britain was held on Monday—Mr. William Pole, M.A., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, in the chair. The report stated that the number of visitors for the year 1863 was read and adopted. The account of contributions from members and friends for 1863 amounted to £1,100, and the total of subscriptions to lectures was £716; the total income for the year amounted to £2,350. On Dec. 31, 1863, the funded property of the Society, in the name of the bankers' £100, with six Exchequer bills of £100 each. Fifty-five new members were elected.

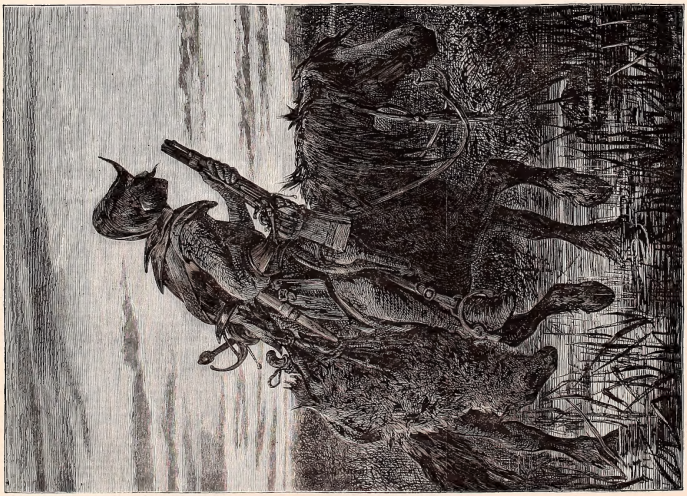
The annual conference of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, which commenced its proceedings on Monday with a mechanics' institute exhibition for the use of men of the working class, is to be held next week in the Whitfield-street Club-house. The meeting will open on Tuesday morning, and the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper on Tuesday evening; Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Baines (Leeds) on Wednesday morning and afternoon; the Dean of Chichester on Thursday morning. There will be a conversazione on Thursday evening, at which Mr. Gladstone is to preside; the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of London, and other influential speakers are announced as intending to be present on the occasion.

A custom of some antiquity was observed on Monday morning in the parish of St. Leonard's-in-the-East. Some years ago a young married man from a country age, established and endowed a charity for the education and maintenance of a number of poor children, to be selected every May Day several young women of marriageable age drew for a prize of £5 each, and the fortunate drawers were entitled to claim the same as a marriage gift at the end of the same time should they marry. The prize for the fair drawer of last year was married on Monday morning, the church bells being rung and a service performed by the rector. On Sunday evening, after the trustees and friends of the charity had partaken of the inevitable dinner, a hundred sovereigns were presented to the bride by the rector.

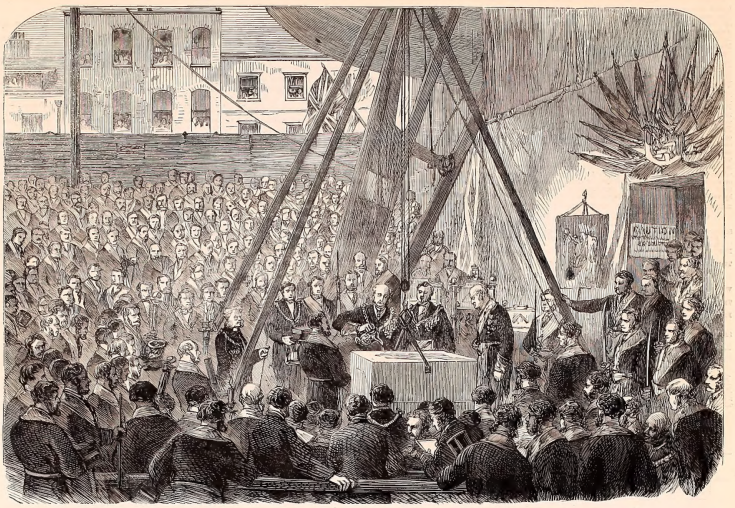
Last week the births of 1046 children—1000 boys and 940 girls—were registered in London. In the week corresponding with 1863-63 the average number (corrected) was 1071.—In the week that ended last month the deaths registered in London were 1,100 more than in the week of the previous week, and a more important decrease on those of the earlier weeks of April. The actual number of deaths in the metropolis during the year in 1864



"THE TIME AND PLACE," BY J. PETTIE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



"JOCK O' THE SIDE," BY F. WEEKES, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BUILDING IN CONNECTION WITH FREEMASONS' HALL.

OUR Engraving is from a sketch taken during the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new building at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday week. This edifice is to provide a central gathering-place for the Freemasons generally, with more complete accommodation than the existing Freemasons' Hall and its offices can afford, and entirely separate from the arrangements of the Freemasons' Tavern. The architect is Mr. F. P. Cockerell. There will be a handsome Portland-stone façade, with polished granite columns, on the Great Queen-street side. The interior will be joined by a corridor to the present Freemasons' Hall. The foundation-stone was laid by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Order in England, accompanied by the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy



THE WAR IN DENMARK: PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES AND STAFF DIRECTING THE ASSAULT ON DUPPEL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 474

Grand Master, and the Irish Grand Master, the Duke of Leinster. This occasion brought together a numerous meeting of the "brethren of the mystic tie," with their symbolical equipments and attire. Among the members who took a leading part in the proceedings, besides those already named, were the Persian Ambassador, the Minister of Hayti, Lord Sherborne, Lord De Tabley, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, the Hon. George Handcock, Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Sir Watkin Wynn, M.P.; Mr. Cornwall Legh, M.P.; Mr. Frederick Dundas, M.P.; Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P.; Mr. Grenfell, M.P.; Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, the Rev. Sir J. W. Hayes; Mr. Fenwick, M.P.; Mr. Alexander Dobie, Mr. Pinckney, the William Stone, Mr. Hamilton Seymour, Mr. Hall, Mr. Bowyer, and other Masonic fraternity is said to be greatly increasing, as many as 2000 new members having been admitted within the three months of the present year into the Grand Lodge of England. The Masons of England there are about 1000 lodges, each averaging forty members, or containing in all 40,000 in round numbers. The Masonic body possesses a large amount of funded wealth, besides freehold property of considerable value. There are many charities in connection therewith. Among these are a boys' school, at Wood-green, Tottenham, now being enlarged at a cost of about £18,000; an asylum for aged women, where from eighty to one hundred girls are maintained and educated; an asylum for aged and decayed Masons and Orphans; and an annuity fund for aged men and widows, which last-named charity is supported by voluntary contributions, the Grand Lodge giving £800 a year.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

SUNDAY, May 8.—Sunday after Ascension Day. Battle of Pole Alto. The Messenger defeated by the United Services Cricket Club. Queen's Bench Term ends. Half-quarter Day.

MONDAY, 9.—Captain Stewart Parry sails to discover the north-west passage, 1819.

TUESDAY, 10.—Queen Elizabeth licenses the regular performance of stage-plays, 1574. The Argentein Collection of pictures first exhibited at the National Gallery, in Hall-and, 1824. Ascot Races commence.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—The Grand Master of the Templars and fifty-four of the Knights buried at Paris, and Jacques de Molay burnt, 1314.

THURSDAY, 12.—Battle of Pharsalia. Pompey totally defeated by Julius Cæsar, 48 B.C. The Queen lives, 1564. Ascot Races end.

FRIDAY, 13.—Old May Day. Industrious exercises of the great Dutch patriot, Barneveldt, at The Hague, 1614. Epsom Races, 1st day, 1862. Ascot's first quarter, 6h. 39m. p.m.

SATURDAY, 14.—Early IV. "le Grand," assassinated by Ravaillac, 1610. First publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1842.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.
h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m
2 15 | 2 40	3 5 | 3 30	3 55 | 4 20	4 45 | 5 10	5 35 | 6 0	6 25 | 6 50	7 15 | 7 40

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29′ N.; Long. 0° 19′ W.; Altitude 50 feet above the sea level.

DAY.	BAROMETER reduced to 32° Fahr.			THERMOMETERS.			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours in inches.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	General Direction.	Number of Miles.	
April	Inches	Inches	Inches						
27	30.140	29.870	30.005	58.0	43.9	50.9	NE.	187	0.000
28	30.170	29.870	30.020	58.1	43.0	50.6	NE. by E.	233	0.000
29	30.122	29.870	29.996	60.3	43.7	51.7	E. by S.	233	0.000
30	30.120	29.870	29.995	62.2	39.9	51.0	SE. by E.	191	0.000
May 1	30.120	29.870	29.995	62.2	43.4	52.8	W.	191	0.000
2	29.910	29.857	29.884	64.2	45.0	54.6	W.	177	0.000
3	29.915	29.514	29.714	61.2	42.0	51.6	WSW.	237	0.000
4	29.915	29.514	29.870	58.7	39.9	51.3	WSW. to NE.	237	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, at 9h. in half-past nine A.M.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.155	30.130	30.137	30.145	30.223	30.275	30.295
Thermometer (Fahr.)	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Direction of Wind	NE.	E.	E.	SE.	SW.	SW.	SW.
Direction of Wind	NE.	E.	E.	SE.	SW.	SW.	SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. H. J. FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of positive engagements, the extraordinarily successful Pantomime of HARLEQUIN AND THE FORTY THIEVES will be withdrawn on Saturday, May 14, and during the week it will be performed every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday next (being the concluding nights of the PANTOMIME) at the usual hours. On Monday next, May 9, and during the week, the Comedy of THE LADY OF LYONS, with the efficient representation of a Ballet company that has been witnessed for many years. On Wednesday next, May 11, and during the week, the Comedy of MONEY, with the original cast, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Compton, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Addison, G. Belmore, Mr. Bradley, H. Vandenhoff, Barnett, Ingram, Ellerton, J. Ryder, Mr. Stuart, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss Thirlwall, and Mrs. Edward Stirling. Concluding with the Farce of MY AWFUL DAD. Doors open at half-past Six. Performances to commence at Seven. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office, which is open from Ten till Five. HENRY THE FOURTH and a GRAND CONCERT for the BENEFIT of Mr. EDMUND PHILLIPS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Immense success of the New Farce, by TOM TAYLOR, entitled THE OVERLAND ROUTE, which will be performed EVERY EVENING during the week, at seven, AN UNLUCKY FAMILY. Mr. Compton, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Swanborough, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Chippendale, Miss Sandon, Miss E. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Nelly Moore. With THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Clarke, Miss Swanborough, and Miss Fanny Josephs.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On MONDAY and during the Week, SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE, a Grand Allegorical Drama, by Mr. PLANCHÉ. Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Billington, Miss KATE KELLY, Miss Leigh, Miss Ada Swanborough, and Miss Woolgar. Concluding with MISS HAYDAR.—LEAH.—Miss Bateman will appear for a few nights in her great impersonation of the Jewish Maiden in further action.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Under the Management of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, Dickens's Comedy, DOMBEY AND SON. Mr. Webster, Mr. Compton, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. SHARE HANDS.—In 1 Act, by A. Cooke, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Addison, Miss Fanny Josephs. THE SILVER LIONS.—Messrs. C. Hudson, J. Rogers, Addison, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Reynolds, Miss Nelly Moore, and Miss Swanborough. Concluding with OUT OF SORTS.—Mr. Webster, Mr. Charles Matthews and Mr. Frank Matthews. To commence with UNDER THE ROSE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

THE lessing of a Royal Commission to inquire into the nature and operation of the laws under which capital punishment is inflicted, and the manner in which it is inflicted, and to report whether it is desirable to make any alteration therein, is an epoch in the history of our criminal law, and, whatever may be the result, the world will be struck in the moral part of the country. The concession, made by a Minister who avows himself opposed to the abolition of the punishment of death, must be regarded neither as a device for shelving the subject nor as a mere yielding to a perversistent agitation. It is not many days ago since the highest legal authority in the kingdom declared that it was desirable to consider whether this country should not follow the example of several Continental nations, and assign degrees to the varieties of the crime for which we doom an offender to death. And it has become clear, from the mode in which sentences are remitted, that this classification, or virtual classification, is in fact the principle on which the Home Office has resolved to act—in defiance, let it be said, of the present law of the land. That the Government has therefore made up its mind to assent, at no distant date, to a modification of the law, may be assumed; and it becomes the serious duty of the educated classes to take into earnest consideration a question on which their sentence has increased value, inasmuch as they are impartial judges. The crime for which men die on the scaffold is but rarely committed against members of the upper class, still more rarely by members of that class; and in exercising, as the instructed in every nation are bound to do, their best judgment in regard to legislation, the thinking part of the community has, in this instance, the advantage of "a removed ground," a remark which would not apply were the subject connected with the infringement of any other than the sixth article of the decalogue.

The inquiry about to be commenced will, we hope, be an exhaustive one. It must, of course, be long and ample. The views of all parties will be sought for, from the sentimentalist of the Victor Hugo school, who holds that there is no such thing as crime, but that a person who violates human or Divine law thereby shows himself to be an unfortunate person, who should be watched and emotionally comforted, down to the Draconian and Pharisaical legislator, who believes that once wrong means always wrong, and the sooner a culprit is put out of the way the better. Between these extremes are the advocates of death on the ground that it has been commuted for the sake of robbery, or to obliterate proof of robbery; the advocates of tremendous solitary punishment instead of death; the advocates of private execution; the advocates of the system that combines solitude with occasional exposure and in the mean time hard labour and corporal chastisement; and there are other advisers who will also be heard. We trust, however, that the Commissioners will not be embarrassed by the mass of mere valuable and more scientific information than can be gained by a registration of the views of men who have erected theories for themselves. There are hundreds of thoughtful men, chiefly of the legal profession, well to our strength able to do away with the old, coarse rule which masses every wilful offence against life in the one word murder, and would punish accordingly. While offences against property are so nicely discriminated that sometimes across a counter a shopman may convert a crime from a larceny into a breach of trust, and alter the consequences to the rogue, the law of murder knows no difference between the guilt of the man who in an accession of anger, and probably of drink, deals a fatal blow at one who has insulted him, and the guilt of the sleek, catlike scoundrel who lovers for months round the bed of a relative slowly administering poison and watching the ebbing of victim, for the sake of saving to be entitled to the death of the latter. Against any modification of the law that should save the criminal of this second type from strangulation the mind and heart of the nation will unanimously protest: but while Justice can and nothing more to such a miscreant, she may be content to award something less to the semi-frantic wretch whose deed has been that of brutal impulse. There are other shades of criminality which call for a graduating civil action to indicate, instead of massing all wilful offences against life in one clumsily comprehensive nomenclature.

In addition to the fact that justice demands some such rearrangement of the law, there are arguments against which some persons will have even more force than a theory of justice. First, it is most desirable to deprive the jurymen of this country of the power which they have assumed—that of making the law as they go. Nothing civilly can be more the jury do not now consider what the law has said upon the subject, but decide what they themselves think ought to be the proper punishment of the offender. This is, in fact, a ruling justice are not eminently judicial, but are exceedingly ready to be led away by what was called in the debate of Tuesday a "soul-stirring address" from counsel. We remember a case, some years ago, in Ireland, the fact, but the profession will recollect it—in which the Judge avowedly summed up the evidence at far greater length than was, he said, necessary, in order to give an emotional jury time to recover from the effect of a magnificent oration by the present Mr. Justice Shee. But this kind of "buffer" cannot always be applied; and it is intolerable that the criminal law of England should be inverted in the jury-box by a dexterously trained advocate, and not even the fact after a sensational address. The law will, if duly discriminative, save this scandal, as a differential scale of punishments will enable a jury completely to carry out the principles of equity. Another and a most powerful argument for a revision of the system will be the certainty of punishment. The difficulty of procuring complete evidence, such as precludes the Judge from hinting at doubts, the great that hundreds of rascals escape who, were the punishment a grade lower, would expiate their crimes in penal servitude; and they know this, and defy the chances. In the interest of society these earths should be all stopped. We think, therefore, that the issuing this commission is a wise step. So far from having any sympathy with criminals, we desire the alteration of the law because we believe that it will bring more of them to justice—at the solitary cell his hall in fear and brought his enemy down with one of the quarters. But the change is not one to be made in haste, nor without the complete inquiry which can be made only into the minds of the most thoughtful and the practicabilities of the action of a more discriminating rule.

THE COURT.

The Queen has continued at Osborne, in the enjoyment of good health, during the past week.

Yesterday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Leopold and attended by the Hon. Lucy Lyttelton and Lieut.-Colonel De Plat, drove to Ryde.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. Lord Granville, Lord Aldersey and Mr. Quaade arrived at Osborne. Lord Stanley had an audience of her Majesty, and Mr. Quaade had the honour of being received by the Queen. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at Osborne from Greenwich Hospital.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero. This was the first Protestant service at the Isle of Wight, Sunday at Prince Arthur.

On Monday the Queen walked in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Lord Alfred Paget, drove to Cowes, and afterwards returned to Osborne on a visit to the Queen. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left Osborne for Greenwich Hospital.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Princess Louise Lowestoin returned to London.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Sir Charles Wood. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen, and remained at Osborne. The Duke of Somerset also had an audience of her Majesty.

The Queen and the junior members of the Royal family will leave Osborne on Monday next for Windsor Castle. The Court is expected to go to Scotland on Friday next.

A levee will be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen, on Saturday (to-day) next. It will also hold levees at St. James's Palace on the 1st and 22nd of June. Drawingrooms will be held at Buckingham Palace by the Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, on Saturday next and on the 14th of June. Home drawingrooms will be held at Buckingham Palace by the Prince and Princess of Wales, representing the Queen, on the 11th and 23rd June.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has succeeded Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Halkett as Lady in Waiting. Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Major-General Seymour as Equerry in Waiting.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

By command of the Queen, a Drawingroom was held on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to her Royal Highness at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, to be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), left Marlborough Palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and were received by the Ministers of the Robes and the great officers of the Queen's household. Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lady Augusta Stanley, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar attended the Court. The Princess of Wales was dressed in white silk and lace. She was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the members of the Royal family. In attendance upon the Princess were Countess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Sidney, Lady Churchill, Viscountess Forester, Lady Charlotte Copley, the Countess De Grey, Hon. Mrs. W. C. Grey, Hon. Lucy Kerr, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Horatia Stopford, Hon. Harriet Phipps, Hon. Augusta Bruce, Hon. Eleanor Eden, and the gentlemen in waiting of the Queen's and the Prince and Princess of Wales's respective households.

The Princess of Wales wore a train of rich black silk, trimmed with crape and bullions of black silk, and a petticoat of black silk crape and bouillonnées of black silk, ornamented with jet stars and embroidery. The train was lined with white glacé silk.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of rich black corded silk, trimmed with crape and bullions of the same, a petticoat of silver white-ears; a petticoat of black silk, covered with tulle, trimmed with bullions of black and silver white-ears, and also a shaden of diamonds mounted with silver wheat-ears, feathers, and silver tulle veil. Stomacher, necklace, and earrings of pearls and diamonds.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a black satin train trimmed with crape and bullions of moire antique trimming with rich lace and satin ribbon; a stomacher of pearls and diamonds; a diamond necklace, with a pendant of pearls and diamonds; and white feathers and white veil.

The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, of which regiment his Royal Highness is Colonel, with the order of the Garter and the Star of India.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced, several presentations in the diplomatic circle took place. The diplomatic circle was attended by the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Mousurus, the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, the Prussian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnow, the Prussian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Italian Minister, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Danish Minister, the United States Minister and Mrs. Adams, the Swedish and Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires and Baroness Rappe, the Spanish Minister, the Peruvian Minister, the Spanish Minister and Mme. de Canyon, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Hanoverian Legation, the Greek Plenipotentiary, the two Plenipotentiaries from Madagascar; Earl De Grey and Ripon, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Bective.

The general circle was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Ely, and Bishop of Rochester, Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Lord Hatherley, the Earl of Beesborough, General the Marquis of Tweedale, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Donegal, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Chelmsford, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, and Earl of Athlone, and the gentlemen of the Queen's household. The following were among the noticeable presentations in the general circle:—The Marchioness of Normanby, on coming to the title, by the Countess of Effingham; Viscountess Sidney, on her marriage, by the Countess of Rothes; Lady Violet Greville, on her marriage, by Lady Rosa Greville; Lady Emily Hamilton, by Lady Caroline Hamilton; Lady Louisa Lady Londesborough, on her marriage, by Lady Churchill; Lady Mauncey, on her marriage, by Viscountess Forester; Lady Mary Cole, on her marriage, by the Countess of Lichfield; the Hon. Mrs. Leopold Agar Ellis, on her marriage, by the Hon. Mrs. E. Cole; the Hon. Mrs. Clowes, on her marriage, by the Countess of Lichfield; Mrs. H. Bigot Lane, on her marriage, by the Countess of Effingham.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, and Mr. Jesse Collings, Chairman, left Sandringham House yesterday week at two o'clock, en route for London. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by special train on the Great Eastern Railway, and arrived at Marlborough House at twenty minutes past five.

On Saturday the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, visited the exhibition of Messrs. Lewis & Allenby, in the day the Princess and the Prince rode on horseback. The Grand Duke of Brunswick and the Prince Royal Highnesses of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London, the Rev. the Sub-Dean, and the Rev. J. V. Povah officiated. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Kew.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. Later in the day the Prince and Princess drove out and visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. The Comte de Paris visited the Prince at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out in Hyde Park.

On Tuesday the Princess held a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen. Prince rode out and the Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duchess of

Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Princess Mary, honoured the Ball with their distinguished presence.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, took a drive. Their Royal Highnesses entertained at dinner the Duchess d'Aumale, Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres, the Prince Lowenstein-Wertheim, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess Russell, the Belgian Minister and Mme. Van de Weyer, the Spanish Minister and Mme. Comyn, and a distinguished circle.

Major Teesdale has succeeded Captain Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Berlin on Saturday last on a visit to the Crown Prince of Prussia. The Prince left Berlin, at half-past seven on Wednesday morning for Coburg, whence his Royal Highness will proceed to Gotha and Darmstadt.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Wirtemberg has left the Clarendon Hotel for the Continent.

The Baron de Renzi Chargé-d'Affaires will leave town for Hanover at the close of the week.

The Baroness Blome left town on Saturday last for Holstein.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge arrived at the residence of the Hereditary Grand Marshal in Grosvenor-square, on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have arrived in town, from Sackville, for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have arrived at Curzon House, from Badminton, for the season.

The Duke of St. Albans has arrived at his residence in Parkstreet, Grosvenor-square, from Redcourt Hall, Lincolnshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter have arrived at their mansion in Grosvenor-square, from Burghley House, near Stamford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Aligsbury have arrived in town from Tunbridge Wells, for the season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester have left town for Ampsel Lodge, Pembroke.

Frances Ann, Marchioness of Londonderry, has left Holderesse House for Paris.

The Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Dunkellin have left town for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Harewood returned to Hanover-square on Wednesday from Harewood House, Yorkshire, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Minton have arrived in town from Aldenham Castle, Hertfordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Courtown have left Carlton-terrace for their seat, Courtown House, in the county of Kilkenny.

The Countess of Powis and the Ladies Herbert and the Earl of Powis have arrived in town from Powis Castle, Montgomery, for the season.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Captain Arthur Hay, of the Grenadier Guards, nephew of Lord Tweeddale de Walton and Esperto in Waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Hon. Miss Eliot, daughter of Lord Eliot, took place at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Monday in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the friends of both parties. The Rev. E. J. Bevell Thurlow, brother of Lord Thurlow, and Lady Emma Eliot, eldest daughter of the Earl of St. Germans, by whom the marriage was performed in the absence of the bride's father, who was detained by the illness of his wife, were married by special licence. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, the Hon. Miss Eliot, sister of the bride, Miss Caroline Cavendish, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge received a distinguished party at dinner on Thursday evening at his residence in Piccadilly.

The Marchioness of Downshire gave a small and early dancing party on Wednesday evening at her residence in Belgrave-square.

The Countess De Grey had an assembly at her residence in Carlton-gardens on Wednesday evening, which was attended by the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique and a large circle of the aristocracy. The noble Earl and Countess entertained a select party at dinner on Wednesday evening. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Aylesford, Lord Normanby, and fashionably attended.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Carlton-terrace. Lord and Lady Granville were present at the reception, which was attended by over four hundred of the leading members of the political and fashionable world.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait entertained a dinner party at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in St. James's-square.

Lord and Lady Lyveden entertained a dinner party at their residence in Belgrave-square on the family reunion in St. James's-square.

Lady Rosslyn gave a dinner party on Thursday evening at her residence in Grosvenor-place.

The Irish Master of the Rolls has decided that the King and Queen's College of Physicians, in Ireland, cannot grant "the degree or title" of M.D.

A return has been published of the number of bankruptcies petitioned in each county of England and Wales during the year 1863. In 1862, 691; 1861, 891; 1858, 68; 1857, 92; 1856, 181; 1855, 111; 1853, 121; 1852, 141; 1851, 1,035; 1850, 1,015, &c.

The barony of Buckhurst, one of the subsidiary honours of the extinct dukedom of Dorset, has been claimed by the heir-at-law of the late Duke, Mr. Sackville, who resides in Sussex, and is a descendant of the third Duke—with reminder to her son, the Hon. and Rev. Reginald Sackville, and the heirs male of his body.

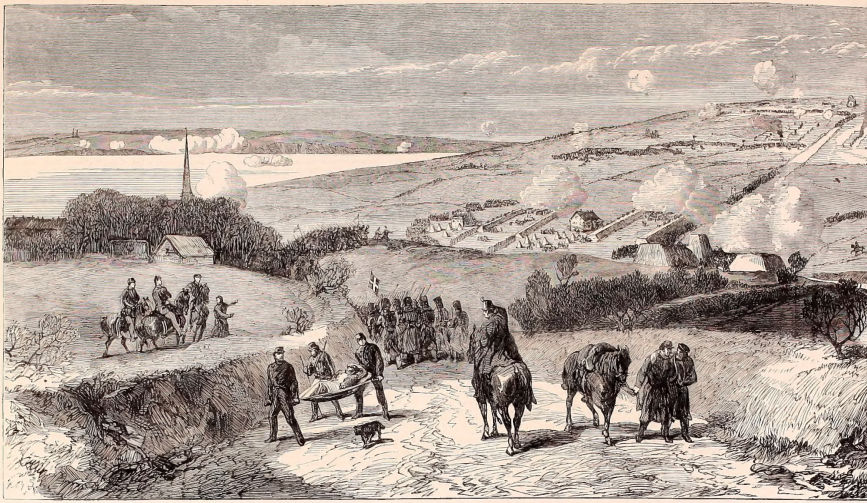
A trot of five, weighing 81 lb., says the *Cape Argus*, has been taken from the stomach of a bull elephant, which has been shot in the Chanhalen River, in the immediate vicinity of Natal.

The following telegram has been received at the India Office—"Colonel Sconce reports to-day that the Mahsood Wuzeer force of cavalry and infantry, under Colonel Chamberlain, attacked the Sheikh Hamed Kheyl village on the 20th of March. Its junction with the Turkish line was effected on the 8th of April. Colonel Chamberlain's force in India is now completed—works slowly; communication between Bannoo and Kurrachee takes place in twenty-five days; the Sind Government has sent the Tigris, a third is expected from Kurrachee to convoy completion of the line." The Punjaub line has been completed in July."

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes will be held at Sheffield, on Whit-Tuesday and Wednesday. The preceding commences with a conference of delegates from the several institutes in the county, at which some interesting papers will be read, including Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., the president of the union, on "The Progress of the Working Classes during the Last Quarter of a Century," which the Duke of Argyll will preside; and it is expected that Lord Brougham will be present. On the Wednesday, Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., Mr. Harry Chester, and others. On the following day, Thursday, a grand conversazione will be held at the Cutlers' Hall, Hallamshire, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

A meeting of the Royal Northern Society, Aldgate, A record of 61s was voted to the crew of the Wilhelmina, John-street, Aldgate, for their gallantry in going to the rescue of the Wilhelmina, and one of three men from destruction. A reward amounting to 40s was also voted to the crew of the Lord Nelson, Ratcliff, for the part they took in the rescue of the crew of the Wilhelmina. The society has a claim for going off and rendering important services to the barque Ida, of Gothenburg, which had stranded, 1,000 miles from home, on the coast of Sunderland. The society's life-boat at Southwold had also gone off and saved from destruction the brigantine Ann Rebecca, of Lowestoft, in danger of being overwhelmed. A reward of £15 was voted to the crew of a Cutter (Gosfield) now for going off and rendering assistance to the brig Adelaide, of the brig Alice, of Newcastle, which, during blowing weather on the 17th inst., had parted her cable and was driving on to the crew of a Scarby (Gosfield) yawl, in consideration of the services rendered by the crew of the Gosfield yawl in saving the crew and vessel belonging to the schooner Calmanel, of the brig Alice, of Newcastle, which, during blowing weather on the 17th inst., had parted her cable and was driving on to the crew of a Scarby (Gosfield) yawl, in consideration of the services rendered by the crew of the Gosfield yawl in saving the crew and vessel belonging to the schooner Calmanel, of Guernsey, which had stranded on the Gunfleet Sand, on the night of the 16th inst. A reward of £12 was voted to the crew of a Cutter (Gosfield) now for going off and rendering assistance to the brig Adelaide

THE WAR IN

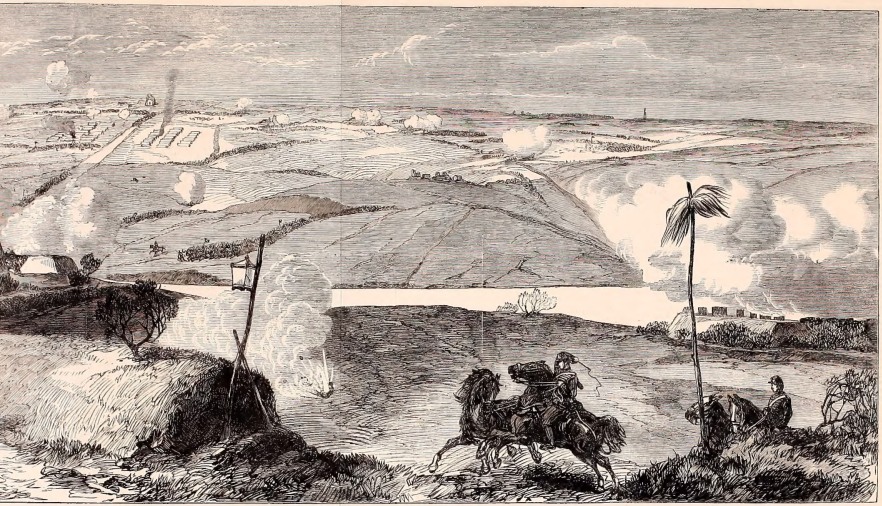


THE BATTLE AROUND DÜPPEL ON THE 18TH OF APRIL, VIEWED FROM THE ISLE OF ALSEN, N



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IN DENMARK.

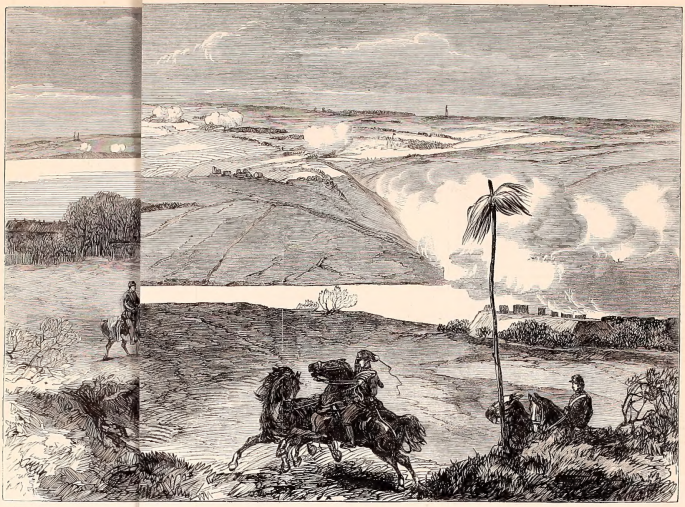


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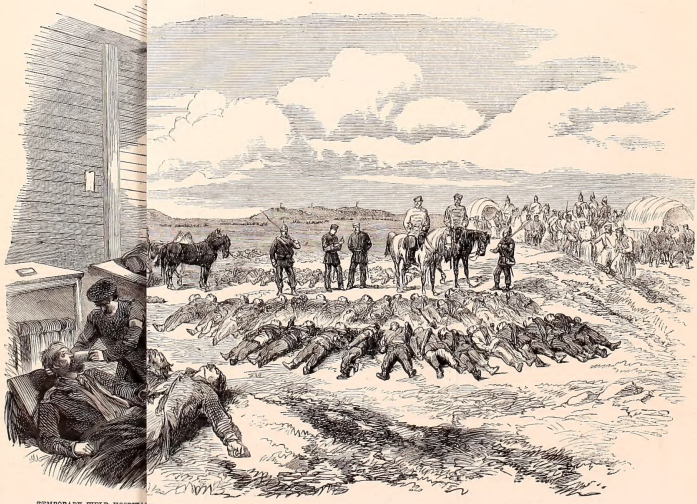


COLLECTING THE PRUSSIAN AND THE DANISH DEAD AFTER THE BATTLE OF APRIL 18.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 451.

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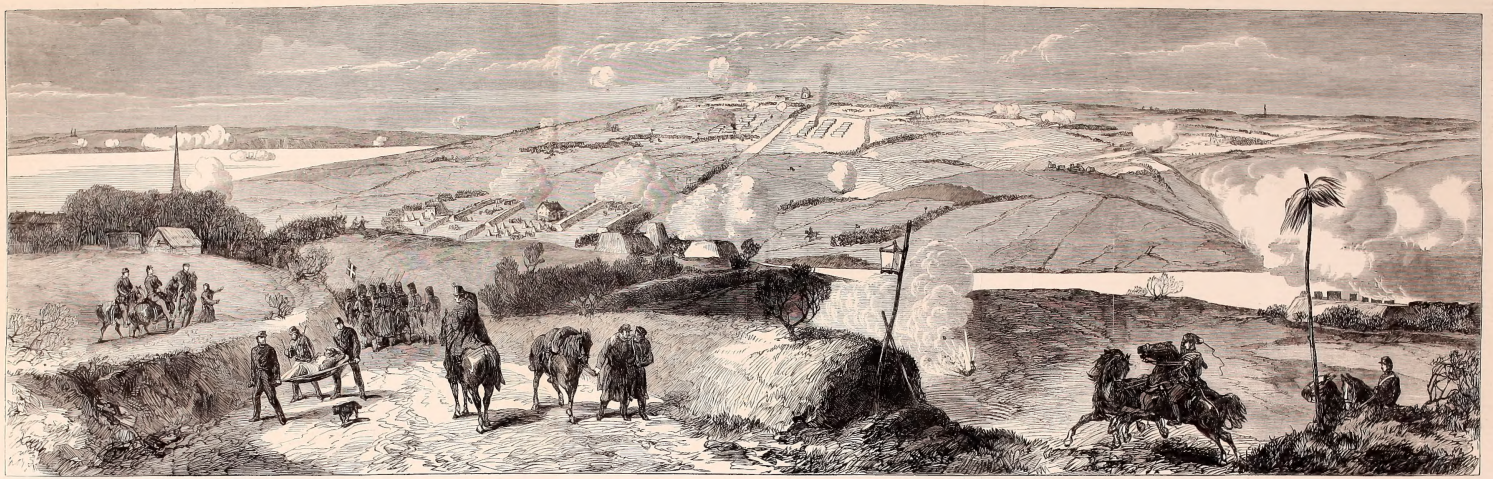


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TEMPORARY FIELD HOSPITAL AND THE DANISH DEAD AFTER THE BATTLE OF APRIL 18.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 454.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.



THE BATTLE AROUND DÜPPEL ON THE 18TH OF APRIL, VIEWED FROM THE ISLE OF ALSEN, NEAR SONDERBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR DANISH ARTIST.



TEMPORARY FIELD HOSPITAL BEHIND THE SECOND PRUSSIAN PARALLEL AT DÜPPEL: SCENE IN THE AMPUTATING HUT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



COLLECTING THE PRUSSIAN AND THE DANISH DEAD AFTER THE BATTLE OF APRIL 18.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 454.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The efforts of Parliament to amuse itself are apasmo lic, but so far successful that the game is kept up from half past four to half-past twelve on most evenings, and that is very far legislative no-work. The absence of the Prime Minister and the paucity of Governmental demands on time and opportunity clears the way for private members, Committee of Supply exhibiting a most wonderful elasticity this year. This is, perhaps, not bad policy, because if motions which impede going into Supply are allowed to have their way just as their opponents desire, subjects which are technically called grievances will be exhausted one long, and fortunately dull, night together with ease and rapidity in June and the early weeks of July.

It is not in the state of things that Mr. Pascoe to get a whole night to himself for the discussion on international law arising out of the case of the Tuscalosa, and that is very well for the evening. In the first place, Mr. Pascoe—a gentleman who pauses people to ascertain whether he is very wise or very foolish, and sometimes the one and sometimes the other, and who in his demeanour is a bygone gentleman like bold whereas his name is decayed—judiciously let his motion about the Tuscalosa rest on the paper until after Lord Derby had brought the same subject on in the Lords. Mr. Pascoe, of course, attended that debate, and when he was observed to come into the Commons on the evening of Lord Derby's speech just after the Lords had adjourned with unusual solemnity beaming in his countenance. It was evident that he had been imbibing ideas from a master of eloquent discussion, which he had only to water well in order to produce them as his own when he favoured the Lower House with his observations. He was not wise in the beginning of his speech, one discovered traces of attempts at mimicry in the two or three elaborate jokes he had got up and was not comfortably delivered. But we will venture to assert that the imitation was not so good as to reach the borders of plagiary. After the mover the whole debate ran through lawyers, with a few exceptions namely, Sir John Hay and Sir James Elphinstone; but, looking to their respective performances in the house, the leaders of the bar and the navy seldom recognise that class of talkers who are called sea-lawyers. Worsted by experience of a more legitimate kind, Mr. Pascoe took care to hold himself in reserve; and all the evening there seemed to be most resolute dodging between members who had risen to speak for the privilege of the last word. Whilst the Solicitor-General was making his somewhat jejune reply, but, on the whole, business speech—if the candour, which was dreadful, had been omitted it would have been all the latter—Mr. Pascoe was seen to be most attentive listener; and Mr. Whiteside pretentiously made notes, and, indeed, spoke a speech, which, from its point of view, could not but stir up the Attorney-General to follow him, thus giving Sir Hugh the opportunity he desired of neatly and elegantly, and in truth very effectively, rebuking the pretensions of the great professional and Parliamentary rival. But Mr. Attorney-General is by no means of the temperament to be soothed by a little flattery. He is hasty reply by a gentleman who contrives to so mix up his law and his fun that is not always possible to tell which is which. So Mr. Whiteside was left stranded at half-past seven, and Mr. J. J. Powell, with creditable alacrity, rushed into the gap, and gave an adequate command of the subject, skewed fence, and made keen thrusts at the Solicitor-General. Mr. Powell's speech was one of the thought that he could pierce through his panoply of self-belief and self-complacency. At length, when Mr. Pascoe had had what was a sufficient space for two speeches, the debate having been caused to run so elastically that there was an able Opposition speech from Mr. Montagu Smith to answer, and Sir Hugh Cairns to close, he rose to his seat with a determinate air of waiting—the Attorney-General rose, and gave up the struggle for the evening. Mr. Pascoe, it turned out, fe did not much matter; for the discussion had taken such a technical turn that lay listeners had to be told that the speech of the noon have had Mr. Darby Griffith to wind it up as Sir Hugh Cairns. It was a great field-night for the lawyers, and the debate was well arranged and certain, the interest flagged very early, and there might have been "room" if the Government had pressed it.

About two generations ago the denizens of a then very fashionable watering-place in Gloucestershire were in the habit of giving a histrionic talents of the autocratic family (in that county) of Berkeley. We do not know whether the late Mr. Henry Berkeley was one of the dramatic company; but he was, at any rate, one that the partakes of the peculiar faculty of the race to which he belongs. Every one knows how amusing he can be sometimes in private life, but perhaps every one does not perceive how skilfully he makes his jokes tell in his public speeches, and how carefully he selects for them the more serious parts of his subject brings him almost to the verge of pathos. The other evening he was in a particularly good vein of descriptive power, and of his capability of putting a serious case in the most relatively serious way we had a proof in the manner in which he showed the House a fine piece of acting when he detailed the wrongs of Mr. Beecher. In truth, Mr. Beecher's existence entirely with him; they could not tolerate, and would scarcely listen to, the various arguments of Sir George Grey and the Attorney-General; and, by their mode of proceeding, showed that Mr. Berkeley's explanation that envy man who has suffered injury by miscarriage of common law has a right, in a large sense of the word, to redress at the hands of revenue. Mr. Gladstone was at last obliged to get up and, in his most impressive manner, utter a remonstrance. Mr. Berkeley, as a member sitting behind the Treasury bench, accepted, in point of fact, the rebuke as if it were a vote that the more or less a supporter. But Mr. Disraeli, perceiving an opportunity of getting the Government out of a disagreeable scrape, and of course having a majority against them, is intervened with feigned indignation, but covert cruelty, against the susceptibilities of Mr. Berkeley and the sympathies of the House, and, with the assurance that enough to shake his stitch as it ever reached in that assembly, and indeed a division, which ended, as must have been expected, in a victory for the Ayes

Ekstein, and Rev. H. J. Hotham, Examiners. Means. Trower, Mackey, and Jermyn were elected to studentships of Christ Church; and Messrs. Sim, Lowe, and Chevallier to Exhibitions at Trinity, Cambridge. The Triplett Exhibitions were obtained by Messrs. Sim and Tomlinson, and the Thomas Exhibition by Mr. Pember. The election dinner was held in hall, and the epigrams recited, as usual, on the holiday evening.

The first festival of the St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday week, under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon, and with an unusually good muster both of clergy and laity. There are at present fifty-nine boys on the foundation, and the position and career of many of the old pupils are highly satisfactory.

The Rev. C. F. Childe, B.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Vice-President of St. Mary's College, Harrow.

THE FARM.

THE last of the important spring series of shorthorn sales took place on Friday, the 29th ult., at Stratton Park, where Messrs. Barnett and Fowler introduced their fine herd to the public. It was not, as a whole, a very great effect, as the Stratton Park lots only averaged £23 1s. 3d. for thirty-one; but Mr. Barnett Hewitson, whose herd was the first sold, that morning and were rather weary and footsore, £21 10s. 2d. for thirty-three, the average a total average of £22 5s. 6d. for the two days' proceedings. Mr. Barnett had the highest price, 190 gs. for Zenobia 3rd by Belleville (1278). His cows were generally all rich roans, good and useful but not in great condition, and go chiefly into Huntingdonshire. At present we are no whisperers of cattle plague in this county, and since 1862 has done so well in the shorthorn way that it may almost "rest and be thankful."

The Agricultural Hall Company have issued the programme for their forthcoming horse-show, which begins on Friday (July 1) and lasts five days. The prize money, we see, is the same as last year (£750), and, in addition to the three prizes of £100 and a £25 cup, £50, and £25 in the class for thoroughbred sires, there are £10 and £5 prizes for the turf, the chase, and the park," an extra £50 is placed at the disposal of the judges to enable them to purchase animals of the first high character of the thoroughbred, but valuable for getting "hunters, or hacks, or harness." We wish these conditions were more clearly and embarrassing to the lench. There are fifteen classes in all, and, besides the versatile class in question, there are two for mares of not less than 14st., five-year-old, and four-year-old hunters, all have their place. Another proof of any highly-bred mare's or gelding's capacities under fifteen hands; heavy-weight chargers and light-weight chargers which are to be exhibited stripped and then ridden fully equipped by troopers. We also see a class for mares and geldings in single carriage-horses not less than fifteen three, which are to be shown in harness. Also, for ponies, Arabs, or Connemaras not exceeding 14 hands, have three classes under fourteen hands for the saddle, and for harness; and under thirteen hands for either. The Company have decided to select their cracks to contend in a pair, with single or double harness on, for the prizes given by "backers," and the entrance fee for this entrance fees vary from £2 12s. 6d. to £1 1s., and the entries must be made before June 15. In all the classes the entrance fee is proportionate for entry.

The council of the Royal Agricultural has selected Plymouth as the society's place of meeting in 1865 by 24 to 10 votes, and declared the district for 1866, which includes Cambridge, Bedford, Hertford, and Huntingdonshire. It was settled by 34 to 3 to continue their consulting engineer in his office. The case was a difficult one, as the vote was considered a testimonial to Mr. Fowler's excellence in his official. Still, it affirms a very curious proposition, that it is possible for one civil engineer to be "backed," against another, because the latter exhibits on his own account, and yet to be a perfectly unbiased assessor to the judges in the shape of reports on competitors. It is related to meet with as little acceptance as that contended for by an eminent Parliamentary civil engineer, that he was the person of exotic and esoteric knowledge and act on one quite independently of the other. His engineering friends, however, are not of that view. The exhibitors have nothing to thank us for, it being manifestly our duty and interest to purchase the best machinery, "at whatever market may be given." The consulting engineer has pretty well made up his mind beforehand as to which is the "best machinery." How can it be otherwise? We have felt for the last two years the force of the dispossessed exhibitors, or the efforts made to overthrow the prize system; but we have now succeeded in it, and so be the 20th vote of Wednesday has furnished its opponents with a most valuable argument against the other.

The Lincoln fair brought about 45,000 sheep on to the ground, and by eight o'clock, when the sales commenced, a very large and respectable number of pens had changed hands, at fully 4s. a head beyond the prices charged three weeks ago. Of cattle there was a full average again was the £20 prize, given by Messrs. Smith and Ellison, the butchers, for the best fat of fifty lambs, was awarded to the one that fifty-five per quarter and clip 14 to 15 lb. of wool. Out of these, thirty-eight were sold in a lot of 200, which made 87s., and Mr. Grantham refused £9 each for the remainder. Of the 200 Mr. Grantham's lambs five very remarkable sheep, three of them four-shear ewes, and calculated to weigh 60 lbs. per quarter. Mr. Grantham's lot of 200 lambs averaged £12 1s. 9½d, one of them making £50, and the other £38, so that he did well to retire the offer of £10 a head made by Mr. Hampshire Down sheep at Stockbridge was remarkably good; and in the old ram class Mr. Rawlencie's Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Duke Gilding's blood, though matters were reversed in the younger class. Mr. Gilding was a great winner and sold a pen of his Lot 1 Cotswolds to Mr. William Pain. There has been an excellent agricultural show at Ayr, and we will not hear any complaints about the weather this year.

The first prize for the best bull stirk out of twenty-eight went to Mr. Kerr, of the Kilburnie district. Mr. Fleming, of Riverton House, gave three more prizes, one for the best bull calf, for the best bull of any age with the one he bought at Kelso; but his crack pair of Clydesdale mares were again an excellent second to those of Mr. Kerr. Duncan Guthrie's prize cow, and the winner of the Fleming prize for the best female in the show, was sold for 200 gs. to Mr. Kerr, who also shared three others for £120. The black-faced sheep made a good stand, and there were some capital grey-faced hogs, of a cross between them and the Leicesters.

The ship Phoebe Dunbar, of London, was destroyed by fire at Sydney, on the 31st of March.

Lord Eglinton has put in a claim to the Kilwinning peerage, in competition with the rival claims of Mr. Boyle and the present Lord Ballour of Fernie.

A telegram has been received by the Duchess of Sutherland from the Duke stating that the yacht Wallace arrived safely at Aberdeen on Tuesday, with Guards, Highlanders, and stores for the Sutherland and Wotherspie night for Gaspers.

A despatch from Vienna states that the Emperor and Empress of Russia are expected on the 16th of May at Kissingen. His Majesty will remain a fortnight. The Emperor and Empress of Austria are also to visit Kissingen, and a meeting of the sovereigns will probably take place.

In digging for the foundation of the memorial to the late Sir George Grey, which is to be erected on a commanding eminence at Auckland, solid walls of great thickness were discovered, which, on further excavation, proved to be the remains of a fort, with bastions, counterfoils, and dark passages of various kinds were met with. In the course of the excavations the fort has been brought to light, many of the moulded windows and arched doorways being but little injured. The walls were found to be constructed of concrete and greatness. On these discoveries being made the committee consulted the architect of the memorial, and the unanimous decision was that the ancient remains should be preserved and a fresh site selected. The memorial will now therefore to be erected far from the fort on the top of the hill.

The usual monthly returns of the number of emigrants leaving Liverpool were made completed by the Government emigration officials on Monday. During the past month there sailed forty-one ships "under the Act" to the United States with 19,939 passengers; to Canada, two ships, with 670 passengers; to Queensland, one ship, with 886 passengers; to Victoria, two ships, with 504 passengers. Of ships sailing not under the Act, there sailed to the United States eleven, with 741 passengers; to Canada, two ships with seventy-seven passengers; to New Brunswick, one ship, with four passengers; to Nova Scotia, one ship, with forty-three passengers; to New-foundland, one ship, with fifty-two passengers; to Victoria, one ship, with eighty passengers; to New South Wales, one ship, with twelve passengers; to Valparaiso, two ships, with eighty-one passengers; to the West Indies, three ships, with thirty passengers; to Rio de Janeiro, one ship, with twenty-four passengers; to Africa, one ship, with twenty-three passengers; to Mexico, one ship, with seventy-seven passengers—making a total emigration for the month of 22,241 persons.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE were fourteen Oaks fillies among the fifteen which went for the One Thousand, and Tomato, the daughter of an Oaks winner, won so very easily that, with luck, she bids very fair to be the ninth on this list which has risen to Epsom honours. Masquerade, who made such an example of several Derby aspirants in the Craven Biennial, cut a very poor figure, and was left behind by the others as soon as the lead and the tail of the Shakspeare movement in their Earl and Merry Monarch, as Lord Glasgow's mare is called, by the Trumpeter with General Peel and walked in last of all for the One. The style in which Wingrave won the Two Thousand Guineas over the D.I. was another gem in the crown of King Tom; and the backers of Fille de Fair might well grumble more deeply than ever when they saw Vivid receiving 4lb. for her pet aversion at the hands of Custance. R.M. Clairvoyant, from the Maiston stable, did not create a very favourable impression at Newmarket, but he is described by a feckle, the opinion held of the latter may be gathered from a fancy price obtained for a share in him. He was sold for 1,000 sovs. a thousand with a postage-stamp on his back."

There was a very large attendance on the second day of the Chester meeting, which was opened by the victory of that very good-looking horse, Mr. Merry Monarch, who was made a hot favourite for the Cup, despite the slightest chance of giving away 15lb. in the Cup to Flash-in-the-Pan, 6st. 4lb.—and Lord Ailsa's "yearling" whose double powers will be remembered by the last Hampton Thursday visitors. The old horse was in such high spirits that he ran a mile round the course as a great pace before the flag dropped, and when he did get to the starting-post he was all over the place, and required a deal of rein to hold. John Osborne had tried Little Stag (6st.), with his usual accuracy, to beat all the three-year-olds; and Lord Zetland was beaten by a head on Lady Ailsa (5st. 7lb.), who was second to all; and if the handicap produced a very different finish to that for the Great Metropolitan, it was a very good race, and the latter part of it was the thronged stand, well, or lattice at Chester. The Derby betting shows little change, the only one worth noting is Lord Zetland's fancy in favour of Cambuscan; and in spite of the persistent ill-luck of the Duke's colt, he remains a favourite for the Derby.

The Fife season closed, on April 27, with a day at Kilgraston. They had the best sport of the season, and the field was a great many iron drains, which have been unusually empty, in consequence of the dry weather. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th the Duke of Beaufort, with a high character; and Mr. Thompson will in all probability become master of the Pytchley, and a more popular appointment could not be found. The Duke of Rutland has given up the Cottesmore, and the hounds are advertised and lotted as well. However, on Saturday last Hendon drew a covert in the Belvoir country, and ran for the country, and it is quite hoped they will remain there, and Jack Musgrave will be left in the Vale of Belvoir. A fine day was arranged to go on with the South Wilts.

The Bedfordshire Agricultural Association prizes was bought in at Christie and Manson's, on Thursday, for 1450 gs. The "Fair Maid of Perth" (Lot 1), the property of Mr. Bowlby, was bought in by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., made 250 gs. and 190 gs. respectively.

CHESTER MEETING.—THURSDAY.

GROSVENOR STAKES.—Thirty Sovs. each, Heights 4 ft. Handicap Plate of 70 sovs.—Chryfalis, 1. Lady Louisa, 2. Lufra, 3. Handicap Hurdle Race of 100 sovs.—Merry Monarch, 1. Flash-in-the-Pan, 2. Mousley Baker.—Nothing More, 1. Jack Johns, 2. Postalion, 3.

Handicap Plate of 70 sovs.—Cymbeline, 1. Lady Ailsa, 2. Rolling Boat of 5 sovs.—Eyethia walked over.

Handicap Hurdle Race of 100 sovs.—Dewdrop, 2. Syren, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Steeple Stakes.—Cutaway, 1. Knight, 2. Sandal, 3.

Welter Cup.—Hesperus, 1. The Clown, 2. Belle of the Ball, 3.

Handicap Plate of 70 sovs.—Lady Louisa, 1. Lufra, 2. Taylor, 3.

Handicap Plate of 40 sovs.—Airedale, 1. Reptile, 2. Gipsy Girl, 3.

Handicap Hurdle Race of 100 sovs.—Merry Monarch, 1. Postalion, 2.

THURSDAY.

The Stand Cup.—Mouley, 1. Knight, 2. Macbeth, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Perseverance, 1. Dermot Asthore, 2. Cryphula, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Lufra, 1. Lady Louisa, 2. Taylor, 3.

Handicap Hurdle Race of 100 sovs.—Merry Monarch, 1.

Queen's Plate.—Varuna, 6 st. 1. Deerstalker, 2. Fuss, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Rosamond, 1. Lady Ailsa, 2. Mr. Trafford, 3. Damon, 3.

Handicap Plate.—Perseverance, 1. Lady Louisa, 2. Pretty Girl, 3.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE Directors of the Bank of England have made minimum quotation for money to 7 per cent, and the demand for accommodation having been very active the Bank has exercised its discretion to the extent of raising the rate of discount to the full limit of 10 per cent. The Bank has, however, during the last three quarters, been enabled, thanks to delivery, having touched 10 per cent, to relieve the pressure, and the great relief of our mercantile classes. Fortunately, the advances have been made on the best description of security, and the Bank has not been compelled to realise to any extent. The Bank has, however, been enabled to do so, and it is to be hoped that the operations will be more extensive than they have been. The Bank has, however, been enabled to do so, and it is to be hoped that the operations will be more extensive than they have been. The Bank has, however, been enabled to do so, and it is to be hoped that the operations will be more extensive than they have been.

The Bank of England



THE WAR IN DENMARK: THE PRUSSIAN ASSAULT ON REDOUBT NO. 6 AT DUPPEL ON APRIL 18.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 464.

THE LATE ALARIC A. WATTS.

A PORTRAIT of this literary veteran, from the photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, is here engraved. Mr. Alaric Watts, who died a month since, had just completed his sixty-seventh year. As the author of several volumes of poems, which display much refinement of taste and feeling, and as the editor, from 1825 to 1836, of an annual, "The Literary Souvenir," to which Campbell, Wordsworth, and Coleridge were contributors, the name of Mr. Alaric Watts may be preserved in the literary history of this age. He began life, it is said, as an assistant in his brother's school at Putney; then helped to compile a Technological Dictionary; published a little book of verse, and, after some years' regular employment on the newspapers, began the publication of "The Literary Souvenir," which enjoyed a fair measure of reputation and success. It was the first of the annuals; and the plan of such a serial miscellany, when proposed to him by Messrs. Hurst and Robinson, was a novelty in England, though in Germany something of the kind had existed before. Mr. Watts's notion was, that poems and short prose sketches by popular writers of the day might best be associated with highly finished line-engravings from the best examples of the English school of painting. Most of the finest works of Turner, Leslie, Stothard, Roberts, Lawrence, Collins, Danby, and Martin were engraved, at his suggestion, by the hands of Heath, Finden, Wyatt, Goodall, and Fye, and were published in the "Literary Souvenir." The sale of this annual reached on one occasion the number of 14,000 copies. After its discontinuance, in 1834, Mr. Watts edited, for three years, the *Cabinet of Modern Art*. He was at the same time editor of the *United Service Gazette*, and remained its editor until 1845. He was subsequently connected with the *Standard* and other newspapers. A handsome collected edition of Mr. Watts's poetical pieces appeared in 1851, with the title of "Lyrics of the Heart." He received a pension of £100 per annum from the Government. Mr. Watts married Miss Zillah Wiffin, sister of the poet Jeremiah Holmes Wiffin, translator of Tasso.

GENERAL PEEL, WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

EVERY fifth year, on an average, since its commencement, has this great Newmarket race proved the forerunner of Derby or St. Leger honours. Of late it has been peculiarly fruitful in this respect, with The Marquis and Macaroni; and the strong style in which General Peel cut down his field the moment Aldcroft fairly sent him out, and his appearance on pulling up, did not give very much opening for the "fluke"-finders. Nearly forty years have passed since the "white body, crimson sleeves and cap," of Lord Eglinton became so well known to all Northern racegoers, through his two chestnuts, Actæon (who beat Memnon, Mulatto, and Cedric on two successive days at York), and Furiy, who was game for five two-mile heats and a dead heat amongst them. The colours and the courage (which a few years later tempted his Lordship to match Retriever with Priam) have known no change, but the fortune of war has, though trainer after trainer has tried to bring back the old regime, and blamed "the family blood" for his disappointments. Still, in that long period there have been one or two gleams of success, when Miss Sarah won the Great Yorkshire and was second for the St. Leger, and when his Lordship closed the Newmarket season of '52 by winning five matches, and receiving forfeit in another.



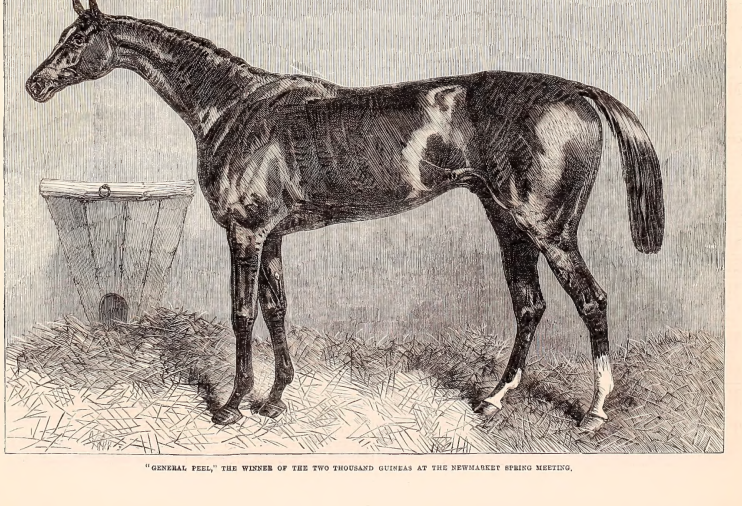
THE LATE ALARIC ALEXANDER WATTS.

General Peel never showed in public till the Friday of the Doncaster meeting. It was no common afternoon, as the winners of the St. Leger, Derby, and Oaks of the year all ran. "The General's" match was a Red-House-In one against Bolocchee, whom he beat, with a very slight preparation and 4 to 1 on him, by half a length. He did not attract much attention at the time; but for some weeks before the Two Thousand, "horse-watchers," and circulars, and "our special commissioners" began to hint that "the little horse" First Flight might not after all be the Derby champion of the stable, and that nothing on Middleham Moor went better than "Lord Glasgow's big 'un;" a fact which the second edition of All-knowing Jackson had noted for some time past. The General was bred by his Lordship at those Turf Hotel Paddocks at Doncaster where Bay Middleton stood so long, and where Surplice first saw the light; and under the care of the same stud-groom, Mr. Cunningham. His sire, Young Melbourne, was also bred by his Lordship, and is by Melbourne from a very favourite mare, Cherina by Pantaloon. He was considered one of good promise in his day; but he broke down very severely in his maiden race—a match at Liverpool—and has been a cripple ever since. His blood was, however, too good to be overlooked, and Yorkshire is congratulating itself that it had followed suit at the Rawcliffe paddocks, and filled the subscription for two successive seasons. His Lordship has used him very freely, and had five winners by him last year, one of which, Rapid Rhone, made Lord Clifden's lower his colours so signally in the Craven Meeting. General Peel is from Bess by Orlando, dam by Camel, grandam by Brutandorf; thus combining two strains of that blood of Touchstone which in West Australasia is now blended so well with Melbourne's; while the fusion of Touchstone and Pantaloon has risen into quite a paddock axiom through Phrynе. Put out Brutandorf and Dr. Shorthouse could ask no more.

Our Artist, Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket, describes him as "fully sixteen one, of immense bone, with a neat head for so large a horse, a strong neck and very deep shoulders and good ribs, and well-arched loin. He is long in the back, and consequently short from the hip to the setting on of the tail, and has long quarters and rather a broad chest, and stands a little wide with his forelegs. In a general view his fore-quarters preponderate over the hinder." Another, and one of our best judges, also states, in the *Sporting Life*, that, in "size, length, bone, substance, truth of conformation, and pony-like action, I question whether a racehorse can be found in Europe superior to this grand specimen." In colour he is a dark bay, with a blaze face and two white heels, and apparently with a very placid temper, and quite at his ease in a crowd. His winnings amount at present to £4700, and he is engaged as a three-year-old in the Derby, St. Leger, Great Yorkshire Stakes, Ebor St. Leger, and a 500 sovs. (200 ft.) stake at Newmarket Second October, and in the Claret Stakes and Four-Year-Old Stakes at Goodwood in 1865.

The race on Tuesday week was run at a strong pace, thanks to the Danebury horses, who forced it by turns, and nearly a distance from home nothing of a chance save the first two, who ran very wide of each other. The stable consider the Derby "a moral," and it is pretty certain that such a judge as Tom Dawson has a few pounds in hand to work with in the autumn month. He had his troubles last autumn, and, according to the *Sporting Gazette*, the colt was taken with such severe paralysis of the back that nothing restored him but ordering a sheep to be killed and tying on the still warm fleece for eight hours.

The opposition declare very forcibly that the two first horses were stepping every stride, and that they will both be found very moderate on what William Scott used to call "the hill on the Surrey side." Be that as it may, his Lordship's colt is installed first favourite, at 5 to 1, and never was Epsom success looked forward to more heartily by the Turf world generally than that of "Glasgow's Earl, to matching prone," on Epsom Downs this May.



"GENERAL PEEL," THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS AT THE NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING.

**** The charge for the insertion of *Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd of March, at Aarhuus, Denmark, the wife of William Scott, Esq., one of the late William Scott, Esq., of Kingsgrove Castle, in the county of Clare, Ireland, of a daughter.

On the 16th of March, at Seringore, the wife of I. H. M'Bean, Esq., C.S. Department Public Works, Oude, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at Eastwood Lodge, Tunbridge, the wife of Fretwell W. Hopie, Esq., of a daughter.

At Tooting, the wife of the Rev. Archibald Lockwood Cannon, of a son.

At Brixton, St. Beowell's, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Daleymple, of a son.

On the 17th ult., at Dresden, the Baroness O. G. de Beeckman, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of Captain C. G. Baker (Royal Marines), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult. at St. Luke's, Jersey, by the Rev. James M. Cornwallis, assisted by the Rev. Charles de Guille, Incumbent, Augustus Myrtus Cunynghame, son of the late Sir Alexander Cunynghame, Bart., to Anna Maria, elder daughter of the Baron Molesworth de Malton.

On the 28th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. L. A. Lewis, M.A., Incumbent, Edward Ellis Ney, Esq., Arctic Com. Gen., to Annie Mary Harriette Lindsay, fourth daughter of Captain Lindsay, R.N., of Milkene Grove, West Brompton.

On the 5th ult., at Paddington, Glasgow, by the Rev. John Reide, D.D., LL.D., Peter Thomas Ramsay, Esq., to Julia Gertrude, daughter of David Lee.

On the 30th ult., at the British Embassy, Frankfort, by the Rev. T. E. Tyrrel, M.A., Chaplain, Lieut. George Lennox, R.E.B., to Katharine, widow of the late Lieut. Hon. Frederick Lennox.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Captain A. Ellis, Coldstream Guards, son of the late Hon. A. Ellis, to the Hon. M. Liddell, sister of Lord Ravensdale.

At Jersey, Samuel H. Henderson, Captain R.N., to Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Captain Lindsay, R.N.

At Trinity, Paddington, E. D. M'Dermott, A.M., M.D., to Jessie Hope, eldest dau. of Sir C. M. Nicol, M.D.

At Pelham, Thomas Baker, Esq., of Brunswick-square, Bloomsbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Captain Van Ben Thos. Pole, R.N., and Trafalgar, Gloucestershire.

On the 28th ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the son of the Bishop of Lincoln, George Cary Bert, of Lincoln's Inner, B.C., to Emma Alice, daughter of J. W. Drinkwater, Esq., M.P., of Stevens, Kent.

At Barton-under-Needwood, the Rev. Nigel Gresley, Rector of Beale, Lincolnshire, son of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., to Joanna, daughter of the late John Wilson, Esq.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Vi-count Powerscourt to Lady Emily Cole, daughter of the Earl of Leicester.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Finchley, at the house of her brother-in-law, Gerrard Percival Rye, Esq., Adam Mein Lindsay, late of Brighton and Burwash, Sussex.

On the 29th ult., at Cheltenham-place, the Downger Lady Dunsany, in her 8th year.

On the 30th ult., at her residence, Whitehall-gardens, Alice Countess Dowager of Falmouth.

At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-General John Geddes, K.H., Colonel of H.M.'s 77th (Sutherland) Regiment.

At Hyde Park-terrace, Bernard James Mackintosh, Esq., son of the late Sir James, Sir James Mackintosh.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Whit Week Active Holidays, May 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. Orchestral Performances by Mr. Manns' Band and Chorus, Saturday, May 14, Second Grand Opera Concert. The Model of Shakespeare's House will remain in view during the Whitsuntide Holidays if the work be in the grounds not in the palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WHITSUNTIDE. Monday, May 16, Tuesday, May 17, Wednesday, May 18, and Thursday, May 19. Grand Performances by Mr. Manns' Full Band and Chorus. Conductor Assessment—Dancing, Fishing, Cricket, Archery, Boats, Table Games, Gymnastic Apparatus, &c. The Fiftieth Annual Exhibition of Flowers now in general bloom.

Admission, Monday, Tuesday, Children, Shepherds, Wednesday, SECOND CHEAP CONCERT. Five Shillings; Season Tickets Free.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Twenty-Second Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, Daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND. SECOND SEASON.—MONDAY, MAY 9, MUSICAL HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of Mr. KENNEDY'S ENTERTAINMENTS in the EGYPTIAN HALL, Mansion House, on MONDAY, May 9, and WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 8 o'clock precisely. Full particulars, with Programme, in the Hall, and at 48, Piccadilly. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Carriages at 10. Tickets to be had of Mr. Kennedy, 48, Piccadilly, and at the Hall. Mr. Kennedy will receive only 200 Performers. Tickets, 3s., and 10s. 6d.

MUSICAL UNION.—MAY 17. Beethoven's SEPTUOR. Spohr's Nonet. Mozart's Quartet. Joachim and Vieuxtemps, and other Artists. Stalls, 3s. Admission, 1s. Programmes, 21, Bond-street.

MR. DEACON'S SECOND MATINÉE of CHAMBER MUSIC will take place at his residence, 7, CONCERT-ROOM, MARYLEBONE, on MONDAY MAY 9, commencing at Half-past Three o'clock. Instrumental Performers: Pattison, Webb, Chatterton, Pratt, Severn, and Deacon. Vocalists—Miss Dolby, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Conductor—Mr. Deacon. Stalls, Half-a-Guinea; Admission at the Room, and of Mr. Deacon, 10, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, Conductor, Mr. Costa. FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 13, ELIJAH. ST. ECGTIF. The last performance this season of Handel's Oratorio will be given on FRIDAY NEXT, May 13, when Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Santley. The Band and Chorus will be complete. Admission to Exeter Hall will number only 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d.

MR. MACREADY will give DRAMATIC RECITATIONS at QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on the Mornings of MAY 10, 17, 24, and 31, and Morning of JUNE 7, at Three o'clock precisely. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets for the Series, One Guinea, to be obtained at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Mr. Macready's Royal Library, Mount Cramer and Wood's, and of the Librarians and Librettists.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainment, entitled A PUNCH AND JUDY FESTIVAL, on MONDAY, May 9, and every Evening during the week, and Saturday Mornings at Three. Stalls, Half-a-Crown; Second Seats, 1s. Doors open at Seven. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office of Messrs. Hall and Co., Piccadilly.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY and RECKLESS 30th—an entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), SATURDAY MORNINGS at THREE.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, Illustrative Songs, Dances, Recitations, &c. Mr. Woodin's Assistants, Mr. Fawn, Mr. Hall, and Miss Woodin. Stalls and Tickets may be secured and seats secured at the Hall from Eleven to Five.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in THEIR ENTERTAINMENTS, ENTITLED LITTLE EVENING FAIRY, by Mr. John Parry.—Regent Gallery, Quadrant, Regent-street. EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight. MORNING (not Saturday) MONDAY, May 9, and THURSDAY, May 12, at Three. German Reed will appear for the first time, on MONDAY, May 9, in his NEW GERMAN ENTERTAINMENT, entitled ENGLISH, Etc.—ZUR LEIE Tuesday, at Three, and Saturday, at Eight. Stalls, Half-a-Crown. Admission, One Shilling.

MR. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF INDIA, THIBET, AND CHINESE TARTARY, THE GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, DAILY, from Ten to Six o'clock. Admission One Shilling.

THE PICTURE of the MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, painted from actual sittings, by Mr. C. W. Thomas, who was present at the ceremony, by gracious command of her Majesty the Queen, is now on Private View at the GALLERY of the Artist, 191, Piccadilly, and will open to the Public at the SUFFOLK GALLERY, 166, New Bond-street, early in the ensuing week.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square. Mdlle. GIULINI has the honour to announce her MATINÉE MUSICALE at the above Rooms on FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864, under the distinguished patronage of The Baroness de Rothschild. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts. And the Baroness Lionel de ROTHSCHILD. The following Artists have kindly promised their assistance: Mdlle. Giulini, Mdlle. Nevilla, The Lady Anne Beckett, The Lady Arthur Lennox, The Lady Louisa Lambart, The Lady Rose Leslie, Lady Lilford, The Countess Cowley, Lady Graham Montgomery, Lady Dunsany, The Lady Emily Cole, The Lady Augusta Stanley, Mrs. Anne d'Arcy Hastings, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Bert, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Lucy Fox. Mdlle. Giulini will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Patey, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Signor Sivori. Conductors—Signor Arditi, Mr. George Lake, Mr. Emile Berger, and Mr. Isaac Nathan. To commence at Three o'Clock precisely. Stalls, One Guinea; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea; Tickets, Five Shillings, to be obtained of Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co.'s Music Warehouse, 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s Music Warehouse, 48, Cheapside; Mr. Austin, Ticket Office; and of Mdlle. Giulini, 4, Cavendish-square.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES in WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN, from Nine o'clock to Dusk.—ROBERT FAED, Secretary.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—The GREAT SPRING EXHIBITION of FLOWERS, and FETE this SEASON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, when the Gardens will be Illuminated with Coloured Lamps, and the Gardens, prior to, or on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. Fellows' Orders admit on Saturday, May 21, and Tuesday, May 24.

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR will be held on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 19th, 20th, and 21st of MAY, 1864, at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, in the FRENCH PROTESTANT THREE SCHOOLS, for the benefit of those lesser Protestant Schools.

Her Grace Harriet Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Patroness.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has most graciously signified her intention to visit the Bazaar on the opening day.

During the week the Band of the Royal Italian Opera can by obtained to the Saloons, &c. Admission, Half-a-Crown, Reserved Seats, Five Shillings, to be had at the Bazaar, and at the Offices of the Committee, 3, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, and of the Secretary, Mr. Frederick Royal Library, 37, Old Bond-street.

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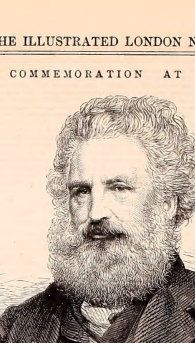
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THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

WE continue this week to publish some Illustrations of the Tercentenary Festival of Shakspeare in the town where he was born and died. A brief report of the proceedings at Stratford-on-Avon from Saturday, the 23rd ult., to the end of last week has already been given in this Journal, with a view of the town, accompanied by smaller Engravings of the local objects of interest; and the banquet in the pavilion was represented on the front page of our last Number; but other entertainments which took place on subsequent evenings in the Pavilion have also been sketched for the gratification of our readers. They will find on the front page this week an Engraving which represents the performance of Shakspeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night," on the Tuesday evening, by the members of the Haymarket company. Mr. Buckstone playing the part of Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mr. Rogers that of Sir Toby Belch, Mr. Compton as Clown, Mr. Chippendale Malvolio, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam the wicked little wailing-maid, Maria. We need not say how well they did it. The incident referred to in our Illustration will be found in act ii. scene 5, where Malvolio has been called out of bed, at his lady's command, to put a stop to the revels of the two merry knights and the Clown in her house. They have all been drinking and are boisterously dancing and singing, when Lady Olivia's steward, willing to make an officious exhibition of his zeal, comes in upon them and says, "My masters, are you mad, or what are you? Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to gabble like tinkers at this time o' night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye speak out your coziers' catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time, in you?" The humour of this scene is very well preserved in the sketch from which our Engraving has been made.

Another of Shakspeare's comedies, "The Comedy of Errors"—which was performed on the Wednesday evening, by the company of the Princess's Theatre—supplies us with the subject of a second Engraving of this series. It is the scene in which Antipholus of Syracuse, being mistaken for his brother of Ephesus by the wife of the latter, is accosted, very much to his astonishment, with conjugal entreaties and reproaches, by Adriana, whom he never saw before in his life. She has been scolding him for his neglect, and she now insists upon taking his arm and leading him home to dinner; while Dromio, no less astonished than his master, cries out that they have got into Fairyland, and are transformed, in mind and shape, by some fallacious arts of magic. This Dromio (of Syracuse) is Mr. Charles Webb, whom nobody can distinguish from his brother Henry, the Dromio of Ephesus; Mr. George Vining is the Antipholus of Syracuse, and the Adriana is Miss Caroline Carson. "The Comedy of Errors," as performed at the Princess's and at the Stratford festival, is not the entire work of Shakspeare, but an abridgment or condensation, forming but a single act. The tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was represented on the same evening, and we have engraved a sketch of the last scene of the actiny version of that play, in which, after the death of Paris, the unhappy pair of lovers, at the entrance of Juliet's tomb, meet each other in a way that Shakspeare knew nothing about; for Shakspeare's account is that Romeo was dead of the poison before Juliet awoke. Another compliment to English Shakspeare is the appearance of Mdlle. Stella Colas as Juliet: the Romeo is Mr. Nelson.



MR. E. F. FLOWER, THE MAYOR OF STRATFORD.

Besides these examples of the performances of the Stratford Pavilion stage, we now present a View of the interior of the same building when used as a concert-room during the performance of Handel's oratorio "The Messiah." Another Engraving shows the handsome apartments of the Stratford Townhall, which are occupied by an exhibition of pictures and various articles of Shakspearean interest. The famous mansion of Charlecote, visited by many hundreds of people on this occasion, is the subject of a separate Engraving.

THE MAYOR OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

We give the Portrait of Mr. Edward Fordham Flower, the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, who has exerted himself so much in the last six months to make all the arrangements for the Shakspeare festival. This gentleman was born in 1805, the youngest son of Richard Flower, Esq. of Marden Hall, near Hertford. His father was an agriculturist and politician, who, taking gloomy views of the prospects of England after the war, was induced, in 1817, to sell his property in England and emigrate, with all his family and a large party of friends and labourers, to the then Far West of America, where he purchased a tract of land and founded a settlement in the south-east of Illinois. His son, the subject of this notice, then a mere lad, shared with him all the difficulties and anxieties of a house in the wilderness.

In his nineteenth year he came on a visit to England, and, finding much to attract and interest him in the home of his childhood, he determined to remain. In 1827, he married Celina, daughter of John Greaves, Esq., of Barford, near Warwick, and soon after settled at Stratford-on-Avon, where, two years before, he had inscribed his name in the visitors' book in Shakspeare's house as "Citizen of the World." The Duke of Wellington's Government had just then taken the tax off brewery beer. Until then there had been few public breweries in Warwickshire; but, in 1832, Mr. Flower opened a brewery. He went steadily on, and ultimately achieved a fair amount of success. At the end of thirty years he gave up the brewery to two of his sons. In the last general election he contested on Liberal principles, unsuccessfully, the borough of Newport. He is a magistrate for the county of Warwick, and has been four times Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, having served in the years '51 and '52, after which he retired from holding office in the town until two years ago. Then, in anticipation of the "Tercentenary," a numerously-signed requisition from the inhabitants was sent to induce him again to become Mayor, that he might take a leading part in celebrating this occasion.

A Shakspeare festival, organized by the English Circle at Frankfort—a German society, having for its object the study of the English language and English literature—took place at the Saalbau, in that city, on the 23rd ult. The spacious concert-hall was handsomely decorated in the style of the Elizabethan period; and a series of paintings, representing scenes from Shakspeare's plays, designed expressly for the occasion by artists of Frankfort, under the direction of Professor von der Launitz, attracted general admiration. On a dais at the upper end of the hall was placed a colossal bust of the great poet, surrounded by appropriate garlands and inscriptions. After Mendelssohn's overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the inaugural address was delivered by Professor Tycho Mommsen, director of the Frankfort College, who delineated with much skill the leading characteristics of Shakspeare's "giant mind." An American gentleman, Mr. Milliken, also delivered an address, in which he dwelt in eloquent terms on the universality



EXHIBITION OF SHAKSPEARE PICTURES AND RELICS IN THE TOWNHALL.

of Shakspeare's genius. At the ensuing banquet about 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down, including his Excellency Sir A. Malet, her Majesty's Minister, and a small party of English; also the American Consul-General, Mr. Murphy; Mr. Wood, American Minister at Copenhagen, and a considerable number of Americans. The chair was occupied by Dr. Creizenach. The first toast, "The Fatherland," was proposed by Dr. Brandmüller, and the second toast, "Shakspeare," by Dr. Grün. This gentleman brought into unnecessary prominence the political animosities of the day, on which he commented in a strain that gave great offence to the English portion of the company. Sir A. Malet was then called on to speak to the toast of the evening. In a few but most happy terms, making many circumstances of much interest connected with Shakspeare, At the close of his speech Sir A. Malet noticed the political allusions of the preceding speaker, and referred to the picture from "The Merchant of Venice," said, with much force, that if Germany demanded its right to the Jew, England had its protection left to great commotion, which was heightened by the president appealing in very strong terms against such a comparison. Sir A. Malet, in explanation, stated that he did not intend to draw a parallel between Germany and Shylock, but simply to point out what had to be deduced from "The Merchant of Venice." This explanation, given in a very friendly manner, was received with great enthusiastic speech that followed, by the English Chaplain, the Rev. J. C. Flood, in which he dwelt on the intellectual relations between Germany and England, did much to restore the harmony so unhappily interrupted. Professor Genée next addressed the assembly in Italian, referring to those of Shakspeare's plays then in course of performance in that city. In conclusion, Dr. Hamburger, the Director of the English Circle, expressed the sentimental thanks of the ladies present for the toast and their labour of love, had added the gratification of the eye to that of the ear. Amongst the evening's recreation of appropriate music was admirably performed by a full orchestra.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

We give this week, in addition to those which have already been published, several effective illustrations of the battle of Monday, the 18th ult., when the Prussian army of seventy thousand men after days' profuse cannonade and bombardment of the ten redoubts on Duppel Hill, in length took them by an easy assault, the Danes being greatly overmatched, and mustering in fact, not half the numbers of the attacking force. The large plan of our Supplement, which occupies nearly the upper half of two pages, is from a sketch by a Danish artist, Mr. Sinco Simonsen, who took it about noon on that day from a hill in the Isle of Alsen, above the town of Sonderburg, and just inside what is called the Flank Battery, on the shore of the Alsen Strait or Sound. From this spot, our readers will see, had the best possible view, right over the narrow piece of water that separates Alsen from Duppel, towards the steep and strongly fortified side of the Duppel range of hills. He could see where the unconquered defenders of Duppel, having been driven out of their fortifications on the sunset, still resisted, for two or three hours, the overwhelming force poured upon them, so as to secure a gain for the safe removal of the rest of the Danish army into Alsen and for the destruction of the pontoon-bridges connecting it with the mainland. As a military achievement, it may be allowed that this difficult and important service, performed chiefly by the second brigade, consisting of the 3rd and 16th Regiments of the Danish army, reflects more credit upon their soldiership than the Prussians can have owned to the exploit of carrying the main line of angles of Duppel. Throughout the whole affair this siege has been remarkable for its completeness and the most elaborate preparations on the side of the attack, supported by an inexhaustible store of artillery; while personal courage and fortitude, even to the extreme verge of defence, have been most nobly exhibited by the little army of Denmark. We have furnished by our Special Danish correspondent with a precise account of the names of the several regiments that were actively engaged in the battle of the 18th ult., and of the positions they respectively held. "The 1st and 4th Regiments, with the light of the 17th, occupied the redoubts or open forts of Duppel in the following order:—The 22nd Regiment, under Colonel Falkenskiold, Forts 1, 2, and 3: the 2nd Regiment, Colonel Dreyer, Forts 4 and 5; the 17th, Colonel Hegermann-Lindencrone, Fort 7 and 8; and the 16th Regiment, Colonel Wolle, Forts 9 and 10. The Reserve consisted of the 9th Regiment, Colonel Dandorff, and the 20th Regiment, Colonel Scholten." Our Correspondent goes on to relate how the Danes in Duppel was left to their own orders were to hold the forts, though in a very poor state, as long as possible; and it was generally said that General Gerlach, the Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with his orders from the Ministry at Copenhagen, would not listen to the advice of several of the generals of division, and other high officers, to abandon the position with the whole troops and material, so far as practicable, to Alsen Island. General of Division Du Plat and Colonel Steinmann were in the night with the troops. It was Sunday night, and the firing of the Prussian batteries began to slacken about 10 o'clock, and for many miles round. The forts which were already almost demolished, became heaps of ruins and rubbish, and the gun-carriages were shot to pieces. On Monday morning, from four to six o'clock, a cannonade was begun from a 160 heavy guns, sometimes in volleys, as of musketry, the like of which has, perhaps, never been executed before. The commander of the 17th, Colonel Hegermann, who had bivouacked in and about the forts the whole forenoon, sustained a severe wound of shells and shrapnels with that enduring patience and heroic coolness of which the Danish army has given proof during this war. Shortly after ten o'clock the Prussians made their general assault, and were visible to the Danes in the trenches, partly enveloped by their numbers. The carnage was dreadful, and most of the Danish officers of the first line of trenches were killed, or have Colonel Lasson, were killed. The eighth brigade, being in reserve, came up in support of the attacked, and the fight was carried back with great loss, but had to give way when, after an hour's combat, the Prussians were reinforced by the 13th corps, whose assailants were also sternly resisted; but the position had to be given up when the enemy had got to the left and in the rear of the Danes. During the advance of the eighth brigade Major-General Du Plat fell pierced by a ball, but forbade the men to take him up, crying, "Let me alone, my boys—advance, advance!" He was, however, second on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, one of the best officers of the army, we likewise hear. The battle now began to draw back, down the hill of Duppel, towards the Sound of Alsen and the side-bridges. The troops of the 16th Regiment, acting of the 3rd and 5th Regiments, took up the retreating forces, and the rear-guard—from half-past 10 to 11 o'clock—covered the Prussian attack, which was aided by field-pieces on the heights of Duppel. Major Sir Erskine, at the head of the Royal Artillery label, helped to check the Prussian advance while the Danes got over the bridges into Alsen. This being accomplished, the bridges were broken off and burned or blown up by the Danish engineers, so that the Prussians remained on the following day on the Duppel ground," so far we quote the narrative of our Danish Alsen war friend. From this point our readers will require much explanation. In its forepart, the ground, upon the road in Alsen, we see, is occupied by the reserve marching down into Sonderborg, whence it may go across the Strait to take part in the defence of the Isle of Alsen. The middle nearest object, beyond these groups of soldiers, is the Church Hospital of Sonderborg, with the Danish flag displayed over the water. The castle and church are to our left, and the Flank Battery is to our right, overlooking the Strait. The Prussian forces are hidden from our sight by the rising ground in front. On the face of the opposite hill, over a space of about two miles, the Prussian and Danish troops, in order of battle, are seen fiercely contending for the passage to the bridge-head; but, in the distance, their several corps were not clearly distinguishable to a spectator in the Isle of Alsen. The upper part of the hill is already in possession of the enemy, whose left wing spreads out as far as the spire of Sachrup Church to our right. On our left hand the Prussian batteries on the coast of Broagerland are exchanging shots with the Redi Krake.

Turning now to the page Engraving, from a sketch by our Special Artist on the Prussian side, we have the same subject, Redoubt No. 6 by the combined battalions of the Elizabeth and Augusta regiments of Guards. The smaller engraving, on the right of No. 6, and a little further back is Redoubt No. 5, a sketch of the assault upon which was engraved in our last Number. The three remaining sketches by our own Artist, which appear this week, are taken also from the battle-field of the 18th ult., and may be regarded as typical illustrations of this cruel and unprovoked war. The first of them represents Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, the general commanding that division of the army which was immediately employed in the siege of Duppel. He has posted himself, with the officers of his Staff, on the Rubenberg-hill, whence he can survey, without effort or distance, the advance of his columns to storm the redoubts. The second of these minor illustrations, which is rather a pictorial scene, gives a view of the interior of the amputating-hut belonging to the temporary hospital, and behind the second pillar to the right is the wounded Prussian who has been brought thither to undergo the necessary surgical works. The third shows a part of the field where the Prussian and Danish dead are being collected and laid out in ghastly rows, affording a sad contrast to the attitude of the Prince and his companions on Rubenberg-hill, overlooking the field, the bloody work of the morning, triumphant in the pride of military power.

CLOCK PRESENTED TO ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE, LANARK, BY THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The accompanying Engraving represents the ormolu clock given by the Empress Eugenie to the Bazaar, held on the 12th ult., for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphanage, at Lanark. The group surmounting the clock shows St. Michael in the act of triumphing over the Evil Spirit. It was put up as the second prize in a lottery held for the charitable fund; the first prize being a Roman cameo, set in gold, of Etruscan device. At the close of the Bazaar, Lanark and the Clyde "boomented" order so often met with in the streets of Paris, and sometimes met with also in London, when a prize just sold was exhibited in all parts of the world; there being more than 10,000 of there



ORMOULU CLOCK, PRESENTED BY THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO THE BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE, AT LANARK.

benevolent sisters distributed in little colonies far and wide. The sum at Lanark for which the clock was disposed of, for the benefit of orphans already exceeds the accommodation for them; and this bazaar was intended to provide for its necessary enlargement.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF FALMOUTH.

The Right Hon. Anne Frances, Dowager Countess of Falmouth, died at her town house, 9, Wilton-crescent, on the 1st inst. The lamented Countess, who bore a high reputation for benevolent disposition and her munificence in alleviating the distress of the poor, was the second daughter of the late Henry Bankes, Esq., of Kingston Lacy, Dorsetshire, M.P. for the county of Dorset for many years, and afterwards M.P. for the county of Dorset, by his wife, Frances, daughter of his Excellency William Woodley, Governor of the Leeward Isles. Her Ladyship was born on the 17th of May, 1789, and was married, Aug. 31, 1809, to Edward, first Earl of Falmouth and fourth Viscount Falmouth, by whom (who died May 29, 1841) her Ladyship had only child, George Henry, second Earl of Falmouth and fifth Viscount Falmouth, who died, unmarried, May, 1852, when the honours devolved on his brother, the late Viscount Falmouth, who died in 1856, leaving Evelyn, sixth and present Viscount Falmouth, whose wife, Mary Frances Elizabeth, is the only child of Lord Dungannon.

THOMAS BOURKE RICKETTS, ESQ.

This venerable and highly respected gentleman, Thomas Bourke Ricketts, Esq., of Combe House, Herefordshire, died on the 20th ult., at his residence, in Upper Seymour-street, near the Marble Arch, and representative of the very ancient family of Ricketts, or Ricketts, which could trace its descent from the Conquest, and of which the present Viscount St. Vincent is a junior branch. Mr. Thomas Ricketts claimed descent also from other noble English, Scotch, and Irish families—viz., from that of the Earl of Derby, through the famous Gray de Wilton; from the Bourkes of Roscommon, Earls of Mayo; and from Sir Gilbert Crawford, Bt., whose daughter Elizabeth was the wife of George Crawford Ricketts, Esq., of Combe, Herefordshire, Attorney-General for Jamaica, and father of the deceased gentleman. Thomas Bourke Ricketts was born on Sept. 29, 1780; and married, Aug. 4, 1804, Harriet, second daughter of Sir Robert Price, Bt., of Foxley, Herefordshire, by Lucretia, Viscountess Dowager Bulkeley, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Bt., of Peterwell, 1837; he had issue three sons—viz., George Crawford, late Captain Grenadier Guards, now residing in Australia; Thomas Price, Lieutenant-Colonel, late of the 3rd Buffs; and John Lovett, grandson of the Right Hon. Dr. Lovett, Bishop of London; Frances Harriet, married to Sir Thomas Hastings Bunbury, Bt., of Barton Hall, Suffolk; and Lucretia, mother of the present Rev. Sir John Cotter Hawkins, fourth Baronet, of Kelston, Somersetshire. The deceased was buried in the family vault, in Kelston Church, Gloucestershire, in the family of Mr. Bourke Ricketts just deceased.

JAMES KERSHAW, M.P.

James Kershaw, Esq., M.P. for Stockport, who died on the 27th ult., at his residence, the Manor House, Cheetham-hill, was the son of Thomas Kershaw, Esq., and was a partner in the eminent manufacturing firm of Kershaw and Co., Manchester, and Stockport, which was founded by his father, and great personal and local influence in Manchester and Stockport. He was first returned as a L.P. for Lancashire and an Alderman and J.P. of Manchester, in 1838, as Mayor in 1843. He was first returned to Parliament, for Stockport, in December, 1847, and has ever since, till his death, continued to represent that important borough. Mr. Kershaw was a liberal and sincere Reformer, for vote by ballot, for the repeal of the repugnant clause in the Reform Act of 1832, and was opposed to the payment of Maynooth College and Roman Catholic priests. He was married, and leaves issue. His eldest son, James Kershaw, Esq., married, in 1860, Miss Jane, second daughter of Thomas Elworthy, Esq.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The general opinion is that the present exhibition of the Royal Academy surpasses any of its immediate predecessors. The average of technical power is manifestly raised, and, at the same time, the interest is remarkably varied—effects, perhaps, in part produced by the generally careful and evidently unprejudiced hanging. The number of comparatively unknown artists who claim admission equally with those of old-established reputation is certainly unprecedented. To the varied interest and novelty of the display the Academy itself contributes in a much smaller proportion than may fairly be expected from a professional and liberal institution; and yet the members and associates were, perhaps, never so liberally represented. Not only absentees who may be very sensibly missed being Messrs. Herbert, Maclise, Frith, and Ward—the first three having contributed nothing, and the last sending only the small though interesting sketch of "Treachery in the Camp" which we have already noticed. The influence of the Academy schools is, moreover, still less appreciable. Of the number of young contributors who appear for the first time at the Academy a very small percentage indeed have ever been through the course of probation which leads to the Antique-room. The status of the great development of art, despite the lack of efficient teaching in the "Royal" Institution, and also of public patronage on a national scale, is not far to seek. The ever-accumulating private wealth of the country is finding a new outlet in the purchase of works of art; hence a larger number of English pictures are yearly attracted to the professions of art, and the standard of pictures proportionately increases; and hence, from the limited space, the selection of the Academy is more and more difficult. But, from the fact that the increasing demand is chiefly confined to the middle class, and is not so much evinced in character as extended in the departments of domestic incident, landscape, and the so-called *genre* *historique*. This Exhibition indicates exactly what is wanted for the British to take that first rank among the nations of Europe to which, we believe, the "natural gifts" of our painters (equally with our poets) entitles it. We want a more extended and thoroughly representative national academy of arts, with efficient schools, where, as in our Universities, all students may have the same opportunities of training irrespectively in those higher principles of drawing, composition, and "style" in declinity as may be necessary for success in art—in which, at present, they are (although there are several exceptions) chiefly deficient. And then we want a more extended patronage of British artists on national works. It is but fair to say that the Academicians in their answer to the report of the Royal Commission, have approved of the recommendation that there should be a representative of the Academy and the remodelling of the schools. It remains for the Government to give practical effect to the proposal, and to secure more liberal views in regard to public works. It is this which will not only elevate the status of the professors of the subject but will also check that tendency to exaggerated "realism" in representations, whether of the present or the past, which is to some extent the legacy of a defunct pre-Raphaelitism and self-conscious medievalism, both of which have been more or less stamped on the country.

Probably the picture of the year will be "La Gloria—A Spanish Wake" (51), by Phillip. Seen, as we have seen this picture, with the room nearly empty, in the morning or in the comparatively early light, there is nothing on the walls stands out with such potent breadth of colour and such powerful brilliancy of effect. The latter enhanced by a perfect nonagay of colour. The contrasts of effect are magnificent, but the whole picture is Spain—Spain intensified; they work out the moral sensitive and shade—the contrasts of mirth and mourning, exuberant life and solemn death. Only the Southern Spaniards believe that when a child dies before the age of conscious sin its soul goes straight to heaven, and therefore it is not once caught up to heaven. Death, in such cases, is therefore cynosures with great force here by the artist. It is the custom of the friends of the bereaved family celebrating such an occasion with music and dancing. On the left, through a half-opened door, in a chamber darkened from the sun, we see the mother only by yellow light, we see the child lying in the sweet repose of death. Near, and under the shadow of the wall, are a group of girls, couches the mother, beatrichen and inconsolable, deaf to the compassionate soothing of the girls who are her friends or female relatives or kin. Out before the entrance, in bright sunlight, a gaily-dressed group of acquaintances are dancing to the music of a guitar, or guzzla, and a male lover; a little toddler of nearly the same age as the dead child brings a garland to crown the corpse. Mr. Phillip has chosen a subject thing so fine in conception, character, and composition, or so purely artistic in treatment, as to make this picture a truly noble picture. There is a vigorously-executed best-portrait by the same artist—"Dr. Dollinger"—apparently larger than life.

J. F. Lewis has at length fully developed in oil those qualities of minute and almost illusive imitation which distinguished his painting in water colours. His picture of "The Hareem" (8) at once is occupied by his elaborate picture of "The Hosh (courtyard) of the Gopic (Janissary) Aga" (7), the chief head of the Gopics, the picture sect dictating to his secretary despatches to a convent in the desert, to be conveyed by a camel, the camel being with their drivers in the acacia overhang great part of the courtyard, and in the chequered light and shade, the minutest details of costume, accessories, and even ducks flutter about or dabble in the shallow tessulated tank; while groups and portraits of the Janissaries produce the whole is unsatisfactory. Three smaller picture, however, by the artist, unwary pictorial interest, and are the result of long and loving study, and even more remarkable for its representation of sunlight effect through a lattice on the face and figure of Moses (one of the few where the Israelites are supposed to have landed from the bed of the Red Sea), where the sunlight is seen to fall on the floor, through the fretwork of the lattice, and where, before he has time to descend, an Arab maiden, about to cross, hands the thirsty traveller a draught from her freshly-filled bottle. This actual incident may be accepted as a kind of after-type of the meeting of Abraham's servant with Rebecca, at the well of Nahor. The second, Arabian, work depicts a poor Nubian slave (254) singing to the accompaniment of a lute in the streets of Cairo, for the benefit of a little child, who is dancing. This is Mr. Goodall's diploma picture, deposited in the collection at the Academy on the occasion of his election to their ranks. His picture, "Summer Song" (59), an old English family party, in costumes of Charles I., is a pleasant and characteristic picture, but does not bear the margin of a lake, is, we are told, only a temporary return to an earlier class of subjects from those scenes of Eastern life which the artist depicts so graphically.

Sir Edwin Landseer—whom we cannot help welcoming though at the expense of a longer delay of those lions for Trafalgar-square—is, we think, best represented, as regards technicalities, in a small picture with the alliterative and facetious title of "A Piper and a Pair of Notecrackers" (82), the latter being a couple of squirrels, which are sitting up and busily discussing the nuts for harmony a bullfinch, piping away in fearless proximity to the quaint little quadrupeds. As to recent works, the trials of lions conveys an im-

pression of completeness which Sir Edwin formerly secured by greater attention to the visual intuition. There is there also more detail, all thoroughly matured and masterly execution—an entirely safe factory effect produced by apparently inadequate means. In a large picture the manipulation is still slighter; but a force of expression, almost too vivid and terrible, seems to have found fitting poetical expression in modes of hasty indication rather than complete realisation. With, for motto, the impressive old proverb, "Man proposes, and God disposes" (163), the painter conceives and presents before us, not the immediate or impending fate of a few survivors of some Arctic expedition—we will not say speculate about it, for no question of that remains. Under the lurid sky of Arctic twilight, among the vast fantastic blocks of ice, green, or of a purple tint, which the sunset flushed with the long, level, rosy ray of the far-off dawn, we see only a hollow a small part of which is open; and the black and awful grave—for those are human ribs protruding, blanched and bare from summer heat or birds of prey—crouch and writhe, like monster forms, on the Polar shore. Not a living creature is to be seen. In the one standing away a coloured striped rag or blanket that may have formed a shroud for some fond and gentle hand, and a pair of boots stretching out of those unburied bones. Half hidden in the snow are a telescope and a pocket-book, almost automatically put down in despair; and in this picture, it may be questioned whether the representation is not so purely harrowing as to lose proper interest in the moral meaning. Moreover, to the portrait of the Queen on horseback (taken apparently some years since), with a small Highland terrier (No. 1), and that (No. 2) of, or even to "The Pensioners" (371), a couple of old hunters, excited by the hum and cry of pack, a distant peal, and scarlet hunting coats, a native want of vigour.

Mr. Millais has not finished in time for this exhibition his promised "historical" picture of "Aaron and Hur upholding the hands of Moses during the battle between the Israelites and Amalekites in Rephidim;" but he exhibits his usual contribution of portraits, the one standing away a coloured striped rag or blanket that may have formed a shroud for some fond and gentle hand, and a pair of boots stretching out of those unburied bones. Half hidden in the snow are a telescope and a pocket-book, almost automatically put down in despair; and in this picture, it may be questioned whether the representation is not so purely harrowing as to lose proper interest in the moral meaning. Moreover, to the portrait of the Queen on horseback (taken apparently some years since), with a small Highland terrier (No. 1), and that (No. 2) of, or even to "The Pensioners" (371), a couple of old hunters, excited by the hum and cry of pack, a distant peal, and scarlet hunting coats, a native want of vigour.

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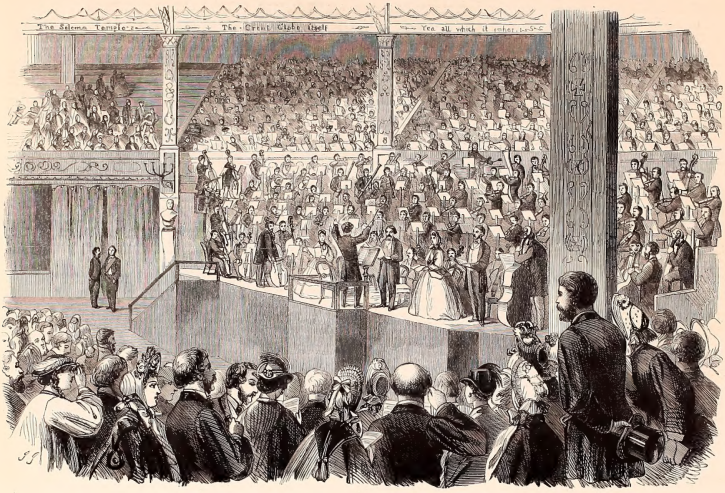
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THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.



PERFORMANCE OF THE ORATORIO OF "THE MESSIAH," IN THE FESTIVAL PAVILION.



SCENE FROM "THE COMEDY OF ERRORS," AS PERFORMED IN THE FESTIVAL PAVILION,—SEE PAGE 463.

THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.



VISIT TO CHARLECOTE.



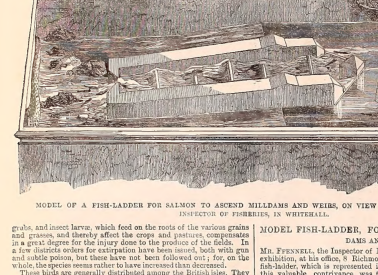
SCENE FROM "ROMEO AND JULIET," AS PERFORMED IN THE FESTIVAL PAVILION.—SEE PAGE 463.

SPORTS OF THE MONTH.

TOWARDS the middle or end of May, according to circumstances, rook-shooting commences; and although we consider it rather a tame sport, it ought not to pass unnoticed. Of course, there are many "gunners" who wait until the young birds are strong, and then, when on the wing, bring them down with the common gun, loaded with No. 5 shot, or with Eley's patent cartridges. Some make use of a rifle, and then the diversion is exciting from its difficulty. When the sport is thus carried on it may be deemed legitimate. What we object to is the cruelty of mere amusement in the case and fire away at the young birds when sitting round the nests, awaiting the visit of the parent bird to feed them, or when hopping from bough to bough.

If the number of these helpless innocents is to be perpetrated when sitting, it is in the name of fairness done with a crossbow, which, when off modern make, and well regulated, will throw a bullet with great force and unerring aim. "When shooting with the crossbow," says Mr. Daniel, in mean authority, "the marks on trees are lofty; the bow at fourteen yards upon a level, stopping all the holes in the sight but the fifth, which is the highest, raise the bullet higher on the tree; the fifth low, the contrary. When the ball does not rouse within the notches of the bolt, you will perceive it in the sight; if it shoots too high, one less lower; if too low, the reverse. Should the spring within the lock happen to fail, take care to place the open part of the bow one toward the butt end of the bow; if it be put in the wrong end forward, the bow will be useless. Never keep the bow long in full stretch, rather shoot the ball waste. If the string should fret or unravel, close up the defective places with beeswax. Care is necessary to hold the bow steady in charging; if let slip whilst drawing up the string it will assuredly break the stock, and probably the lath and string at the same time." The crossbow is often called the bullet and pellet bow, since it has been used to propel leaden and iron bullets, and pellets made of strong, adhesive clay, instead of, as in bygone days, discharging arrows.

According to Jardine the rook (the Corvus frugilegus) is essentially a crow, although it varies a little in its gregarious habits, and by the barenness of the base of its bill. Its food is at all times gregarious, and, whether during the season of incubation or during winter, may always be seen in large flocks feeding and roosting together. For a breeding station or rookery all kinds of trees are indiscriminately used, though it is frequently seen among woods of fir-trees, or in those of beech, plane, and ash. When it happens to be chosen among deciduous trees the locality serves for a rookery only, and is returned to at the proper season, almost to a certainty, by the whole community, however distant during the intervening time; but when placed in a wood of pines the birds return slightly to roost through the year. In the former case they resort during the winter to some pine wood often many miles distant, yet, when the season returns, they flock affords them warmth and shelter. Thence at daybreak they depart to their feeding-grounds, often visiting the same breeding-place as they pass to re-pass, and remaining for a short time, as if examining its condition. Their flights are taken simultaneously; and, having gained a convenient altitude, they fly in a usual course directly to the point intended. The food of these birds, although they occasionally eat carrion, is chiefly of the grain kind, the produce which the farmer can allege against these black marauders is done when the young wheat begins to appear in the ground, from a flock of rooks we can cause considerable loss, and, being guided to the sweet and swollen grain by the tender shoot, they burrow with their powerful bills after it, and leave the "braird" to rot, deprived of its nourishment. Another destructive practice is when potato fields are newly planted, to the sets of which they are equally guided by the young shoot, and a crop thus may be entirely lost. A set-off to these depredations it has been said that the havoc the rooks make among the slugs,



MODEL OF A FISH-LADDER FOR SALMON TO ASCEND MILLDAMS AND WEIRS, ON VIEW AT THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, IN WHITEHALL.

grubs, and insect larvæ, which feed on the roots of the various grains and grasses, is thereby effected but imperfectly, as the rook remains in a great degree for the injury done to the produce of the fields. In a few districts orders for extermination have been issued, but with no and subtle poison, but there have not been followed out; for on the whole, the species seems rather to have increased than decreased.

These birds are generally distributed among the British Isles. They prefer, however, the cultivated districts to the mountainous and wild, and being always least abundant in the alpine, or wooded mountainous districts. Some ornithologists state that the rook is a bird of Japan, that it frequents temperate European regions, and extends to Asia. In Great Britain these birds have shown a great predilection for "town residences" and for a length of time Carlton House, the Temple, and Spring Gardens, in London, formed a favourite resort for this "black game," as did some of the large buildings in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

In Rhode Island "Everyday Book" we find the following:—"Some years ago there were several large elm-trees in the college garden behind the Rochdale Court, Doctors' Commons, in which a number of rooks had taken up their abode, forming in appearance a sort of convocation of aerial ecclesiastics. A young gentleman who lodged in an attic, and was their close neighbour, frequently entertained himself with thinning the covey of black gown by means of a crossbow. On the opposite side lived a curious old civilian, who observing from his study that the rooks often dropped senseless from their perch, as if so it may be said, without the aid of a gun, they were 'making no sign,' nor any sign being made to his vision to account for the phenomenon, set his wits to work to consider what it was. It was probably during a *perihlion* time of peace, and the doctor, having plenty of leisure, weighed the matter over and over till he was at length fully satisfied that he had made a great ornithological discovery, and that its propagation was worthy of the Royal Society. His gossegnil and foolscap were quickly in requisition, and he actually wrote a treatise, stating circumstantially all the facts which had seen, and, in conclusion, giving it as the settled conviction of his mind that rooks were a species subject to falling upon their feet. As the subject of these birds, we cannot refrain from giving a clever witticism which the late Rev. H. Barham, author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' made one evening at the Garrick Club, when the conversation was falling down the trees, and thereby destroying the rookery in Carlton House gardens was first mooted. After a variety of plans upon the crowd, which "*Tra cra* we doze, et sanpius *Tra cra-ra*" was introduced, Barham said, 'It's quite right in theory to get rid of the rooks, but I'm afraid for fear they should hatch *high treason* within the precincts of the Court.'

It has often been asserted, that the pigeon pies which form so important a feature in the bonfeasons at Epsom are made of the flesh of the wood or rooks, and that a considerable quantity of eggs sold at fourpence a piece at players' matches are taken from the nests of the well-intentioned "black game," but such is not the case. The difficulty of climbing trees, with the prospect of being warned off as a trespasser, would hardly compensate the poacher for his risk and trouble, especially as in Norfolk the genuine article may be obtained in vast numbers. That young rooks do occasionally find themselves, like the "four-and-twenty blackbirds" of nursery lore, baked in a pie, cannot be denied; these are generally the perquisites of keepers, who, after furnishing enough for their masters' tables, dispose of the others. A pie made of them is not to be despised, although we are not sure a weakness for the good old-fashioned pigeon pie, made of young pigeons, is nice, tender, juicy, beefsteak, and pasty of last-boiled eggs mixed up with them.

MODEL FISH-LADDER, FOR THE ASCENT OF MILL-DAMS AND WEIRS.

MR. FENNELL, the Inspector of Fisheries for England, has now for exhibition, at his office, 8 Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, a model of a fish-ladder, which is represented in our Engravings. The author of this valuable contrivance was the late Mr. Smith, of Deanston. Its object is to enable salmon and other fish to ascend millbeams, and similar impediments, in their course up the rivers to their spawning-grounds; while the waste water is, by this apparatus, so economised as not to interfere with the working power of the mill. Mr. Fennell's model is provided with running water, and its fish are seen to ascend the ladder. This is a very interesting sight, as well as a most useful practical illustration of the matter, which much concerns the improvement of the salmon fisheries of this country.

The Société des Fêtes du Bienfaisance, at Calais, has arranged for a regatta, with sea-side sports, to take place in that port on the 15th and 17th of July next. There will be also pigeon-shooting, nautical tournaments, donkey-riding, a fat-ox match, &c.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* contains a decree issued by the Emperor of Russia, for the abolition of the pecuniary allowance now granted to Jewish or Mohammedan sub-officers and soldiers on their becoming converted to the orthodox religion.

The *Times* states that Miss Florence Nightingale is so overwhelmed with begging letters that it is quite impossible for her, already as fully occupied as her health will permit, to answer them or to return the papers inclosed.

A telegram gives further particulars regarding the line-of-battle ship Bi Galantuomo, on her way to Naples from Gibraltar, where she left on Thursday morning, encountered a violent storm, which carried away all her masts, and sprung a leak. She had to throw all the lower-deck guns overboard; and was, on Saturday morning, being towed into Gibraltar.

A sum of 20,000*l.* has been left to the French Academy of Sciences by a gentleman named Bordin, who died at Paris a few days since, formerly a member of the Institution of Egypt and France. The object of this bequest is to promote scientific researches in the domain of the experimental sciences of Egypt and Syria, continuing the researches made by M. de Savigny.

The Postmaster-General has issued orders that on and after the 1st of June next the Money-order Office Department will be removed from one part of London to another in the United Kingdom, except such as are required for the purpose of the Money-order Office Savings Bank, which will remain for the present at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The whole of the London postal district, which includes all places within the Windsor and Bath, will be considered as the limit of the free delivery. This rule will not interfere with the soldiers' and sailors' privilege.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—The fortnightly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held on Monday, at the Town-hall, Manchester. The hon. secretary reported that £244 had been received during the week, £67 from Australia, £50 from Mr. Gladstone, and £10 from Mr. Disraeli. Nothing had been received. One hamper of wine had been sent off. Mr. Farnall presented his fortnightly report, which stated that there was a decrease on the fortnight in persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions of 1097. Grants were made to twenty-five local committees to the amount of about £3400, of which Thirlwall had £100; Burnley, £100; Bury, £200; Heywood, £400; Chorlton and Ardwick, £300; Rochdale, £300; Gorton, £100; Whitworth and Facit, £100; Salford, £300; Ryde, £400; Wigan, £300. It was resolved to adjourn to the 23rd inst., and that the executive committee meet on Wednesday next, at the usual hour, in their room.——At a meeting of the Blackburn Relief Committee of the above fund, held yesterday week, £1700 was granted for the relief of the distress in Blackburn. The total sum received up to last Saturday was £124,698, and from Thirlwall, £100. The total sum received up to Thursday week was £124,698.

MUSIC.

THE "Prophète" was performed at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday last for the first time this season. Its illustrious author expired at Paris on the same night. His death is the extinction of the greatest musical luminary of the age, the close of the earthly career of one who was not more renowned as an artist than loved and respected as a man. Meyerbeer was about to come to England to superintend the production at this theatre of his charming opera, the "Etoile du Nord," when he was seized with an intestinal complaint which at first caused no alarm, but came unexpectedly to a fatal termination. He died in his sixty-fourth year. The "Prophète"—the "Robert le Diable" and the "Huguenots"—was produced on Saturday with the following cast:—Fidès, Madame Viardot (who had been represented at this theatre; but the performance of the two principal characters was not equal to what it has been in former years. In the character of John of Leyden, Herr Wachtel was far from successful. His voice, which was never of the most pleasing quality of his voice, unqualified for power and compass on the present musical stage. But he was also deficient in that indispensable requisite for of its usual strength and brilliancy, and his powers as an actor proved inadequate to the unenviable task of filling the vacant place and trying. The part of Fidès, too, in the hands of Mdlle. Destinn, a young and inexperienced artiste (débuté of considerable promise), proved ineffective. The performance of this chef-d'œuvre was deprived of its principal features, was on the whole, less satisfactory than it ever has been in this theatre.

Otto Nicolai's opera, "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor"), was brought out on Tuesday evening at her Majesty's Theatre in an Italian garb under the title of "Falstaff," the name of its subject itself. The opera enjoys as much of Shakspeare's comedy as can be conveniently comprised within the limits of a comic opera. The incidents are the schemes whereby the two merry dames baffle the attempts of the fat knight libertine, and finally expose him to mortification and shame; together with a slight love-affair of the interlude formed by the loves of Anne Page and Fenton. The drama is well arranged, and the dialogue is well fitted for music; though, as may be supposed, Shakspeare's rich fancy, wit, and humour have evaporated in the process of adaptation. In truth, while we see that Nicolai knew well what he was about Shakspeare the better. The dramatic defects of this opera, however, are, in some degree, made up for by the merits of the music, which is a very favourable specimen of the modern German school. It is simple, clear, graceful, melodious, and free from affectations and crudities which deform the German music of the day. Though simple, it is neither shallow nor insipid, but is full of gay and expressive melody; while its construction and instrumentation show the masterly skill of an accomplished artist. The opera has been splendidly put upon the stage; and its performance on Saturday, on the whole, was admirable. The two "merry wives" were delightfully personated by Titiens and Madame Lemaire. They looked charming in their quaint old-English costumes, acted with vivacity and archness, and sang exquisitely. Ronconi made an excellent Ford: his genius is a hot and hasty temper under the influence of jealousy was a piece of genuine comedy, and his singing was on a par with his acting. Mdlle. Vitali was a pretty Anne Page, and she sang brilliantly and sweetly; and Giuglini, as her lover Fenton, had the conventional stage lover very well, sang as he alone, of all the tenors of the day, can sing. There is a little wrestling, sung by Fenton under Anne Page's window, which Giuglini warbled with exquisite beauty and expression. The excessively difficult character of Falstaff, sustained by Signor Junca, was, on the whole, a meritorious performance, though it was somewhat heavy in regard both to acting and singing. The reception of the piece by a full house was favourable, and it promises to have a run.

The winter series of the Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace terminated on Saturday last. These concerts have been very successful all along, thanks to the laborious efforts of their director, Mr. Manns, and this last was especially so. Its principal features were Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G, played by the conductor, the first appearance in England of Herr Lauterbach, Concert-master to the King of Saxony, a violinist of the very highest order; and a young pianist, Mdlle. Krebbs, newly arrived from Dresden, who made a favourable debut in a fantasia from "Lucrezia Borgia." The finesse of the weather concurred with the attractions of the programme to bring together an immense concourse of visitors.

The fourth Philharmonic Concert of the season took place on Monday last. Its chief features were a symphony by Mehul; Beethoven's symphony in C minor; Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor, admirably executed by Mr. W. G. Cusins; a concerto of Spohr, played by Herr Lauterbach; Mozart's violoncello above-mentioned; and Potter's overture to "Cymbeline." The vocalists were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Weiss. The concert was attended by a crowded audience.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern has at length appeared in a new character, and has thus given the public opportunity for performances quite unexpected. The piece provided for him is a version of the French drama entitled "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," a comedy-satire-production founded on a fabulous incident in the life of Garrick. The subject has been arranged for the English stage by Mr. T. H. Bayly, and boldly manufactured. The title of the first actor is represented by Mr. Sothern, and very worthily represented, too. The anecdote on which the play is founded relates that during early life Garrick met play Romeo fell in love with him; and that, to cure her of her passion, he, Garrick, disguised himself as a country lout, got found out to which he had been invited, and thus disgusted the young lady by the unpleasant discovery that the young man she knew was Ada Ingot (Miss Nelly Moore); and that, discovering the trick, she still loved Garrick the more, and, in her anger, to save Garrick from the consequences of a challenge which was the immediate result of the trick, she, Miss Ingot, practised, somewhat unmaidenly herself by being discovered in his apartment early in the morning; and was compelled, to establish her reputation, to marry her merchant-father, who had become so convinced of his honour that he consented to overlook the accidental drawback of his being a "play-actor." The first part of the humour was nicely supported by Miss Moore; and Mr. Chippendale, as old Ingot, played admirably the father's part. Mr. Compton, as Sir Squire Chery, the guardian of a peerage and the intended of Miss Ada, threw an amount of humour into the part which, considering the material, was quite wonderful: and characterisation is evidently not very large. But, of course, the main business of the piece is with Mr. Sothern, who yielded the pantomime hero to perfection. His bearing throughout was that of a finished gentleman, and his delineation of character is pretty fairly represented as it was elegantly interpreted. His delivery of the pathetic passages was musically impressive, and his costume not only appropriate to the early and picturesque. Altogether, we regard the performance as a singular triumph.

The Prince of Wales has headed the subscription for rescuing Lord's Cricket Ground from the hands of the builder with a donation of £50. Lord Palmerston has subscribed £100 and Lady Palmerston £50 to the Gatford Fund.

The appeal for the benevolent" in the daily journals occasionally offer examples of excessive confidence in human kindness and weakness, besides being curiosities in other ways. An advertisement that headed in Tuesday's *Times* announces that "a gentleman, holding a good appointment, through a misfortune, wishes for a loan of £50 for a year." Closely following it is "an appeal to the generous-hearted:" "a married tradesman, out of employment, who has a knowledge of bookkeeping and accounts, also a practical knowledge of drawing and the fine arts, and can write poetry," is recommended to the notice of "the kind and the lover of poetry," audacious in its requirements. It runs thus:—"To philanthropists.—An elderly gentleman, who has been unsuccessful in business, and is past beginning life again, starved for his family, seeks protection for each of his children—not for parting with any, but with a view to their education and start in life. Two boys 9 years and 10 months old, and four girls, 4, 5, 7, and 8 years of age."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

ONE might wager heavily, and feel sure of winning, that good and quaint Jonas Hanway, when he went to sleep and was quietly buried, safe from the mocking London boys who jeered at his umbrella, believed that he had for ever freed young chimney-sweeps from cruelty. But it is not so. We do not see, as Charles Lamb saw, the early piping little sweep, "with his peep, peep, like a young sparrow," among all London streets; but we have the testimony of Mr. Seymour and many witnesses in the House of Commons that climbing boys are still used, and that children of seven, and of either sex—for even girls are thus used—are forced up the flues of houses to climb hot chimneys, and, with peril of their lives and terror in their little hearts, to do that which the Legislature meant should be done by a machine. So here is another chapter for Jonas Hanway's red "History of Chimney-sweepers," and another instance of the way in which humanity glides back to an old cruelty. And so long as the matter is left simply to the hands of a jury to award damages for any heartless "gentleman in black" who is careless of the instrument he uses, whether he be jested like a fribble or a poor little piece of humanity aged seven, so long will this barbarous cruelty be practised.

It is impossible now, without a sneer, to say how much of this is meant or effected by diplomacy. The "grand old law, the simple plan, that he should take who has the power, and he should keep who can," has for some time obtained in European councils. Nobody does seem strange—does it not?—that immediately after Alexandra, the Norseman's daughter, Bride of the Sea, should have become the mother of our future Kings, that her father's territory should have been quietly wiped off the map of Europe. Perhaps it was quite, but a very little would do it now. And, true to the spirit of antiquity, and following up the example set by our own Edward on the citizens of Calais, Frederick William of Prussia instructs his Field Marshal to send him the wood Danish citizens as "hostages," who are to be held until the Danes have paid 160,000 Prussian thalers for having defended the Duchies of Lauenburg and the Capital de Buch—spirits of free lances and Rhine robbers—ghosts of Dick Turpin, Claude Duval, and Captain Macheath—how you must rejoice at this return to the good old times!

While we are playing the waiting game and really doing nothing, at Vienna they smash even that nothing with interest. The *Gut Gesinnte Post* is quite disturbed at the visit of the Prince of Wales to Garibaldi. It indulges in these deep words:—"The demonstration made by the representatives of the Monarchical principle towards the representative of European revolutionary cause simply from which it is impossible to guard oneself, because the danger is not patent but subterranean, silent." Very much so indeed: an admiration for unselfish heroism and a youthful curiosity must carry with them "subterranean danger." Humanity, indeed, has been not the least used to say that the true source of danger with Governments lay, not in wise progress, but in unwise repression; and we know that "subterranean" danger is only another name for cause causing. Indeed, the shock of one may soon be felt at Vienna.

Persistence of a safe course is wise, no doubt; but if it be wise it is very unpleasant, and the whole country chafes at our policy of non-intervention. Nay, we have even a voice from New York, and none other than that of the redoubtable "Manhattan," shrieking loudly for intervention. With Fort Fisher in the hands of Federals dominated; Federal mass sunk; with General Banks terribly defeated, and, in spite of all those clever financial dodges so happily explained by the *Economist*, with gold up to 179, the Northern half of "Uncle Sam" would be very glad for a protector to give over. It is quite conceivable that the cat worn will never form a juncture, and that the two halves had better wriggle themselves into two lively entireties.

Carnival season at Turnham-green is over, though the mud refuses the opportunity of letting his hands know that he thought it highly improper for Protestant Bishops to wear Roman petticoats. But what is bad for the shepherd is bad for the flock: what is bad for a Bishop is a Rector: if for a Rector, why not for a Curate? In the clergy, then for the laity: so, by implication, we are all tarred with the same stick. We have nothing to answer to the charge. We should, however, be happy to know that the Pope and Garibaldi have quite agreed in common. The latter has written to the "Holy Father," Noble people of England, desert not Poland!" and the successor of Peter has just made answer, "Noble people of England, the Holy Father is not, however, so much grieved for the corporal as for the spiritual sufferings of his Polish children, and has uttered, perhaps, his last warning words to the Russian Emperor, against that which the Emperor of Russia was converting the Poles to the Greek Church!" Surely this is an old case of the pot and kettle.

The National Shakspeare Committee have, we find, withdrawn their advertisements, as we, then, have done our "Echoes" about the "Green Park." In the national statue dwindled down to a decrepit pot, an ambitious wriggler, like Mr. Peter Cunningham, can only wriggle to rage, and worry crooked of its sort? Forbid it, ye delegates! The public is ready for, attends its performances, and subscribes handsomely besides; rally the whole committee, noble chairman, secretaries and all! and round the hall to England's glorious dead, whose busts and sculptors are frantic, the stonecutters in the New-road in despair. Let us at least have a small statue and a memorial placed on the site of the Globe or Blackfriars' theatres, a site which the London and Chatham Railway has opened up.

Amongst the curiosities of Shakspearean literature which will have to be added to the new edition of Lowndes's "Bibliographers Manual," and to the Shakspeare volumes of the Museum, we must place the new sermons on Shakspeare: one by an archbishop; a second by a bishop; a third, a very remarkable discourse, by Dr. Vaughan, the Rugby, the pulpit once occupied by John Angell James; and a fourth by George Dawson, M.A. All four are published by Longman, and another Dissenter shirks the proper and fit laudation of the playwright, and all insist upon the partial inspiration of Shakspeare. Why, Dale's text—"The inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding"—was handled with tact as well as force; and his sermon is really remarkable as being a sermon, and not a lecture on the name of a play or a player would have been considered politic. tion. Spurious of Hymns and Collects, and Prayers, by Dr. Dawson, whether are we hastening? Why, we are absolutely growing charitable towards each other.

Two strange visitors, and neither an unwelcome guest, have made their appearance in our river, and have been the talk of the town, and of the by the hunter for newspaper paragraphs, but also by our scientific friends who are interested in the general prolificness of production from the rivers and the sea. One of these visitors was a porpoise, which had started so far up as Battersea Reach, and must have been important one was a salmon of thirteen pounds weight, which was feeling at Black-wall. Salmon in the Thames! Rejoice, O joy of Frank Buckland and his brother anglers. Picture the pleasure on the face of Mr. Ashley when he learns that the salmon is supposed to have been one of many artificially propagated by him! Let us not be selfish in the time very distant—a chance of salmon-fishing from Battersea Reach, or even from the waters of Westminster Bridge. Let us trust that these hopes will not be disappointed.

Mr. Dickens begins to publish with the 44th page, in the third number of his new story, "the son of the popular phrase Our Mutual Friend, as the title of his book." Mr. Dickens has many imitators, anxious and excitable critics, who know so much better than the author, will please to remain silent. It is true that the American publisher was about to alter the title into that of "Our Common Friend;" but, to stop the impertinence of criticism, the author has put Edward Lintot and Jacob Tonson, in their day, rode over their authors on excessively high horses. But we do not hear of their altering the authors titles, nor of debating with the public whether the new poem should be called. As the question of copyright—like that of punishment of death—is about to be debated, could it not be possible to treat brainwork like any other work, and raise the status of the worker a little bit? Is there nothing ever to be done by England for the authors who have done so much for her?

Mr. Robert Browning, our most best poet, and in the eyes of some our best, is about to issue a new volume of poems; and his publishers have already put forward a capital volume of selections from his works. Incomplete books are not always to be commended; but in this case good service has been done. The "Ring and the Book," Hall, Browning being deep and mystic enough not to suffer by selection. It would be as well if the like work were done with the poetry of his wife, Mrs. Barrett Browning.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPE DE HOUP, Bingor.—The question you require shall be given in our next.

J. W. Dingle.—Your problem has been received, and is a decided improvement on your previous effort.

We have so many means of reference in the office that it is unnecessary to send us the second diagram to any position in the ordinary list.

H. D. Lyon.—Your solution is correct.

R. D. Brien.—Your problem is very pretty in conception and pure. We will endeavour to find out the author if you can furnish us with a few more stanzas.

Mr. Wormald.—Your problem is ingenious, but the key is somewhat obvious. 2. To the 3. Certainly; problem solutions are received in the Black King on a writing square. He should stand on the White King's 4th.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1050 have been received from Mr. W. T. Pilley, Bradford, A. F. Stocker, Exeter, C. D. Darling, D. H. L. W. S., Philo, Plymouth, Q. E. D., Ben and Son, Gosforth, C. T. Blandford, Dublin, Rev. W. P. D., Fifth M. P., A. Forsbrook, Derby, Rev. J. Wayte, Cambridge, Rev. Winfield, Ryde, F. G. T. Carmichael, Ramsbur, R. G. Fisher, Lancaster, Theophile, Frome, F. F. S., Spring Grove, Isleworth, Rev. J. Owen, Aberystwith, Rev. J. Hall, Jun., Kirkby Lonsdale, Rev. J. Fyfe, Aberdeen, Rev. J. Hall, Sen., Kirkby Lonsdale, J. Vernon, Bramley, R. W. S., F. Q. S., Bruno, T. W., Jubilee, L. M., Bolton, S. M., Fenestella, Rev. W. R. C., Rev. W. Fowler, Trumpington, Rev. J. Crake, Asby Parva, Rev. W. A. M., Rev. H. Bellers, Eltham, Rev. J. C. T., Rugby, Perth, W. M., Rev. R. Fleming, Quilts, Miss White, Surrey, Fred, Cork, and W. Ridley. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 1052.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 4th	1. Any move
2. (if No. 1 Q to Q 4th, replies with 2 Q or B mate, &c.)	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1053.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 6th	Any move
2. If K takes B, or moves	K takes B or (2. Q or B mate)
3. If B takes B, then before	3. Q or B mate.

PROBLEM No. 1054.

By the Rev. G. A'BECKETT, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MR. MORPHY IN HAVANNAH.

We had room last month only to publish three games played by the American champion, blindfold, at the dinner given him in Havannah. The following is the third given consisted on that occasion:—

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. Encinas.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. Sicre.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt takes B P (ch)	Q takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to B 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
4. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 3rd	20. P takes Q P	Q to Q 4th
5. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	(Mr. Morphy and Dr. Encinas, who have	

(Messrs Morphy and Dr. Encinas, who have played many games together, have agreed to consider it equivalent to that on the 3rd move of the defence at the present crisis is a. Kt to K B 3rd. b. P to K 5th. c. B to Q 3rd. d. Kt to Q 2nd, according to their analysis, conclusive to an ultimate win.)

6. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd	21. K to B 2nd	B to K 3rd
7. Castles	P takes P	22. Kt to K 6th	Kt to K B 3rd
8. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	23. B takes Kt	Q takes B (ch)
9. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 4th	24. B to Q R 8th	K Kt to Q 2nd
10. P to K 6th	P to K R 3rd	25. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
11. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	26. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K 3rd
12. P to K 7th	P takes Kt	27. Q to K 5th	Q Kt to K B 4th

(This is generally admitted to be the easiest defensive move at the second player's command.)

13. P takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd	28. Q takes Q P	P to Q Kt 3rd
14. B to Q Kt 5th	Castles	29. B takes P	B takes Q P
15. Castles	K to K R 2nd	30. Q R to K B 8th	Q to Q 3rd
16. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes P	(A mistake, which costs him the "queen's"
17. Kt to K 4th	B to K 3rd	game.)	
18. Q to K 3rd	P to K B 3rd	31. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
19. P to K R 3rd	Q to K 2nd	32. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
20. Q to K B 2nd	Q R to K B 4th	33. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
21. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to K B 3rd	34. Q to Q 6th	Q to Q B 3rd
22. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	35. Q to K 6th	Q to Q 3rd

CHESS IN LONDON.

An elegant little Game played between Mr. HOWARD TAYLOR and Mr. CANNINGS. *(Queen's Pawn.)*

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	in his adversary. Had he taken the Bishop,	
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	the result, as it stands, looks very fla-	
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	grantly against him.	
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	11. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	(He has any better move.)	
6. P to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	12. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K B 2nd
7. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	13. K to K R 3rd	Q to K 2nd
8. Q takes Q Kt P	Kt to Q B 4th	and Black, after some complexity, re-	
9. B to K B 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	mains with a Pawn and Kt for Rook, with his	
10. Q takes Kt	Q R to K sq	Queen and main point secure.	
(Black now commences a series of attacks upon the adverse King—an attack which		14. Q to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd
11. Kt to Q 6th	B to K 3rd	(He should have played Q R to K B 4th—	
12. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd	threatening mate in three moves. To avert	
16. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd (ch)	this move White must have sacrificed his	
17. Kt to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	Queen for a Rook and Kt.)	
18. Kt takes B	P to K B 5th	22. Q to Q Kt 6th	P to K R 3rd
(Gives back, we apprehend, but it leads to		24. Q to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 3rd
some pretty attacks.)		(Very cleverly executed.)	
19. Kt to K 2nd	P takes B	25. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to K Kt 2nd
20. It takes P		26. K to K 2nd	K to K R 3rd
(Because apparent losses to have conse-		27. Kt to K Kt 4th (ch)	takes Kt
lucked an opportunity of forcing the tables!)		28. Q takes B	

and Black now gave mate in three moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

9th Lancers: Cornet C. Agnew and E. P. Mackenzie to be Lieutenants; Evelyn H. Wodehouse and A. Cavly to be Cornets.

11th Hussars: Cornet T. Unett to be Captain; Cornet A. O. Hughes to be Lieutenant; J. Stuart to be Cornet.

4th Foot: Lieut. W. T. Butler to be Captain; Evelyn M. Lidwell to be Lieutenant; H. B. Hamilton to be Ensign.

7th Foot: Lieut. H. T. Parker to be Captain; Lieut. W. Whalley to be Adjutant; 14th Sergt. Major J. Mellor to be Quartermaster; 19th Lieut. J. Ivory and Ensign R. H. Dunning to be Lieutenants; Ensign C. Lowe to be Lieutenant; Ensign A. Lowe to be Captain; Ensign G. Fraser to be Lieutenant; J. G. Donaldson to be Ensign; 42nd H. Hall to be Ensign; 51st Quartermaster Sergt. J. Hall to be Quartermaster; 54th Ensign H. Hall to be Ensign; 57th Quartermaster Sergt. J. Hall to be Quartermaster; 60th Ensign H. Hall to be Ensign; 61st Quartermaster Sergt. J. Hall to be Quartermaster; 63rd Ensign H. Hall to be Ensign; 64th Quartermaster Sergt. J. Hall to be Quartermaster; 65th Ensign H. Hall to be Ensign; 66th Quartermaster Sergt. J. Hall to be Quartermaster; 67th Ensign H. Hall to be Ensign; 68th Quartermaster Sergt. J. Hall to be Quartermaster; 69th Ensign H. Hall to be Ensign; 70th Quartermaster Sergt. J. Hall to be Quartermaster; 71st Ensign H. Hall to be Ensign; 72nd Quartermaster Sergt. J. 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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

RECENT occurrences and the new phase into which the vexed Danish question has passed have revived an interest in the subject which was much on the wane. When we say that the interest felt by the people of this country in this matter was fading, we do not mean to assert more than that they were beginning to feel the influence of a certain hopelessness in the diplomatic efforts of our Government, and by consequence a helplessness on the part of England to interfere in any way with effect. In such a case it was almost inevitable that a practical people should begin to think as little as possible about a question in which they believed they could produce no moral, and most certainly no material, effect. The Conference, brought together at last with so much difficulty, was fast assuming in our public opinion the character of a sham; and, with no little sorrow and mortification, Englishmen thought that, in their own capital, the counsels of their responsible Ministers were set at naught and their diplomatic action rendered of no avail by the representatives of Powers with whom England has hitherto scarcely condescended to measure herself. It was, therefore, a happy coincidence which enabled the Government almost at one and the same time to announce to Parliament that the first point in the negotiations of the Conference on which they had insisted had been at length ceded, that a suspension of hostilities between Denmark and the aggressive German Powers had been arranged, and that the Danes had been victorious over the Austrians in a naval engagement. To say the truth, the concession by the Conference is not a very large one; and it has been so managed that Denmark is made to stand relatively in a less advantageous position than her opponent, and that under circumstances in which, according to ordinary rules, the contending parties ought to have been placed in a situation of theoretical equality. Nor is the triumph of the Danish squadron so complete, or its achievement so decidedly brilliant, as to cause this affair to stand as a counterpoise to her reverses on land. Nevertheless, it is welcomed by a sympathising people like the English as a substantial proof of the prowess of the Danes, and it is keenly appreciated by a country like this, which is nothing if it is not naval. No doubt, this success of the Danes, let it be rated as it may, will give them weight in the Conference; and if they do not suffer themselves to be too much elated—if they will bear the honour they have won meekly, and remember that, whatever moral influence they may have thus gained, their material circumstances are practically unchanged—they may do much towards a peaceful and even a just and righteous settlement of a controversy which has too long occupied the attention, and now agitates and disturbs the quiet, of Europe.

Apart from the international question proper which has been involved in this Dano-German dispute, there have been raised in the mind of England considerations which may be designated as personal. It is probable that, when the consent of the Conference to the armistice was announced, there was with most of us a feeling that it was an event propitious to the Ministry, to which non-success in their conduct of this affair of foreign policy would have been fatal. It was with justice conceived that the fact that England was forced to stand by and witness proceedings in Denmark which she viewed with disapproval, if not with abhorrence, which she was unable to put a stop to, or even in the least degree to affect, was owing, if not exactly to the incapacity, at least to the want of that vigour in her Majesty's Government which could only be produced by unity of



READY TO MARCH. ONE OF THE 1ST REGIMENT ON THE LOOK-OUT.

DANISH INFANTRY SOLDIERS.—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE LIFE.—SEE PAGE 464.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There was a fête on Sunday in the Tuileries gardens, under the personal patronage of their Majesties and the Prince Imperial. The entertainment was offered by the Prince to his youthful associates of the Children's Lent Concert, and to the boys of the Orphanage. The Emperor, Empress, and Princess Clotilde were present for more than an hour, and in the thickest of the crowd; and the noble host, the Prince Imperial, was among his guests from two till four. For the entertainment, all the "young people" living anywhere were provided. All the fantoccini, all the Punches, all the conjurers of the Champs Elysées were withdrawn for the day from that "Vanity Fair," and employed to delight the eyes of the rising generation. The whole street of stalls was sold—bonbons, chocolate, cakes, and "plaisirs," to fill their mouths.

The Corps Législatif is engaged in a debate on the Budget. It opens very coolly, as the Budget generally does, with a severe lecture from M. Thiers. He set forth the rise of the Budget under the Imperial system, from the commencement of the century, through the sixty millions that sufficed in the time of the Republic and the Citizen King, to the enormous figure, however, now reached of 1,600,000,000 francs. An army of 400,000 soldiers he considered barely sufficient for a peace establishment. He wound up with a magnificent declamation that, whatever offences might be laid to the charge of popular liberty, nothing could ever justify the Government in the attempt to provide a substitute for it. On Wednesday M. Rouher, President of the Council of State, delivered an eminently pacific speech. He declared that peace was in the hands of France, who would not disturb it unless her own honour was attacked; and he expressed his belief that a European congress, or some such idea, who would now be effected.

M. de Persigny, also, has made a pacific speech at an agricultural exhibition in the department of the Loire. The empire, he said, had emerged from a period of anarchy and enjoyed peace and order. It had made due to her in the concert of European nations, was about to enter on an era of peace. All it had to consider was how to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor, and as the speech is printed in the first page of the *Moniteur*, unusual importance is attached to these expressions.

Mustapha Pacha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt and Prime Minister of the Sublime Porte, is now in Paris.

The remains of Meyerbeer were received with great pomp, on Thursday week, at the Northern Railway station, on their way to the Northern Railway station, there to proceed to Berlin.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has elected M. Adolphe Garnier, member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and professor of the Faculté de Droit.

The decision of the Court of Aix in the Arnaud case has been confirmed by the Court of Cassation. The Aix Court, it will be remembered, sentenced M. Arnaud to pay a heavy fine for alleged injuries to his servant, Maurice Roux, although a jury had pronounced the latter to be without guilt in the matter of which charges were brought.

A very extraordinary trial is proceeding in the Court of Assizes at Paris. The prisoner is Count de la Pommerais, a physician, and he is accused of the murder of Count de Bocarmé, brother of the wife of Mdme. Pauw, a lady whom he attended professionally; secondly, of the murder of Mdme. Pauw herself. The murder of Count Bocarmé is alleged for the first murder is that he had insured Mdme. Pauw's life for a very large sum, and had consequently a motive for it, while a law was to appropriate her fortune. The facts are of a highly sensational character.

Another poisoning case for the recreation of the population of Paris is being opened on the Buttes St. Chaumont.

A letter from Algiers states that the Chief Regisseur of infantry arrived there on Friday morning last, by three special trains from Paris. The Emperor issued a fête in honour of the event. At the Imperial gate, the men were embarked the same day on board the steam-frigates the Algérie and the Solferino for Algiers. Advices from Algeria state that the native cavalry, under the command of General Desvaux, had had an affair with the Kabyles, who belonging to the Hanen, one of the insurgent tribes. The General had succeeded in forming a junction with General Deligny. The forces of Goyville had been supplied with provisions, and was safe from attack.

SPAIN.

The Estimates were voted on Monday night at an extraordinary sitting of Congress.

The Council of Ministers has approved the bill regulating the right of public meeting introduced by the Minister of the Interior.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid contains some details respecting the banquet of the Liberal Union. The number of persons who sat down to the party "a family breakfast," was composed of about 2000 persons. It was presided over by M. Olozaga, having on his right hand General Prim and on his left M. Pascal Madoz.

PORTUGAL.

The discussion on the home policy of the Government in the Turin Chamber of Deputies has concluded. The Chamber declared itself satisfied with the Ministerial explanations.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Conference reassembled for the fourth time on Monday, at the official residence of Lord Wodehouse, Foreign Secretary, in Downing-street. All the Plenipotentiaries were present. The first business to be brought forward was the communication made by the French representatives of Denmark conveying the reply from their Government to the propositions which had been made at the previous Conference. The discussion lasted more than three hours. Ultimately it was resolved that the Conference should be adjourned to the end of one month, dating from the 12th inst. The suspension is to be observed on the part of Denmark and Germany in so far as land operations are concerned; but the blockade now enforced by the Danes is to be raised, and the same Power is to abstain from any new naval expedition. It is said that the Danish Government will allow Germans would desist from levying further war contributions; would release those of the inhabitants who had been taken as hostages, and would impose no further interference on the ordinary civil administration. The Conference reassembled on Thursday, at two o'clock. All the members were present.

While the negotiations of the belligerents and of the allied Powers were sitting in conference, a naval battle was being fought between the Danish and Austrian squadrons off the north coast of the former. The action took place on Monday afternoon, about six miles east of Heligoland. The Austrian squadron, which was engaged were the line-of-battle ship of the Germans, Austrian—Schwarzenberg, 50 guns, and the Radetzky, 39 guns; Prussian—the Arcona, 26 guns, and the Nymphe, 6 guns; Danish—the Jylland, 26. On the side of the Danes—the Niels Juel, 42 guns; the Heimdal, 16 guns; and the Hejmdal, 12 guns. The Schwarzenberg, flagship, was set on fire. She had 100 men killed and wounded, lost her foremast and bowsprit, and consequently her rudder was useless but the flames were extinguished by her crew. The Radetzky had twenty-two men killed and wounded; and the loss of the Austrian and Prussian squadron is said to have amounted to 170 men: but we are told that the Prussian vessels, immediately after the action, rejoined and formed the rest of the allied squadron—"have not sustained much injury." The Danish squadron returned into port at Heligoland Roads, within English jurisdiction, at nine o'clock on Monday night: but it subsequently sailed, and was seen cruising off Hornsby reef. Twenty-one victorious Danish ships, which are conjectured to have "also suffered severely," were proceeding in a northerly direction on Monday evening. The Austrians seemingly do not look upon the action in the light of a defeat, for Post-Captain Tegetthoff, who commanded the Austrian squadron, has been appointed Vice-Admiral by the Emperor, "in recognition of his brave exploit on the coast of Heligoland." Intelligence on Monday and Tuesday from Heligoland by submarine telegraph narrating the progress of the naval battle, and describing the position of the squadrons, is in the following order:—Sent from Heligoland at 12.25, received at 12.29; sent at 12.30, received at 12.34; sent at 12.40, received at 12.44; sent at 12.49, received at 11.50; sent at 12.53, received at 12.19.

The Danish Minister of Marine has published a notification raising the blockade of Prussian, Holstein, and Schleswig ports from the 25th inst. The Minister of Justice and of the Interior have recognised their posts in consequence of the suspension of the blockade, which they regard as an unjustifiable concession. It is asserted that the Minister of War also has tendered his resignation.

The Copenhagen papers are full of accounts of Prussian exactions and acts of tyranny in Jutland. It appears that Marshal Wrangel has imposed an additional requisition for five and two-third millions of rigsdalers upon landed property; and, adding insult to injury, the Germans have compelled the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Fredericia to assist in demolishing the fortifications of that place. On the other hand, a popular meeting has been held at Tondeburg, at which resolutions were adopted in favour of an independent Schleswig-Holstein, and a vote of thanks was passed to the allied troops.

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, upon the invitation of the Princess Louis of Hesse, arrived from Homburg. Royal Highnesses will return to Berlin in a few days.

The *Fyhnen* of Odense has published details on the manner in which the taking of Duppel was telegraphed to Berlin. Behind the last parallels which were taken a telegraphic station was set up which were wires in communication with Broacker, Gravenstein, and Berlin. To each attacking column and to each detachment of troops of artillery were attached an officer of the staff, who announced the forts as they took place, either himself or by orderlies sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who received by the field telegraph the intelligence sent out and forwarded to the chief of the telegraphic bureau. The latter sent them direct to Berlin, and they were received about 800 telegraphic despatches in the course of the day.

AMERICA.

The steamer City of Baltimore brings news from New York to the 30th ult. At that date neither General Lee nor General Grant had made any movement. Reinforcements were being strongly pressed from all quarters, and General Burnside was preparing to co-operate with General Grant. General Longstreet is reported to have taken up a position on the left of Lee's army.

The latest advices from the Red River expedition was admitted to have been more disastrous than the first accounts represented it to be; for it was stated that General Banks had lost 4000 prisoners, thirty guns, a great number of waggons, and 1,000,000 rounds. The Confederates were reported to be marching upon Grand Ecore, where his troops were concentrating.

The Confederates have achieved a success in North Carolina. On the 20th of April they captured Plymouth, which was garrisoned with 1500 prisoners and thirty guns. It was said that the Confederates captured their guns, ammunition, and stores, and over 150 negro soldiers after they had surrendered.

Of the latest Confederate account of news, it may be chronicled that President Lincoln has accepted the offer of the Governors of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa, of 100,000 volunteers for a hundred days for fortification and frontier duty.

The import duties have been increased 50 per cent for sixty days.

A Cragg's Life Boat, which has already saved the lives of 300 persons, was launched at Cromer, on the coast of Norfolk, on Tuesday last.

The Senate of the State of New York had refused to take into consideration Governor Seymour's remonstrance against the resolution that the interest on the State debt shall be paid in gold.

The price of gold was greatly and constantly fluctuating in New York; but the latest quotations were 172 buying premium.

After a progressive existence of three weeks, the Great Sanitary Fair at New York was closed, and all the wounded soldiers and the widows and children of the slain, was brought to a close on the 23rd of April, with a total receipt of upwards of 1,100,000 dollars.

The American papers record the death of Mr. G. T. Tichnor, the famous Boston publisher.

A letter from Havana states that between November, 1861, and March 10, 1864, 425 attempts were made from that port alone to run the blockade and that 363 of these adventures proved successful.

ADVERTISEMENT

COUNTRY NEWS.

It has been determined to put a bell buoy on the Daunt rock, on which the City of New York was recently wrecked.

MR. F. W. PIXLEY, on Tuesday returned, without opposition, member of Parliament for the borough of Stockport, in the place of the late Mr. Arkwright.

The main chains of the Clifton Suspension-bridge were completed during the past week, and the work of attaching the rods and girders and platform to them will be proceeded forthwith.

It has been decided to make the experiment of a staff of salaried master fishermen at Scarborough and Liverpool. A salary has been offered to devote £1000 a year for three years to the object.

A farmer residing near Lincoln has an enormous number of 3700 pigs. He breeds and purchases to keep up his stock. One week he bought 400 pigs. They are fed on boiled corn.

The monthly report which is presented to the Lancashire District Pauil Committee for the information of the Queen's Commissioner of milk workhouses for the week ending April 30, shows a considerable decrease of milk workhouses for the week ending April 30, shows a considerable decrease of milk workhouses for the week ending April 30, shows a considerable decrease

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

We are requested to state that the gallery of pictures at Bridgewater House is open to the public, but not free library.

Mr. Bouricault's new piece, "The Fox Chase," was brought out on Wednesday night, at St. James's Theatre, with great success.

The Prince of Wales has consented to open the fete and bazaar which will be held in the Royal Horticultural Gardens, on June 21, in aid of the building fund of the Female School of Art, Queen-square.

The Prince of Wales will inspect the Hon. Artillery Company (of which his Royal Highness is Captain-General and Colonel) on Wednesday, June 29, at the Artillery Ground, Finsbury.

Mr. Mark Lemon gave a reading of his dramatic story "Mind Your Own Business," on Monday evening to a large audience in the Willis's Rooms Club, for the benefit of the Printers' Almshouse Society.

A lofty erection on the brick piers at the Bishop's-road Station on the Metropolitan Underground Railway on Monday morning. No lives were lost, and the materials which fell on the line were soon cleared away.

The season of the Royal London Yacht Club opened on Saturday last, under brilliant auspices, many dozen yachts assembling at the rendezvous. It was decided on the Saturday next that the fleet go to Gravesend. The company had a pleasant sail down, and dined at the Union Yacht Club-house, and could not be better entertained by their hosts.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council a grant of 50 guineas was made to the fund for the erection of a memorial in Paris towards the erection of a free chapel for the operatives of Dupleix; 50 guineas to the City of London Hospital for diseases of the chest, Victoria Park; and 50 guineas out of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Barking firemen.

The fifth anniversary of the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held on Wednesday, in the Gallery of the British Artists, Suffolk-street, when Mr. Wyld, M.P., took the chair. As a distraction of a musical entertainment was added that of the pictures with which the walls were decorated, and the exhibition was visited.

The Rev Mr. Spurgeon has been known to receive as many as 400 letters in a day. Many of these are anonymous, and on many the postage is not prepaid. The rev. gentleman refuses all the letter. One of these a short time ago, after having been in his pocket for a week, was opened by the next night in Mr. Spurgeon, with a statement that the letter was anonymous and therefore could not be returned to the writer, and that it contained a valuable leaflet. The rev. gentleman paid the postage, and found a £50 note in the letter.

The twenty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Metropolitan Free Hospital was held on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern, Mr. Gilpin, M.P., in the chair. This institution, was founded, in 1850, for the gratuitous relief of the sick poor of every creed and country, and is now in need of a letter of recommendation. The attendance of patients during the past year amounted to 97,000. The number of in-patients relieved in the course of the year exceeded 2,000. The total amount of donations and subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £1,000.

Mr. Charles Dickens presided at a meeting held on Wednesday, at the Adelphi Theatre, for the purpose of establishing a Dramatic Fund Pension School in connection with the Dramatic College. It is proposed to establish a home and asylum for children, the orphans of the members of the profession, with a certain number of foundation scholars, according to the sum subscribed, to which the children of the members of the profession shall alone be eligible. There was a numerous attendance. Some gifts, amounting to £1,000, were announced, and the scheme, in every respect, in all its objects of the meeting, were unanimously carried. Subscriptions to a considerable amount were announced.

A fete of an extraordinary nature will be held on Friday and Saturday next, May 20 and 21, in the grounds of Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Sutherland, at Chelsea, in behalf of Poland and her gallant and wounded defenders. The fete is to be given by the Polish ladies resident in London, and their invitations for the purpose are issued in the name of the Polish sufferings of their wounded countrymen, their sale will commence on the day above mentioned, and will include among other articles the produce of the Switzerland, Vincentian Fathers, the Marchioness of Waterford and Townshend, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady Dunsany, Lady Gardiner, Mrs. Cory De Vitre, and many other leaders of the beau monde.

The births of 1479 children (737 boys and 742 girls) were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number was registered 1,437. In the week 1,324 deaths were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63, the average number was 1,220. The deaths in the week showed an increase of population, would give a mortality for the present time of 1111. 319 deaths referred to the various epidemic, endemic, and zymotic diseases, 10 by measles, 15 by scarlatina, 9 by diphtheria, 81 by whooping-cough, and 65 by typhus. 1,324 deaths registered (661 males, 663 females) (exclusive of plethora); bronchitis was fatal in 121 cases, and pneumonia in 178. Phthisis carried off 178 persons.

A fancy sale was held during the past week at Willis's Rooms, Kings-street, St. James's, in aid of the funds of the Society for the Relief of Distress and Improvement of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The object of the sale was to obtain high position among the medical charities of London, and in acknowledgment of the usefulness of the institution and liberal support accorded to it, and to less than two of the Protestant City Companies. Owing to the great interest taken in the sale by the nobility and gentry, the rooms were crowded as well as elegant assemblies to a degree that rendered the sale almost imperatively necessary. The fancy sale has proved a great success, and the results, with the donations already received, amount to £1,000.

Garibaldi has declined to accept the estate which it was proposed to purchase for him. Under the circumstances the Executive Committee have resolved to return the subscriptions which they have already received. The Executive Committee, however, recommend the fund, which they propose to hand over to the General referred by no restrictions as the application of the money. Mr. Thomas Wright has addressed letters to Mr. Gladstone, on Tuesday, to hear explanations from him in reference to the departure of Garibaldi from England. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said in a statement which he made in the House of Commons, denying most positively that he had hinted to the Government that Garibaldi was not welcome. In the interview lasted an hour and a half, and the right hon. gentleman and the deputation parted with the utmost expressions of regard.

The income and expenditure of the British Museum for the year ending the 31st of March last are stated in the annual account made to Parliament at £134,955 and £95,880 respectively. There were 401,091 persons admitted to the museum during the year, and 75,000 who have visited the reading-room, who are set down as numbering 107,921. To the public of which visitors have were added 1,000 persons admitted on the 10th-room 1264. The number of visitors to the reading-room has increased by 3,000 during the year. The number of days on which the three visiting departments are has been 309 per year given in the return, which begins with 1851. The number of visitors to the Natural History Exhibition was 72,000 return during the year, and 1,000 to the museum's collection. These have been numerous during the past year.

The thirty-second meeting of the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Ebury in the chair. At the meeting of the society progress making by the charity, very satisfactory, and the building operations and the new premises. The general committee considered inadequate to meet the requirements of the institution, the committee were desirous of erecting a new building which would accommodate 100 pupils, and funds were earnestly solicited. In addition to the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Wales have become patrons and patrons of the institution. The gross income for the past year, including £293 for the building fund and a legacy of £100 from Miss Ann Hall, amounted to £1,200 and the expenditure had been £800. In the hall were on one various articles made by the pupils of the asylum, and which, from their excellence and the variety of finishes which, for strength and workmanship-like finish, might compete with those of ordinary tradesmen and handicraft.

The supplementary estimate for the new National Gallery, Burlington House, was published on Saturday last. It amounts in the whole, including buildings and decorations, to £102,000, and the vote required for the present year is £10,000. In a memorandum explaining the estimate the Commissioners of Works say that the buildings on the site consist of the Royal and other collections and the Burlington House, and that the whole of the grades forming the upper portion of the building will be required for many years to come. The approach to the new building will be through the outer court of Burlington House, which is 100 feet wide by 200 and 218 ft. wide. That part of it which will be devoted to the exhibition of pictures will be 460 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 70 feet high. The principal feet of wall space in a horizontal line, exclusive of doorways, and 30,000 superficial feet of wall space. The principal room will be 100 feet long by 80 high; and the rooms for small pictures will be 21 ft. wide, with a proportionate height. The architectural elevation that will be visible will be at the northern front in Burlington-gardens.

The inaugural dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund will take place at the Freemasons' Hall on Saturday next, the 21st inst., under the presidency of Lord Houghton. The fund, which at first was of a provincial character, has recently been placed upon the same basis as kindred charities of the metropolis, and has already done much good. Its objects are to relieve aged members and their widows beyond what are incumbent upon the new place in its career the institution is already sheltering under its honorable ægis a number of gentlemen of distinguished literary and literary as well as in Church and State. There will be musical musical attraction, the vocalists who have offered their services are Mdlle. Parepa, Sidney, Weiss, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Burrow, and Mdlle. Rosquet, the Swedish vocalist; Mr. Sims Reeves, who will sing "The Death of Nelson;" Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Henry Leibenheim, Mr. T. Young, and Mr. Weiss. Leibenheim and Sons lend one of their finest concert instruments, on which Mdme. Arabella Goddard will perform; and Herr Lauterbach, the famed violinist, Chapelmaster to the King of Saxony, will play a solo. Mr. Benedict, the composer, officiates as conductor, and has also contributed his services to the fund; Mr. Ogle sends his guineas, and Mr. Costa five guineas, so that those who cannot attend may contribute and will be represented.

LAW AND POLICE.—The commission sent out to Egypt to take evidence from the Pasha respecting the Suez Canal concession is not out its functions; and the day of trial has been postponed until the 9th of June, the Barony of Rothschild, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Cayley could not conveniently attend upon the 25th inst. the day originally fixed.

The mayor of Queen's Bench has granted a rule in favour of Mudie's having the argument for granting a license access in the case of the nuisance of Mudie's Select Library, Limited, in Bow-street, Covent-garden. Mr. Hawkins argued the New York ship the John L. Gourley, on her voyage into Liverpool, had been boarded by a pilot, who, after he had been on board for half an hour, was found to be drunk, and was put on shore.

In consequence of the death of M. Billault, the French Finance Minister, Mr. Bernard Glover's action to recover an alleged Imperial subsidy to the old Monarchy was heard in the Law Courts on Tuesday. Mr. Bernard, the deceased gentleman, the Queen's Bench holding that his representatives are not liable. Mr. Glover's counsel, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Agnew. On the other defendant, the Duc de Persigny.

Mr. Commissioner Goulburn sat on Monday before the Bankruptcy Court on Monday. It was a dividend meeting in the case of Mr. Hall, the official assignee, reported that £6,000 in hand for the purpose. But the Commissioner declined to make any order, as the question whether or not the estate had formerly been cut down to £14,000, now applied to have their case re-heard, and the Commissioner intimated that he would re-hear the case as the case was adjourned.

The case was published for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Misses editor who was sent to prison by the House of Keys was made absolute by the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday. The Attorney-General, Mr. Macconochie, on hearing the decision of the Court, said it would be unnecessary to move for the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the other two ladies.

The case of Mr. Paver, who was fined for contempt of Court some time ago for publishing a report of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, on a motion by the order of the Solicitors Court in order that it might be quashed. After some discussion the Court refused the application, holding that there was not in such a matter it could not interfere with the order of the inferior Court.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

The British and Foreign School Society held its fifty-sixth meeting on Monday, in the Exeter Hall, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that the number of children in the schools in connection with the society had risen to 36,000 during the past year. The 1858 visits to 863 towns and villages in England, Wales, Ireland, and the Continent. The number of attendance at society £700 in the funds of the society for the past year, owing to the increased demand for the society's assistance in schools.

The Church Home Missionary Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday, in the Freemasons' Hall, Lord Ashley in the chair. The report stated that during the session the society had established 20 new church schools, and 2,345 children had been taught in them. The expense of about £3 per head. The total receipts of the year had been £4,000, and although the operations of the society, stating that the missionary labours had been prodigious.

The House Missionary Society held its meeting on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Hall, to make the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the new bishop of a highly satisfactory character. During the past year the sixty evangelists, of whom 1,000 were Jews, had visited 1,000 families, and had distributed 7,000 evangelical, 3,000 services in chapels and cottages, distributed 1,000 tracts, and had held 1,000 services in chapels and cottages, distributed. The receipts from all sources were £6,000, and the expenditure £6,000.

The Sunday School Union held its annual meeting on Monday at Exeter Hall, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated the great increase it appeared from the report that the society employed sixty-two Scripture readers, that the number of schools was 2,000, and of scholars 200,000.

The Naval and Military Bible Society held its meeting on Monday in the Exeter Hall, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that the Bible Stands, R.N., in the chair. Captain Fishbourne read the report, which stated that the society had issued during the past year 10,000 copies of the Old and of the Testaments, 1922, and that this was independent of 2091 Bibles and 1,000 Testaments issued by the Bible Society. The total issues of the past year had been 42,112, and the expenditure £1,486.

The Church Pastoral Aid Society held its meeting yesterday week at Exeter Hall, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that from the depository during the past year amounted to 41,291,000. The receipts of the society, including a balance from the previous year, amounted to £36,000, and the expenditure was £36,304.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews held its meeting on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms. The Right Hon. Lord Colchester, Bishop of Winchester, Bishop of Oxford, and Lord Shaftesbury were among the speakers. The income of the past year was £6585, and the expenditure £6971.

The Religious Tract Society held its meeting on Tuesday at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report stated the great increase in the sale of the society's publications, and the issue of new publications, tracts, and books. The receipts of the year had been £70,000, and the expenditure £67,000.

The Baptist Missionary Society held its meeting on Monday at Exeter Hall—Sir Morton Peto in the chair. The report stated that the receipts had been £24,418, and the expenditure £24,000. The income in the depository during the year had also considerably increased, the receipts having been £3,000.

The Church Pastoral Aid Society met on Thursday week at the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that during the past year the donations and subscriptions amounted to £44,541; being an increase in the receipts of £2,000 over those of 1863. The expenditure for the year 1863 amounted to £43,897. The operations of the society had been very successful. The number of clergymen assisted by the society was 1,000, and the number of lay readers 1,000. The number of children in the Sunday schools, average attendance, 8,000. The amount raised by the 1,000 lay readers was £3,000, and the number of Bibles, Testaments, and prayer-books sold by them was £3,000 and £4,000 a year.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod Institution held its meeting on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms—Lord Ebury in the chair. The report stated that the receipts of the year had been £1,000, and the expenditure £1,146. In addition to the pensioners, 203 poor and afflicted ministers have received, in addition to the pensioners, 203 poor and afflicted ministers have received, and were elected, making the total number sixty-six, of whom forty-three are now receiving pensions. The total number of widows and orphans of ministers amounted to 150, and 100 of these were receiving pensions.

The Governess Benevolent Institution held its meeting yesterday week at the Freemasons' Hall, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that the balance-sheet showed a trifling decrease in the annual subscription, but an increase in the donations. The number of governesses relieved to the 31st of December last was 115; inmates of the asylum, 21; provident annuitants receiving an annuity of £20, 21; and the number of governesses registered in the society was 60. The number of applications for temporary relief during the year was 1,000, and the amount granted £1,000. The total receipts were £1146. The provident fund is in a prosperous condition, and the committee congratulated the subscribers upon the success which had attended it. The total receipts of the year were £1,000, and the expenditure £1,000. The income during the past year was £17,330, and the expenditure £17,274.

The Church Missionary Society held its meeting on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that the receipts had been £24,418, and the expenditure £24,000. The income in the depository during the past year had also considerably increased, the receipts having been £3,000.

The London Missionary Society held its meeting on Thursday in Exeter Hall, Lord Ebury presided. The society had to mourn the removal by death of five devoted missionaries and four wife women labourers. They hoped to send out during the year six missionaries to India, two to South Africa, two to the West Indies, one to Madagascar, and one to China. When these reinforcements had gone forth the missionary staff would consist of 150 men. There had been no relief sent to the Chinese mission, but the Rev. Mr. Lobscheid had remained, died during the year, and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Tidman, the secretary, addressed the meeting. The report stated that the receipts had been £81,653. The report stated the progress of the society's missionaries in various parts of the world.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. Jeune, Dean of Lincoln, is to be the new Bishop of Peterborough.

The trustees of the Marquis of Bute have subscribed £500 to the Llandaff decrease of £1,000 in churches and clergy.

The Drapers' Company have voted £1000 to the Bishop of London's Fund, and Mr. Toker, the master, gives £500.

The foundation-stone of St. Phillip's Church, Whitwood, in the parish of Featherstone, near Leeds, was laid on the 2nd inst. by the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Rose, Rector of Methley.

At the annual Ascension dinner at Lambeth Palace, given by the Primate to the Bishops, the four Archbishops and Bishops of England were present, and the number was unprecedented in recent times.

At West Gorton, Manchester, Mr. H. Robertson, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new church for the district, which is rapidly increasing factory population.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Newlyn, Cornwall, has been laid by the High Sheriff, Mr. Le Grice. The Bishop of Exeter gave £200 towards the building fund.

The consecration of St. Mary's Church, Longstone, Cambridgeshire, took place on the occasion of great interest, owing to its being the first time that the Bishop of Ely had been called upon to exercise his Episcopal functions.

On Thursday afternoon a large number of dignitaries of the Church and clergy generally were signed in the Sanctuary of Rochester Cathedral, on the occasion of the inspection of the Scriptures and the storing of the Holy Communion vessels. The business they came to have been imposed by the recent judgment of the Privy Council, assembled at Lambeth Palace, in the case appealed to it by the Archbishop. The volumes and the declaration were presented by Archdeacon Clarke, who stated that they had been ordered by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archdeacon said he received the declaration with great satisfaction, it being an assurance that the clergy would carry out the doctrinal principles on which the Church of England was based. At the conclusion of the Bishop, the Church elderly rep upon it that the Archbishop's decision was binding on the clergy, and hoped together that they might never be produced from above.

The Bishop of Ely has consecrated a new church at Southport, on a site which also includes space for a future parsonage and schools, and which will cost £4,000. The Rev. Mr. Peace, vicar of the district lord of the manor. The cost of the building of which Messrs Scoleman and Moffatt, of Preston, are the contractors, is £3,000, exclusive of the stained glass, four fittings, and the same amount for the organ. The window and the gift of Mr. Peace, and the chancel window by Mr. Ashton, of Southport, twenty-six feet high, on a memorial to a child. Among other gifts may be mentioned a handsome font, the gift of Mrs. Peace, and a set of communion plate of Gothic design, the gift of Mrs. Ashton. A silver salver and a silver inkstand bearing suitable inscriptions, presented by the clergyman and sexton.

The 210th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on Wednesday at the Hall of the Merchant Taylors, with a full choral service, in which 200 voices took part. As in former years, the ceremony drew together a large assemblage of the clergy, amongst the most distinguished persons present were the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London and Oxford. The Bishop of Oxford, in proposing the annual banquet took place at Merchant Taylors' Hall. Three addresses were delivered by the Lord Mayor, a list of the collections was read, amounting to £6000. This sum included £150 taken at the cathedral in the morning, £1000 given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the total was distinguished from rents of estates and dividends on funded property. The Bishop of Oxford, in proposing the health of the archbishops, necessitous clergymen, preaching their sermons and appeals to the people, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in returning thanks, said that there were 5,000 clergymen in England and Wales, and 1,000 parishes without a resident; and from this it appeared that there are 712 life pensioners on the funds of the charity, and besides the sum of £6000 raised on this there, the society assisted on an average rather more than 500 clergymen and the children of 1,000 more. The total number of children at present was 6704; to widows, £5740; to aged single daughters, £4331; to children, for apprenticing, £1,000; and to orphans, £1,000. In 1863 (1,291), making a total of 1,291, was expected that the total sum which will be annually distributed in future years, independently of the sum of £6000, will be £20,000.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. W. Peate to be Vicar of Bramley, Leeds. The Rev. J. A. Macready to be Vicar of Fismstead, Woodstock, Kent. Canonsby: Rev. A. N. Butterworth to Sutherland Memorial Church. Rev. H. Gresley to be Vicar of Drakelow, to Bucknell, Devon; Rev. J. Scholefield to St. John, Whitechapel. Preston: Rev. J. Bardsley to St. Thomas's. Ripon: Rev. J. Cameron to St. John's, Worcester; Rev. A. O. Rivett to Bedmarley, Dalkeith; Rev. W. Rowsell to Ashton-under-Lyne. Rev. J. Sharp to Bishop Auckland. Rev. J. Stevens to Bishop Auckland. Rev. J. Stevens to Bishop Auckland. Rev. J. Stevens

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DENMARK. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

We publish this week two Engravings from sketches by our own Artist at the head-quarters of the Prussian army; and also two Engravings from originals of which are contributed from the Danish side.

The Engraving on our front page represents two of the Danish infantry soldiers; one of them, as he appeared when the photograph was taken, just ready to march for his regiment; and the other, who belongs to the 1st Regiment of the Line, stationed on the look-out. Both the men's likenesses are well preserved; and in each case we are struck with the intelligence, the spirit, and the manly simplicity of the men's expression of face. Their uniform is plain and convenient, though of course it would have been easy to select from the life-guards, hussars, or dragoons of the Danish army a specimen of more dashing attire.

The large Engraving on the opposite page is from a sketch taken by Mr. Simonsen, our Danish Artist, in the town of Sonderburg a fortnight after its bombardment — that cruel and wanton act, for which, as Earl Russell has observed, "the Prussian army must remain under the reprobation of all civilised countries." The view which is here presented shows what damage was caused to the houses by the enemy's shells falling in the little square of Sonderburg, near the newly-built Townhall. But it must be left to the imagination to conceive the worse injuries that were inflicted by this bombardment upon the unfortunate population, of whom nearly a hundred, many of them women and children, are said to have been killed within twenty-four hours, to say nothing of the sufferings of hundreds more, who were driven in one night from the shelter of their homes and dispersed through the surrounding country. It was on the evening of the 2nd of April, and on the next day, a Sunday, that the Prussian artillery performed this feat.

The other War Illustrations, by our Special Artist, are a view of the ruins of the Düppel windmill, and one of the interior of Redoubt No. 4; but we have so frequently described these localities that neither of the two Engravings requires any further comment. They show the aspect of Düppel since the storm of war has swept over that place, leaving many traces of its fury.



THE DÜPPEL WINDMILL IN RUINS.

GARIBALDI AND THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

At a dinner at Beaufort House, Waltham-green, yesterday week, in connection with a drill competition amongst the South Middlesex Rifles, Colonel M'Murdo, in replying to the toast of the "Volunteers of Great Britain," said it had been his good fortune to have the opportunity of paying a visit to that great character who had recently visited this country (Loud cheers). He, of course, knew they were aware by that cheer that he alluded to General Garibaldi (Renewed cheers). The object for which he (Colonel M'Murdo) sought that interview was, in the first place, to glean his opinion of the English volunteer movement, and to ascertain from his practical experience how a volunteer force was likely to act on the field, and in the face of an enemy, as, although he knew the pluck and the spirit which animated the British volunteers, he had never seen them in this position. With regard to the first point, he (Colonel M'Murdo) was much struck with what the gallant veteran said. Garibaldi exclaimed, when asked his opinion of the English volunteer movement, "Oh, what a glorious, what a happy country this is, which can find its citizens stand out boldly as they do as volunteers for the defence of the nation; and what a noble Constitution must you possess, when the Government have the courage to sanction and the people to claim and to possess such a great and glorious institution as your English volunteers! (Cheers.) I would to God that the same sentiments and the same feeling would animate the Government and people of my own beloved country!" (Renewed cheers.) He (Colonel M'Murdo) then explained to the General some of the points of the constitution of the volunteer force of this country, and informed him that although he (the gallant Colonel) had frequently seen and knew the valour of our regular troops in the field before an enemy, still that he had never seen volunteers in such a position, and desired to ask him how he had found them in such a position with regard to discipline. The General replied that he never found any difficulty on that score. If the men found they had a bad or disorderly character amongst them, one who disobeyed orders, or who was prone to pilfering, or any misdeeds, they dealt with him, and he was at once expelled (Hear, hear). He (Col. M'Murdo) then asked him what he did when he found himself with his volunteers in the presence of the Royal army of Naples, no doubt disciplined troops—did he wait for the attack, or himself take the offensive? General Garibaldi replied that he always took the offensive. He always found success attended him in making the attack himself, and not waiting for it (Hear, hear). When he landed on the coast of Sicily with his thousand men they were nearly all raw recruits and badly armed, and, though they were crying out for drill, he found he had no time for that, but pushed on, and the first encounter they had was with Bavarian and Swiss regiments. All the orders he gave to his volunteers were not to fire as long distances, but to wait, whatever the consequences might be, till they were pretty close to the enemy, so as to make good their aim. On coming in front of these Bavarian and Swiss regiments his orders were rigidly obeyed until he gave the word to fire, and when he heard the irregular "tick, tick, tick," all down his ranks, he was so fully convinced that with such a firing they could not maintain their ground, that he at once gave the order for the advance and the use of the bayonet. His Garibaldians rushed upon the enemy with loud "vivas," and scattered the disciplined soldiers of Naples in all directions (Loud applause). If such could be done with those raw recruits without drill, and with the bad arms the volunteers which Garibaldi had under his command had, he (Colonel M'Murdo) begged to say, without any flattery, that with their excellent arms, their efficiency in drill, and with their spirit and courage, in the hands of the volunteers of Great Britain this country was perfectly safe from any attempted invasion, let it come from whatever quarter it would (Loud and continued cheering, amidst which the gallant Colonel resumed his seat).

ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA.—A telegram received at Stafford House, from the Duke of Sutherland, announces the arrival of the yacht Undine at Caprera. General Garibaldi landed at two o'clock on Monday afternoon.



INTERIOR OF NO. 4 REDOUBT AT DÜPPEL.

THE WAR IN SYRIA.—THE DESERT.—SCENES OF MASSACRE AND PLUNDER.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.—SEE PAGE 466.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.—Whitsunday. King John renders homage for his dominions to Pandulph, the Pope's Legate, and consents to pay an annual rent. 1213. Parliament is dissolved (n. (King Bomba) revenges himself on the Liberal party by giving up Naples to the ferocious lazzaroni—above 7000 persons killed, 1851.

MONDAY, 16.—Battle of Alcoyen: Sault defeated by Beresford, 1811.

TUESDAY, 17.—Birth of Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, 1749.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Ember week. Acts taken by the Saracens, and the Crusaders besieged, 1291. The Turks massacre the Christians at Chios, after losing 30,000 men, 1822.

THURSDAY, 19.—Ascension. Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 378. Oliver Cromwell created Lord Protector, 1653.

FRIDAY, 20.—Death of Calmucks, 1836. Opening of the cemeteries at Highgate, Kensal Green, and Abney Park, 1839. Westminster Hospital incorporated with the Scottish monarchy, 1841.

SATURDAY, 21.—Death of Hartley Bell of Bell's Life and Mortimer, collector of the Rawlins MS. library now in the British Museum, 1774. Sir Sydney Smith escapes the French, encamped at Bonaparte, to raise the siege of Acre, 1799. Full moon, 1h. 24m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1864.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 15	0 57	1 39	2 21	3 3	3 45	4 27
12 37	13 19	14 1	14 43	15 25	16 7	16 49

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 54 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone.	Highest in Sun's Rays.	Lowest on Grass.	General Direction.	Hourly Velocity.	
	Inches.								
1	29·548	49·1	86·0	9·0	69·0	52·6	E. ESE.	1·77	0·03
2	29·707	48·1	87·0	9·4	68·6	49·6	E. ESE.	1·77	0·00
3	29·804	54·3	86·4	7·6	68·0	47·9	ESE. S.W.	1·52	0·04
4	29·487	51·6	78·3	9·5	67·6	46·0	NW. NNE.	1·52	0·00
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61·6	47·8	NW. NNE.	1·52	0·00
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48·6	37·6	[illegible]	0·00	0·00
7	29·584	46·4	85	9·5	59·0	42·2	NE.	0·04	0·00
8	29·393	50·8	78·2	8·5	65·1	48·9	NE. NNW.	2·01	0·03

The following are the readings of the mercurial meteorological instruments for the above days: in order, at half-past nine A.M.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barometer (in inches reduced)	29·542	29·707	29·804	29·487	[illegible]	[illegible]	29·584	29·393
Temperature of Air	49·9°	50·2°	59·0°	52·0°	53·7°	45·0°	47·0°	47·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	47·7°	48·0°	55·0°	50·0°	51·0°	43·0°	46·0°	46·0°
Direction of Wind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. FALCONER.—Mr. CHARLES DILLON.—This Evening, and during the Week, The MARRIAGE Performances will commence with the Farce of AN APRIL FOOL; after which will be performed, in addition to the Play, a Comic Interlude, in which Mr. CHARLES DILLON will appear, entitled with MR. EMERY'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Doors open at Half-past Six; to commence at Seven. Box-office hours from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Immense success of the Revival of SATURDAY'S ADVENTURE, by Mr. Buckstone, at Mr. Sothern's re-new character of GARRICK. MONDAY, MAY 16, and during the Week, Buckstone at Home, Garrick, Mr. Chirpendale, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Cox, Mr. Hill, Mr. Howe, Mr. E. Terry, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Fowler, Miss Oliver, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Foote, Miss Louise Keeley, &c. Concluding with MRS. WHITE—No Congress, Miss C. Reed.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. Alfred Wigan.—This Evening, and every Evening during the Week, at Seven o'clock, MONDAY and during the Week, FIRST AND FIFTY.—Words and Music by Frank Matthews. Characters by Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Ben Cherry, Mr. Chas. Harbour, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, and Miss H. Kinloch. Doors at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Box-office open Daily from Ten till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On MONDAY and during the Week, SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE, a Grand Allegorical Division in Three Parts, by Planché and J. R. Planché. Characters by Mr. Miss Swanborough, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Julia Daly, and Miss Woolgar. Concerning at Seven. After which NEW LIFE, a Drama in Two Acts, by Tom Taylor. Characters by Mr. Addison, Mr. Belmore, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Wright, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Toole, Mr. Billington, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Cullenford, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hemmings, Mr. Ryder, Miss Louise Keeley, &c. Concluding with MRS. WHITE—No Congress, Miss C. Reed.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WHITSUNTIDE.—For FIVE DAYS of Only, Monday to Friday.—EXTRA HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS, by Mr. Nelson Lee. Splendid Display of Fireworks.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—GREAT ATTRACTIONS.—Palace and Park in their beauty.—Holiday Hours and Arrangements.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—Open at Nine. Concerts, Promenade Concerts, Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., Chief Commissioner of Works, will preside at the Handel Festival Rehearsal, Thursday, at Two o'clock. Special Illustrations in great profusion.—Alfred Mellon, Conductor. Grand Display of Fireworks, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, by Messrs. Brock, Bombardier, &c.—Pyrotechnic Artist, Mr. Thomas Kentish. Admission, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, One Shilling. On MONDAY and on TUESDAY bookings for those Five Days only, a variety of BRILLIANT FESTIVAL EFFECTS during the Day. Grand Display of Fireworks by the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee, including Garibaldi's Defeat, Garibaldi, the Bombardment, Garibaldi's Triumphal Entry into Naples, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Wales, Princess Alexandra, Wedding Bouquet, Full Montagne Russe, &c. Grand Display of Fireworks, directed by Mr. Brock; with Performances on the Great Handel Festival Organ by Mr. Willing. On WEDNESDAY, the 20th, Dinner at One o'clock. Grand Display of Fireworks. TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the Revolution of the London General Omnibus Proprietors' Association. Sports and Games, 400 Prizes. Exhibition of Dogs. Performing Dogs, Mr. Cooke's Dogs, Mr. Hill's Dogs, Mr. Hilton's Dogs, Mr. Hodges' Dogs, Victoria, and Newcastle, a surprised; also from Newcastle and Dublin. Victoria, and Newcastle, a surprised; also from Newcastle and Dublin. Rolling Pony race. Prize Bridle-stakes. Prize Donkey-race. Prize Pig-race. Prize Wheelbarrow-race. Prize Sack-race. Prize Hurdle-race. Prize Flat-race. Special Prize of Sixty Guineas. Entrance-tickets for those races are particularly requested to be sent that the task in time means to an the fund of the extra holiday draw to the South Wing.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech on Wednesday last, upon the second reading of Mr. Baines's bill for lowering the franchise in boroughs to £6, has occasioned a political sensation that has not lately been equalled. It will be remembered that when Mr. Locke brought in the bill which has been called the sister measure to that of Mr. Baines—the proposal for lowering the county franchise—the Government speech was delivered by Lord Palmerston, who aided to overthrow the bill, not because in the case of the latter the county franchise might not with expediency be arranged, but because he did not approve of the mode in which Mr. Locke proposed to accomplish the object, and because he did not regard this as a proper time for political changes. The Minister of only second position to Lord Palmerston, and the statesman who is looked upon as the "clevcest" and certainly not the least ambitious member of the Cabinet, has suddenly announced his approbation of the scheme for a large extension of the suffrage, and he took the bold step not only of agreeing with Mr. Baines but of allowing the Government to be placed in a minority, in a house of 654 members—the division which rejected the bill being 272 to 216.

People naturally postpone consideration of the important question itself to the inquiry, what does this mean? Thus Mr. Gladstone should take independent action up a almost any subject is not surprising, but upon a constitutional question of so much interest the course of the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to be a departure not only from tradition but from Mr. Gladstone's own traditions. The accomplished Minister who administers our finances has, despite several comet-like movements, been usually regarded as at least as Conservative as any member of the Government, including the Premier himself. A High Churchman and the member for Oxford University, Mr. Gladstone was looked upon as one of the last persons who would be expected to agree with Mr. Bright and his party upon a topic which had been forced upon the House in a way that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has always said that borough franchise may or may not be a wise and just step, and it may or may not have been proposed at a fitting time; but it is Mr. Gladstone's nature to oppose itself to all kinds of specifics and nostrums, and he has been remarkable for practical and exceptional dealings with the Constitution. The majority in the Commons on Wednesday, and certainly most of those who came to support Mr. Baines, were prepared to hear Mr. Gladstone disavow any intention of the kind, and to repudiate the assumption that nothing ought to be done to widen the franchise until Birmingham should be roaring and Bristol looking out for a new kindling of the beacons which lighted souls, and the reform coal thirty years ago. It was also expected that he would speak well of the working classes, and, as a Pinsure Minister who had had much to do with the alleviation of distress in the manufacturing districts, would testify to the manly patience and sound sense of those whom it was proposed to admit to the suffrage. But it was thought that he would then expound his belief that such a change could only be made in connection with other great changes, that it was unreasonable for Parliament specially to enact that the mechanics should have a vote while thousands of wealthy lodgers, and all the educated classes who did not happen to reside within boroughs, should be excluded, and it was expected that he would have declined to promote any bit-by-bit reform, or to delegate to independent members a task which belonged to the advisers of the Crown.

Instead of taking for granted the Chancellor of the Exchequer one early in the debate and at once proceeded to deliver a speech which, but for the graces of its rhetoric, might have been uttered by Mr. John Bright, and one that might have next day been issued from the reform committee room as the explanation that an error in "making up" the papers had assigned it to the wrong orator. Mr. Gladstone had discovered, apparently very lately, that the question of Parliamentary Reform was in a most unsatisfactory state, and that it was desirable to be in a passable addition made to the representation of the poorer classes. He had gone into the subject and had satisfied his mind that the proposed change would not increase bribery. He had been at last convinced by the arguments of the working-man Smith's celebrated picture of the Scotchman sitting down on a thistle to compute the price of an episcopacy in Scotland, and, waxing fruitful with the fact that "the working man had become a unit in the population." Mr. Gladstone had found out that forty-nine fiftieths of the working class were excluded from the franchise, and his pious soul could bear the scandal no longer. Such was the explanation which the Minister, who he had, in thought, accompanied the new constituency to the hustings, and had beheld them voting, not for demagogues or men of their own order, but for their natural leaders. He did not confirm his case by any array of working men possessed of the franchise was diminishing, and, instead of making one of two natural deductions—namely, that they did not care about the vote, or that those who would not take it because they were not asked to do so—he argued that all who will exert a little self-denial to obtain it scarcely deserve special legislation in their favour, he sprang to the decision that no clear principle of reason interfered with an immediate change in the franchise. And then, during the Manchester argument in a different way from that which had been expected, he declared himself in favour of Mr. Baines's motion: though he did not confirm his case by any array of figures, some of which—as that of Ireland—are to be found in the division list.

The bill was rejected, the Palmerston Administration being on the losing side and Mr. Whiteside humorously regretting that the absence of the Premier, who, he said, would have shown his "refractory" Chancellor good reasons for opposing the measure. The bill, therefore, being out of the way, we have the more leisure to ask what Mr. Gladstone's speech meant? That he has not changed his views on the bosom of the extreme party, in a fervent embrace, in which his aristocratic habits, knowledge of Greek, High Churchmanship, and other sins, were rapturously forgiven, need hardly be said. But some other motive than that has imparted a new good deal lately of the proposed arrangements should a Conservative Cabinet come in. Are others who have certain Conservative ideas, but who certainly would not form part of such a Cabinet, to adopt their own plans? We have a semi-official declaration that the Premier has had nearly enough of office and thinks of designating Lord Clarendon as his successor, Lord Palmerston merely remaining as adviser of the country. Has this vyiet little statesman failed to secure Mr. Gladstone's approval, and has he obtained his own consent to lead a party on reforming principles? If so, all is fair enough. If not, Mr. Gladstone has made a speech which has been regarded for six months the extra navigation does payable by foreign ships upon a higher scale than Prussian vessels.

The funeral of Meyerbeer took place on Monday, in Berlin, with great pomp. The coffin, while lying in the room appropriated for it, was covered with flowers and crowns of immortelles, some having been sent by the Queen and Princess Frederick Charles. The house of the deceased was crowded by great personages, who came to pay the last honours to the illustrious composer. The singers of the opera opened the ceremony by a funeral chant composed by the deceased. The Rabbi Jael, of Breslau, delivered a funeral oration. The hearse, covered with flowers, was carried by the singers of the chamber, proceeded to the Jewish cemetery, where the ceremony terminated. The cortège was both long and sorrowful. Count Redern, with the whole household which it passed were crowded.

THE COURT.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, took a drive in the vicinity of Osborne. Earl Cowley had no audience of her Majesty.

Yesterday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, drove out. Prince Leopold, attended by Lord Alfred Paget and Mr. Ruff, went on board the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, and landed.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur attended Divine Service at the church at Osborne, by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne at half-past two o'clock en route for Windsor Castle, arriving thither at six. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess Denbigh, Major Edgcumbe, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Lucy Ingestre, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Mr. Ruff.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. In the evening her Majesty accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, proceeded to the Albert Memorial Chapel and inspected the new roof of the Royal Tomb-house, which has been lately glass mosaic. Prince Leopold was much pleased with the beauty of the work, an I expressed her approbation of it. Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Groom of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, and attended by Lord Alfred Paget and the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, went to London. Her Majesty left the Windsor station at the Great Western Railway at half-past two o'clock in the state-saloon carriage attached to a special train, arriving at the Paddington terminus at half-past three, and immediately proceeded to Buckingham Palace to hold a Court. The Queen graciously acknowledged the loyal greeting of a large and fashionable number of spectators assembled at the station to witness her Majesty's arrival. In the afternoon the Queen honoured the Royal Academy Exhibition with a visit this time, and afterwards, accompanied by Princess Louisa, returned to Windsor by special train, at five o'clock. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Buff, went to Richmond Park.

The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, was expected to leave Windsor Castle this morning at seven o'clock en route for Balmoral. Her Majesty's journey would be performed by the Great Western Railway to Aberdeen. The Royal train-place was timed to be reached at twenty minutes to nine this morning. After a short interval for refreshments, the journey would be resumed, and, with a halt at Bridge of Dun to take in water for the engine, Perth will be reached at twenty minutes past twelve. Here a stay of five minutes will take place, when the route will be continued to Aberdeen, where a further stay of twenty minutes will occur. Thence her Majesty will post to Balmoral. The Queen's stay in the Highlands will probably extend to about a month.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has resumed her duties as Maid of Honour.

Lord Methuen has succeeded Viscount Torrington as Lord in Waiting. Dr. W. Heath has succeeded his father as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a second Court on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, arrived at the Palace at half-past two. Princess Beatrice, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, arrived at the palace at half-past two. Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, arrived at the palace at three o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge also arrived at three o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, were in the Drawing-room in attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Jersey, Baroness Bloomfield, and Viscountess Palmerston. Lord Granville, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Earl Russell, Earl Spencer, and Lady Cowley, the Right Hon. Sir Cardwell and Mrs. Cardwell, Earl and Countess De Grey, Sir Charles and Lady Wood, Viscount Hardinge, the Hon. W. and Mrs. Glaskins, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, Lord and Lady Lovelace, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce and Lady Charlotte Denison, the Right Hon. William Cowper and Mrs. Cowper, the Right Hon. William Hutt and Mrs. Hutt, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe and Mrs. Lowe, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel and Lady Emily Peel, the Right Hon. Edward Headlam and Mrs. Headlam, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Lord and Lady Ebury, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Benjamin and Mrs. Disraeli, Sir John and Lady Pakington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Leeds, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl of Dalhousie, Viscountess Bury, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, and Lady Northcote.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord Granville, Mr. Thomas Milner Gibson, and Mrs. Milner Gibson were present at the House of Commons, and Mrs. Milner Gibson was prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending the Court.

The Queen wore a dress of rich pink glacé silk, the body and sleeves trimmed with ruches of crape. Head-dress of convolvulus, with veil; ornaments, pearls.

Princess Louisa, in plain white muslin.

The Duke of Wellington was in full dress uniform, with the Orders of the Garter and the Star of India.

A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance at the court of the palace.

The Queen received the Plenipotentiaries from Austria and Prussia and audiences of the Queen, to which they were introduced by Earl Russell, K.G. The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Captain Sir William Hoste were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Saturday last, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales. Presentations at this court were confined to presentations of presentations made to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his suite, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state of the Queen's household. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the court. The Prince of Wales was the uniform of a general officer, with the Order of the Garter and the Star of India. Her Royal Highness entered the Throne-room accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and attended by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Barry, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Derby, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Torrington, Colonel F. Seymour, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Alfred Hervey, Hon. Robert Meade, and Major Teesdale. The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced, several presentations in the diplomatic circle took place. The Corps Diplomatique was represented by the Austrian Ambassador, the Austrian Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Prussian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the

Italian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Plenipotentiary of the Germanic Confederation, the Russian Minister; the Danish Minister, Count Rosen Rosencrantz and Baron Guldencrone; the Minister of Honduras, the United States Minister, the Brazilian Minister, the Chilian Minister, the Peruvian Minister, the Spanish Minister, and the Haytian Minister. The general circle was attended by the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Oxford, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Earl Russell, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Lord Hobart, Lord Aldenham, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Earl of Clarendon, and the gentlemen in waiting of the Queen's household. The evening was the more noticeable presentations in the general circle

The Marquis of Ailesbury has been appointed by the Duke of Marlborough.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, on being appointed Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, by the Marquis of Waterford.

The Earl of Dartmouth, appointed Assistant of Lieutenancy of Staffordshire, by the Duke of Sutherland.

The Earl of Dunraven, on his appointment to the lieutenancy of the county of Limerick, by the Lord Chancellor.

The Earl of Charlemont, on accession to his title, by Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Londesborough, on his marriage, by the Duke of Rutland.

Mr. Henry Bruce, on his appointment by the Queen to be a member of the Medical Council, by Earl Granville.

THE STATE CONCERT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen, a State concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of between 700 and 800 members of the Corps Diplomatique and their families were invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, the Hon. Mrs. Willoughby, Major Teesdale, and Colonel Harris, Lord Alfred Hervey, the Hon. H. B. Meade, and Major Teesdale, and escorted by a company of the Grenadier Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House shortly before six.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Count and Countess Nieuwerkerke were also at the concert. The Queen and Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Helena and the members of the Royal family, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the household and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the concert-room soon after seven, and the performance was commenced.

The performers, exceeding 180 in number, consisted of her Majesty's private band, aided by several instrumentalists of the Philharmonic Society, the Royal Italian Opera, and the Royal English Opera. The choirs being selected from the Operas and from the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The performance was conducted by Mr. Anderson, the director of her Majesty's private band.

The Princess of Wales wore a black silk dress covered with tulle and crape, richly ornamented with jet, and a black lace shawl, a tiara of jet ornaments, jet.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a black satin dress trimmed with black lace and black satin ribbon and jet. Head-dress, a tiara of jet with black feathers, necklace and ornaments of jet.

Princess Mary wore a black tulle dress over black glacé silk, richly trimmed with guipure lace, and ornaments of jet and black velvet. Head-dress, a diadem of diamonds and silver wheat-ears: stomacher, necklace, jet ornaments, pearl and diamond bracelets.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a dress of terry velvet trimmed with point-lace, satin ribbon, and bugles. Head-dress, tiara of jet and black ornaments.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. On Saturday evening the Prince held a levée at St. James's Palace, subsequently his Royal Highness, attended by Major Teesdale, rode out. The Princess attended by the Hon. Mrs. Willoughby and Lord Alfred Hervey. Their Royal Highnesses entertained a distinguished party at dinner in the evening.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Canon Duckworth, M.A., and Chaplain to the Queen, preached. The Rev. C. F. Turver were the officiating clergymen. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses rode out.

On Monday the Prince went to the House of Lords. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, drove out. In the evening the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess drove out. Her Royal Highness visited the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a State concert at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday evening the Prince and Princess were present at a large party assembled at the South Kensington Museum, upon the invitation of Lord Granville, Lord Chamberlain, and the Council of the Council on Education.

The Princess will hold her third Drawingroom to-day (Saturday) at St. James's Palace.

The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at St. James's Palace on Saturday from their villa at Kew.

The Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived at Dover on Tuesday from Ostend. Their Serene Highnesses passed the night at Birmingham at Ward Wickfield Hotel, and left there on Wednesday.

The Duke of Montpensier has left Cadiz for England.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at his residence in Cromwell from Egypt.

The Marchioness of Abercorn has returned to Chesterfield House from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Dunkellin have returned to Dunsandle-and-Clanricarde from Portumna Castle.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and the Ladies Talbot have arrived at their residence in Eaglescarnie from Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have left their town residence at Prince's-gate, from Castle Bernard, Ireland, for the season.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage will shortly take place between Lady Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and the Hon. Frederick Leveson, second son of the Earl of Derby. A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Constance Grosvenor, sister to the Earl of Ellesmere, and Lord Lurgan. A marriage is also arranged between the Hon. Ellen Stuart, second daughter of Lord and Lady Blantyre, and the Earl of Darnley.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador entertained a numerous party at dinner on Wednesday evening at the residence of the Embassy, Albert-gate House.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi gave a grand entertainment on Thursday evening to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished circle, at Chesden House. After the banquet, their Excellencies received, second row party of the Corps Diplomatique and the aristocracy.

The Duchess of Cambridge held a drawing-room on Thursday evening, which was attended by a large circle of the Corps Diplomatique and the elite of the fashionable world.

Countess Jersey gave her annual entertainment to the royal family mansion in Carlton-gardens, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Earl and Countess of Cork entertained a party at dinner on Monday evening at their residence in Grafton-street.

The Countess of Verulam gave her first ball on Thursday evening in Great Stanhope-street.

The Earl of Dudley gave a grand concert yesterday at Dudley House, Parklane.

The Countess of Fife gave an afternoon concert on Wednesday at the family residence in Grosvenor-place, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Earl and Countess of Home received a select circle at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Lady Herries of Tarbat had an assembly last evening. The mansion was attended by the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a distinguished circle.

THE FARM

WITH the clouds dropping fatness on their crops and pastures for some days past, a lucky tambling-time, and the best descriptions of seed all in, the farmer may now have plenty of cheerfulness. Already a thousand sheep from Hamburg are being landed weekly at Leith, and wheat is under 40s. Some of them have been heavily victimised lately by the "Long firm," whose appetite, like the dragon of old, is for ever craving. Everything has gone by-ching, from bulls to gaslings, or ploughs to washing-machines. One breeder here, we are told, has three shorthorns worth £70 each. Warning after warning seems lost upon the farmers in this matter, in the face of the numerous cases that appear to extend with instances; and yet, the moment a letter, perhaps with a cross upon it, and the name of some bull (which proved, in the instance we had to investigate, to be a mere fiction), is sent to the papers, the mischief is done, and the farmer is left to his fate. Nothing is more common than for a man to write to the papers, and say that he has lost his cattle, and then to call at the office of the paper, and ask for the address of the thief, that he may have the law upon him. Another class of depredators, who have been at work in the Midlands, are



THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON: THE FANCY BALL IN T



T STRATFORD-ON-AVON: THE FANCY BALL IN THE FESTIVAL PAVILION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PAVILION,—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE SHAKSPEARE COMMEMORATION AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON: THE FANCY BALL IN THE FESTIVAL PAVILION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL OF THE SHAKSPEARE FESTIVAL AT STRATFORD.

The Shakspeare Festival week at Stratford-on-Avon was crowned with a grand fancy-dress ball in the Pavilion, on the evening of Friday, the 30th ult. The Engraving, which fills two entire pages of our Journal, is made from the sketches taken by our Special Artists, who attended the Stratford Festival; and it gives an effective representation of that brilliant scene. There were about five hundred ladies and gentlemen on the floor, besides a thousand spectators in the galleries. Although no rule had been imposed as to the character, exclusively of a Shakspearian character, the committee had requested that fancy dress as far as possible be adopted. No masks, domestics, or servants' livery were permitted.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In Home's tragedy of "Douglas," after Lady Randolph's sage observation that "the truly generous is the truly wise," Glenalvon bursts in with that remarkable assertion that "Wisdom is a proverb—Avaunt and virtue is its own reward." This cheap method of encouraging the virtuous reminds us of Mr. Gladstone's "brave man struggling with the storms of fate," is about honestly formed to be adopted by the Disraelites. Mr. Lowe has been so successful with the British working population, with as all, in fact, who have struggled and grumbled and got on in some way, as to encourage him, enough, to speak Carlylese, that one Government intends to try it abroad. We tell the Pope, and the Emperor, and the Dane, that wine is its own reward, and then quietly allow them to be crushed. What we do with our neighbours we of course do with those after all. Here are we with the Ashantee war—one of the greatest service and importance to us as guards to India, quietly deputed to the British mercantile community to be recalled from Russia; and, whilst the whole nation is crying out "shame" against the treachery and folly of Prussia, we have not particularly stirred a finger to help the Black Eagle at Berlin, and Count Arnim Hirtt von Boitzenburg the representative of that bird in London, has had a fat time days at Osborne. Meanwhile, the Ministry have gained strength enough to ensure them a new lease of power, and the Opposition are sorely in want of a party cry. Have established an armistice—a one-sided armistice altogether; but then Denmark like the Christian who has to say the grace of every meal, is accustomed to that which will purpose his final equitare in the stomach of the world.

The very sharp and severe articles adopted by the Southern Confederacy the news of which arrives just as we are putting these shipowners on trial as pirates for the Alabama and Florida affair, and which, if they crushed Banks, keep Grant in check, and have retaken and hold at least six strongholds in forts, the possession of which makes their city and makes it safer than Washington itself; these facts have brought forward Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President, and he has issued his proclamation for an open recognition of the Southern States as an independent nation. Why not? It is time to consider the question of the Confederacy. The Northern States, taxed to their utmost, are staggering on in a fool's paradise, believing, probably, that their debt will never be paid, and that they can repudiate it, so say, or that the "resources" of America are so enormous that she will very quickly recover.

Among the curious items which we receive from New York no two are somewhat similar. The first is that Mr. Gladstone has resigned (not Donovan, we are told with emphasis) has been acquitted of the murder of Mr. Crow. The last is that Mr. Gladstone has declared that this federal officer had a habit of shooting people down, and that he shot one of these murderers himself. Of course, we are glad the Yankees had overhanded. No one supposed that a New York jury would have condemned him; and, as for Mr. Crow, he was a bad lot, so there is no use Murder walk away scot-free! The other is Burleigh that is to say Mr. Gladstone has declared that the Confederates amongst Banks's baggage train, and that they were to be delivered up to Washington. Now, a baggage train is a great fact. So it is—it pronnés; it fails to a fifth in dollars, and in greenbacks to nothing. A baggage train of Confederates is a thing to be considered, and all the "treasure" will be replaced.

While we are speaking of "treasure," we may mention that Sir J. C. Arrowsie, a gentleman well known for his antipathy on taste and knowledge, has declared to the world that he intends to call the attention of Government to the much confused state of the law regarding the loss of property. In the case of treasure trove, the law is that if you put one hundred spade guineas in it, and of which we dig up a pot every knows, to put it in the ground is to secure, of course, no one living knows, to put it in the ground is to secure, of course, no one living knows, to put it in the ground is to secure, of course, no one living

not called for, be contended that there had been no real change in public opinion upon the subject, and that members who had given distinct pledges in favour of a reduction of the Establishment were not justified in voting, as urged, on various grounds, the claim of the working classes to an absolute and immediate reduction of the malt tax? Those members had pledged themselves to their social, moral character, and material position, showed they were entitled, and which might, therefore, be safely conceded to the most sanguine among them. He showed that there was nothing alarming in the effect of adopting a £5 rental franchise, as proposed by the bill.

MR. C. O. HARVEY supported the previous question. He had no hostility, he said, to the principle that the working classes should have a share in the representation; but he was anxious to ascertain exactly what was to be the ransom-money paid for bringing forward such a measure. He discussed its object at some length, supposing the danger of giving an impetus to the cause of reform to be the overthrow of the Ministry. He repeated what he had said in 1861, when a similar motion was made, that the working classes had no real grievance to redress, and that it was the policy not to make concessions to them except upon such an emergency. He objected to a ten-pound reform, which might lead to a democratic revolution; to a measure not called for by the Government, and for which, he believed, the House and the country were indisposed.

This concluded the speech delivered by Mr. Locke.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, after stating what he regarded as the true ground and the points connected with the question on which alone the Government should take its relation to the bill, which was not a party measure, however, been introduced by a private member, and which had fallen into Mr. Cave in his views as to the admission of the working classes to a larger share of the franchise. He cautioned the House against the adoption of rental statesmanship, and against the sanctioning of any measure which would not be sufficient to secure their exclusion. The question, then, was whether the House considered that the time had arrived for dealing with the subject. It would not be wise to wait for agitation, which was dangerous, and agitation among the working classes would be necessary before it could be referred to circumstances which had practically diminished the influence of those classes in constitutional questions. He considered that, from the able evidence of the improvement in their moral and material condition, as well as of the change in their political feelings, a case had been made out for dealing. He laid it down as a principle that every man not incapacitated by personal circumstances, or by the commission of crime, was entitled to the right of the franchise, and he had been glad to hear the opponents of the bill say what could be alleged for the exclusion of a select portion of the working classes. The present franchise in boroughs might be said to be a £6 franchise, except in the middle class and the upper lower class. The latter was now excluded, and without any sufficient inferiority.

MR. WHITESIDE deplored the absence of Lord Palmerston, who, he observed, would have given an unanswerable reply to the arguments of Mr. Locke, as well as satisfactory reasons for rejecting this bill and for voting for the previous question. In discussing the measure, he said that he considered that it would act apply to the large cities, but to certain boroughs in the kingdom; and that the question was whether the House was prepared to say that a change might be a dangerous and political experiment in those boroughs. He was not disposed to ask for concession to the House upon the responsibility of the Government, and he had been glad to hear the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to show that this measure had even their sanction. The motion was nothing more than a vehicle for introducing the bill, and nothing more. After a few caustic strictures upon Mr. Gladstone's speech, he concluded with an impressive appeal to the House to reject the motion.

MR. W. FORSTER complained that Mr. Whiteside had endeavoured to cast the stigma of the Home Secretary upon the working classes. He (Mr. Forster) with satisfaction to the working classes, which that gentleman disclaimed. The proposition made in the bill was, that a £5 rental should be the test which would bring into the constituency no one who was not to be regarded with alarm, or who would be dangerous to the constitution.

MR. RUNDELL PALMER opposed the bill upon the ground that it was a partial measure and would strengthen the dominant class in boroughs.

MR. ROEBUCK, Sir FREDERICK, and MR. HENLEY spoke in favour of the bill; MR. S. BOURNE, Lord H. Scott, and Mr. Greenall for the previous question.

Upon a division, the proposition "That the question be now put" was negatived by 252 to 216.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

KINGSTOWN AND THE VICEREGAL ABODE.—The Earl of ELLESMORE called the attention of Earl Russell to the kidnapping of her Majesty's subjects in the Bay of Biafra.—EARL RUSSELL said that the vessels of the United States Government for each man enlisted was as much as £60 or £70 dollars, and unfortunately this was an inducement to persons to enlist who were not otherwise help in their possession. He was sorry to say that, although Lord Lyons had remonstrated with the American Government, the matter had not been followed by a satisfactory result. It was the intention of her Majesty's Government to make the strongest representations to the United States upon the subject.

The Supplemental Customs Duties (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Local Government Supplemental Bill was read a second time.

The Under-Secretaries Indemnity Bill was read a second time.

The Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act (1853) Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was read a second time and passed.

ACHAIAN OFFENCES IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that a full memorial received by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or the Irish Government praying for the release of Michael Doyle, Michael Burke, and Michael Hart, three prisoners confined in the county gaol of Westmeath, convicted at the Summer Assizes for 1862 of Ribbonism, and sentenced to death, and of any written communication, forwarding the same, and recommending their enlargement to the Irish Government, should be laid before this House. The noble Marquis stated the circumstances of the case, and of any written communication, forwarding the same, and recommending their enlargement to the Irish Government, should be laid before this House. The noble Marquis stated the circumstances of the case, and the Conservative Government took part.—The Duke of NORFOLK said that the memorial referred to by the noble Marquis had been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, and that the case would be considered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PARIS.—MR. WILLIAM EVANS, Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to the instructions to the police as to public meetings in the parks, which had been misunderstood as implying the suppression of public meetings other than such as may be held on a Sunday—LORD DUNCAN said the instructions of the police had been in existence as they did. It was obvious that large political meetings in the parks must interfere with the objects for which they were originally set apart for the comfort and recreation of the people.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).—REPORT.—SIR G. GREY moved "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of education in Scotland, and to report thereon to the House, with the reports of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools." The Hon. Baronet said he was aware that the subject was one which required the department, and earnestly urged the fullest possible inquiry—SIR P. PATTEN said he had no doubt the Hon. Baronet would be able to show reason to embarrass or impede the Government. There were many members of that house, and he was one of them, who were not satisfied with the working of the Right Hon. Baronet desired. There was no intention on the part of members who supported the motion to cast any slur on the zeal and question the personal honour of the late Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. He could not forget that on a former day during the hon. gentleman's speech that a minute had been passed three years ago, which was not communicated to the House. That minute had not been produced, and he regretted that the Right Hon. Baronet had not thought proper to produce it. He hoped the Right Honourable Baronet here strong testimony to the satisfactory character of the Scotch education, and remarked that great dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the country with respect to the management of the Committee of Council. He did not know whether the blame rested with the Vice-President or the President, or those mysterious persons who sat in the office of the Committee, the secretary, who wrote "My Lords" letters. At all events, there was great dissatisfaction somewhere. He was sorry that the Lord Advocate was too much divided, and that there should be one responsible Minister for Scotland, instead of the Lord Advocate, the Vice-President of the Council, and the Secretary. The Lord Advocate was the only one who was known as an addition to the motion the words, "and further to inquire into the constitution of the Committee of Council on Education, and into the working of the terms of the department is consistent with the due control of Parliament over the several education grants."—MR. CRAUFURD SMOLLETT seconded the amendment, which was supported by Lord R. Cecil and MR. ADDERLEY. Upon a division, Sir J. Pakington's amendment was negatived by a majority of 147 to 93.—The original motion was then agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—MR. CARDWELL has gone into Committee of Supply, the following votes, after considerable discussion, were agreed to:—£5,000 for the Royal parade at Windsor; £12,000 for building; £12,000 for furniture for public offices, and £37,000 for Royal parks and pleasure-gardens.

The Royal Hibernian Society has awarded their medal to the fire persons who gallantly succeeded in saving the crew of the Irish barque brig of war, Bainbridge, in the terrific gale of Nov. 22, 1863, off Cahir—viz., Mr. S. Hill, pilot; Mr. C. Hughes, coastguard; Mr. Thomas Hughes, pilot; Mr. Milne, 6th engineer; and Peter Olsen, fireman of the Avon, Royal mail steamer, which was wrecked on the early morning of the same day on the coral reefs at that place. This mark of honour from their own country enhances the prior high testimonial of their services conferred upon the two President Lincoln of a valuable chronometer gold watch and chain to the two Irishmen, Hughes and Hill, and a purse of 100 dollars to each, with his inscription of acknowledgment for their courage and humanity; and to the fireman 100 dols. in gold, all of which were officially forwarded to the recipients through the channel of the American Minister, Mr. Adams, and Earl Russell.

A deputation of members of the House of Commons (representatives of Scotland) waited on the Lord President of the Council at the Privy Council Office, yesterday week, to ask the Government to issue a commission to inquire into the subject of education in Scotland, and to suspend the Revised Code until the commission shall have reported.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Bowdoyer Lady Cholmeley, relict of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton Neston, Northamptonshire, was proved in London under £14,000 personalty—the executors being Henry D. Cholmeley, Esq., her cousin, and Albert Way, Esq., her nephew. The will and a codicil are dated March 2, 1857. The testatrix, after leaving several small legacies—including 10 guineas to the poor of each of the parishes of Easton, Burton Coggles, and Skillington (all in Lincolnshire), and a like sum to the rector of Burton Coggles—bequeathed the residue of her personal estate (within a sum of £5000 between her sister, Anne Way, and nephew, Hilary F. Way, having legacies to the amount of £5000 between them. By a codicil of the same date she directed the disposal of her property to be exercised, the said H. D. Cholmeley.

The will of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Chilton Lodge, Wilts, was proved under £70,000 personalty, by Thomas Smith, Esq., the son, being the sole executor. The will and first codicil were executed in 1861, a second codicil in 1862, and a third in 1863. The testator, who had managed his sons and daughter's property, bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to his son Thomas, and his freehold property to his daughter. The latter, however, was to receive £10,000 out of the residue. There are several titles and the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his son Thomas.

The will of William Lydon, Esq., of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, was sworn under £25,000 personalty; and that of Thomas F. Maples, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square, under £20,000 personalty.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Burrer, of Lymington, Southampton, who died on the 20th ult., was proved under £12,000. The executors mentioned are his two nephews, Charles Rose and Frederick Burrer. The will is dated Dec. 1, 1862, a first codicil Dec. 31, 1863, and a second codicil May 2, 1864. The testator bequeaths £1000 to his wife, £1000 to his son Gabriel Rose Admiral Thomas Symonds, C.B., and £1000 to Miss Fanny Rose, and the residue of his property to his wife, Mary, in the whole of his property, saving his ready money, cash at his bankers, and the sum of £1000 Three per Cents, which he bequeaths to his son, upon her decease, he leaves certain legacies to her nephews, and the residue of the property to his own nephews and nieces, and other relatives.

On the 20th ult. an earthquake was felt at Quebec and other places in Canada.

The West African mail-steamer bringing the news that the King of Dahomey's attack on the people of Abbeokuta had been defeated, and that the latter had taken the offensive.

Twenty-three millions of the new Austrian loan have been taken up by the Austrian capitalists, and the remainder by the Jews of Frankfort, at 77 10. A second offer for ten millions at 76, made by the Credit Mobilier, is declined.

Intelligence received in Liverpool on Saturday confirms the wreck unfortunately of the Cunard steamer Africa on the Irish coast. We are told two of the islands—St. Jago and Brava—were in a lamentable state of destitution. Hundreds of the inhabitants were perishing from starvation, and of the inhabitants were living upon the bark and roots and trees, and vermin crawled from their mouths and noses. Fever was raging. The Governor reported that disease of the most infectious and loathsome kind were spreading. The dead were lying unburied in the streets, and in the fields, and in the streets, and in the fields, and lakes. Some visited the islands assert that, in the interior, the dead were lying in the streets, and the living were starving.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, in their eleventh report, just issued, state that there has been a continued increase in the number of endowments brought under the operation of the commission. The board with reference to particular charities, 1,240 schemes have been settled and certified to Parliament, and 1,200 schemes remain in the three preceding years. The number of cases in which the Charity Commissioners have, on their own motion, been made 1612 formal orders during the year, in cases not contested by any party interested, and 1,200 in cases of a similar kind. During the past year the particulars of 423 charitable foundations, either newly created or newly discovered, have been added to the registry, making a total of 14,822 in course of registration in the Commissioners' office. The number of returns received during the year was 4,000, and the number of the annual reports of charities has been 14,822. The appendix attached to the report shows that the number of charities in England and Wales is 28,840, and their annual income £1,053,000. The cause of this increase is fully accounted for by the Commissioners.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE demand for money for commercial purposes, though still good, having been less active during the week, the supply has been more than equal to it, and the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills has shown more firmness, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Although the Bank of England has not altered its rate of discount, it has, by its action in the open market, shown a disposition to meet the wishes of the commercial community in this money has seen its highest range, and that most of the bullion which has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the use of the interior of the has been sent into the field. And the demand for gold for the Continent has not been so great as it was last week. The following are the rates of discount at the leading foreign and provincial centres as follow:—

Hamburg bills	... 3 per cent.	Paris	... 3 per cent.
Berlin and Frankfort	... 4 per cent.	Vienna	... 5 per cent.
Amsterdam	... 3 per cent.	Trieste	... 5 per cent.

Rotterdam	... 3 per cent.	Madrid	... 6 per cent.
Antwerp	... 3 per cent.	Genoa	... 6 per cent.
Leghorn	... 4 per cent.	Calcutta	... 8 per cent.

The Bank of England has declined the accommodation to the extent of £1,000,000 sterling, which it very often does in prime. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

Paris—	Bank rate.	Open market.	Amsterdam—	Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	Amsterdam	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Vienna	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	Brussels	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Trieste	5 p. c.	5 p. c.	Antwerp	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Frankfort	4 p. c.	4 p. c.	Hamburg	3 p. c.	3 p. c.

The summer for the Cape has taken out £117,000. The demand for silver is inactive, and the quotations have a downward tendency.

From the 1st of June next the Mercantile Credit Association will be amalgamated with the Union Discount Company, and will be carried on under the management of the latter.

Stocks, generally, were on the advance on Monday, and the market for them was firm, but without much business. Consols were 90½ to ¾ for the account. On Tuesday, the 1st of June Bank Stock left off at 22 to 3; Reduced, 90½ to ¾; New Three per Cents, 90½ to ¾; Three per Cent Reduced, 90½ to ¾; Three per Cent Consols, 90½ to ¾; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. pm.; India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. pm.; and India Stock, 221 to 3. On Wednesday, for Money, were down at 90½ ¾; Ditto, for Time, 90½ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; Three per Cent Reduced, 90½ ¾; Bank Stock, 221 to 3; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. pm.; India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. pm.; and India Stock, 221 to 3. On Thursday, Consols left off at 90½ ¾ for Money, and 90½ ¾ for the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; Bank Stock, 221 to 3; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. pm.; India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. pm.; and India Stock, 221 to 3. On Friday, Consols were 90½ ¾ for Money, and 90½ ¾ for the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; Bank Stock, 221 to 3; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. pm.; India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. pm.; and India Stock, 221 to 3. On Saturday, Consols left off at 90½ ¾ for Money, and 90½ ¾ for the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; Bank Stock, 221 to 3; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. pm.; India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. pm.; and India Stock, 221 to 3.

Railway shares have exhibited more firmness, and several of the leading securities show an improvement in the quotations. Caledonian have been in demand, and have risen to a very full price. Great Northern have been in request. Great Western have been dealt in to a very extensive extent. Lancashire and Yorkshire have been in demand, and have risen to a full price. London and North Western have been in request, and have risen to a full price. London and South Western have sold at 86½. Ditto, Extension, have sold at 86½. Ditto, Loop-line, have sold at 86½. Ditto, Southampton Docks, have sold at 86½. Metropolitan have sold at 86½. Metropolitan District have sold at 86½. Midland have been in request, and have risen to a full price. North British have been in request, and have risen to a full price. North Eastern have been in request, and have risen to a full price. North Staffordshire have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Scottish Central have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Scottish North Eastern have been in request, and have risen to a full price. South Eastern have been in request, and have risen to a full price. South Wales have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Vale of Neath have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Waterford and Limerick have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Waterford and Kilkenny have been in request, and have risen to a full price. West Cornwall have been in request, and have risen to a full price. West Midland have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Extension have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Wolverhampton and Dudley have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Wolverhampton and Walsall have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Wolverton have been in request, and have risen to a full price. York, Newcastle, and Berwick have been in request, and have risen to a full price. York and North Midland have been in request, and have risen to a full price.

Foreign bonds have exhibited more firmness, and several of the leading securities show an improvement in the quotations. Buenos Ayres have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Chilian have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Danish have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Egyptian have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Mexican have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Peruvian have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Portuguese have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Russian have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Spanish have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Turkish have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Venezuelan have been in request, and have risen to a full price.

Joint-stock Bank Shares are extensive business has been transacted, and the following are the quotations:—Alliance, 30 to 31; Australasia, 43 to 44; Bank of Egypt, 10 to 11; Bank of London, 17½ to ¾; Bank of Otago, 4 prem. and Calthorpes, 6½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20 to 21; Chartered Mercantile, 10 to 11; City, 20 to 21; Colonial, 10 to 11; Continental, 11½ to ¾; Delhi and London, 3 to 4; Eastern of London, 3 to 4; English, Scottish, and Australian, 10 to 11; Imperial, 16 to 17; Imperial Ottoman, 10 to 11; London, 20 to 21; London and County, 10 to 11; London Chartered, 10 to 11; Ditto, New, 8½; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London and Eastern, 3 to 4; London and Hanseatic, 3 to 4; London and Mexican, 3 to 4; London and South American, 3 to 4; London and Westminster, 10 to 11; London Joint-stock, 10 to 11; Provincial of Ireland, 10; Ditto, Provincial, and Delhi, 11; Ditto, New, 11; South American and Mexican, 3 to 4; Union of Australia, 10 to 11; Union of London, 10 to 11.

Miscellaneous Shares have been in request, and have risen to a full price. Anglo-Californian, 1 to 2; Crystal Palace, 3½; Electric Telegraph, 10½; Hopwood Consolidated, 1 to 2; Imperial Continental Gas Association, 10 to 11; Ditto, New, 3 to 4; Ditto, Preference, 3 to 4; Ditto, Scrip, 1 to 2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 10 to 11; Ditto, New, 3 to 4; Provincial Financial, 1½; Royal Mail Steam, 1 to 2; London and Caledonian Marine, 1 to 2; Universal Marine, 1 to 2; Universal Mercantile, 1 to 2; Waterford and Kilkenny, 1 to 2; West Cornwall, 1 to 2; West Midland, 1 to 2; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 1 to 2; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Extension, 1 to 2; Wolverhampton and Dudley, 1 to 2; Wolverhampton and Walsall, 1 to 2; Wolverton, 1 to 2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 1 to 2; York and North Midland, 1 to 2; South Australian Agency of Australasia, 1 to 2.

The Mining Market has been moderately active, at enhanced quotations. The quantity of stock actually for sale is not more extensive. We annex Thursday's quotations for prime:—

Bwlfa Dare and Stock—Issued and Scrip, £11; Caledonian, £10; Great Buttery, £1; Great Northern, £10; Ditto, £5; Ditto, £1; Hafod Mostyn, £21; Llanarmon and Yolfadon, £6; London and Blackwall, £1; London and Brighton, £8; London Caledonian, £1; Rose Ash, London and South-Western, £10; Ditto, £5; Ditto, £1; Ditto, £½; Ditto, £¼; Mid-Devon, £1; Ditto, £½; Ditto, £¼; Ditto, £⅛; Midland, £11; North British, £8; North-Eastern—Berwick, £45; Ditto, York, £7; Ditto, Scrip, £1; North Staffordshire, £1; South-Eastern, £6; Vale of Neath, £6.

British Peninsular—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 3pm; Red Indian, 1½; Ditto, Preference, 1½; Ditto, Scrip, 1½; Ditto, Shares, 1½; Eastern Bengal, £3; Ditto, Scrip, 10s.; Ditto, Scrip, 10s.; Ditto, Shares, 10s.; Indian Branch Railway, 10s.

Foreign—Great Luxembourg, 10s.; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 10s.; Recife and San Francisco, 10s.; Sambre and Meuse, 10s.; Western of Canada, 10s.

The following table of the Bank of England return for last week:—It shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:

An decrease of circulation of	£176,865
An increase of notes unemployed of	1,000,000
An increase of other deposits of	62,347
An increase of other securities of	1,000,000
An increase of bullion of	£1,000,347
An increase of other liabilities of	1,000,000
An increase of other securities of	62,347
An increase of other deposits of	£1,000,347

The total circulation is £21,571,997. Public deposits amount to £7,731,155, and private deposits to £21,571,997. The total amount of bullion is £18,571,997.

THE MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 6.—The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was limited in extent, and the demand for it was steady, at full prices. Foreign wheat, the arrivals of which are to-day moderate, was fair from sellers; nevertheless, the transactions were well supported. The imports for the week ending this day are moderate, however, no change took place in the value of barley. Malt was inactive, on former terms. Of oats only a moderate extent of sale was reported, at the late rates of quotation. Beans and peas realised full previous prices.

MAY 11.—The attendance of buyers in to-day's market was limited, and as only all kinds of wheat, barley, and oats were on sale, however, no change took place in the value of any article.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 70s. to 83s.; ditto, white, 80s. to 91s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s. to 83s.; ditto, white, 80s. to 91s.; Yorkshire, red, 70s. to 83s.; ditto, white, 80s. to 91s.; Scotch and Northern, red, 68s. to 81s.; ditto, white, 80s. to 91s.; Ringers and Ware, 60s. to 65s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Oxford, 52s. to 56s.; Scotch and Northern, 48s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 48s. to 51s.; Ditto, white, 52s. to 55s.; Ditto, brown, 50s. to 53s.; Rye, 40s. to 42s.; Peas, grey, 40s. to 42s.; Maple, 42s. to 44s.; White, 42s. to 44s.; Boilers, 44s. to 46s.; Beans, Tick, 40s. to 42s.; Harrow, 42s. to 44s.; Pigeon, 44s. to 46s.; Winchester, 44s. to 46s.; Oats, English, 30s. to 32s.; Scotch, 30s. to 32s.; Irish, 30s. to 32s.; Barley, English, malting, 50s. to 52s.; Grinding, 40s. to 42s.; Malt, pale, 70s. to 72s.; Ditto, brown, 68s. to 70s.; Flour, per sack, 60s. to 65s.

Foreign—The trade continues in a sluggish state: nevertheless, prices are supported. Stock, 1,000 qrs. Wheat, 6,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000 qrs.; oats, 1,000 qrs.; flour, 1,000 sacks.

Liverpool—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; corn generally, 1s. per cental lower. Flour is selling at 22s. per cwt. We have no change to notice in the value of beans. Other provisions are dull, at 1s. per cwt. lower.

Manchester—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; corn generally, 1s. per cental lower. Flour is selling at 22s. per cwt. The stock is 20,000 sacks, against 40,611 at this period last year. Stock 5s. to 7s. per cwt. lower.

Bristol—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; corn generally, 1s. per cental lower. Flour is selling at 22s. per cwt. The stock is 20,000 sacks, against 40,611 at this period last year. Stock 5s. to 7s. per cwt. lower.

Hull—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; corn generally, 1s. per cental lower. Flour is selling at 22s. per cwt. The stock is 20,000 sacks, against 40,611 at this period last year. Stock 5s. to 7s. per cwt. lower.

Hay and Straw—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 15s.; clover, £4 to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 1s. to £1 5s. per load.

Coals—Newcastle, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hetton, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Wallsend, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; and sunderlands, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Tea—The market is firm, and prices are barely supported. Stock, 2,000 chests.

Coffee—Fine qualities are going off steadily, at very full prices. English wool is selling at 30s. per cwt. We have no change to notice in the value of beans. Other provisions are dull, at 1s. per cwt. lower.

Potatoes—Large supplies continue on offer, and the demand is brisk, at from 3s. to 4s. per cwt. The stock is 20,000 sacks, against 40,611 at this period last year. Stock 5s. to 7s. per cwt. lower.

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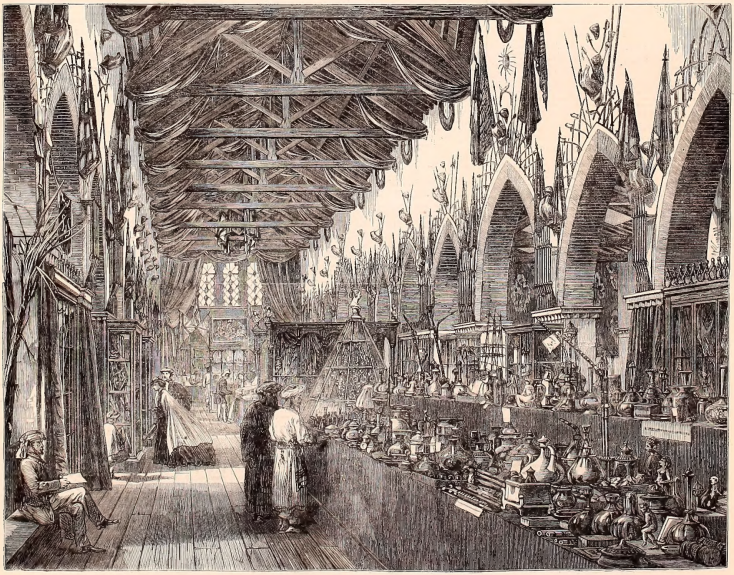
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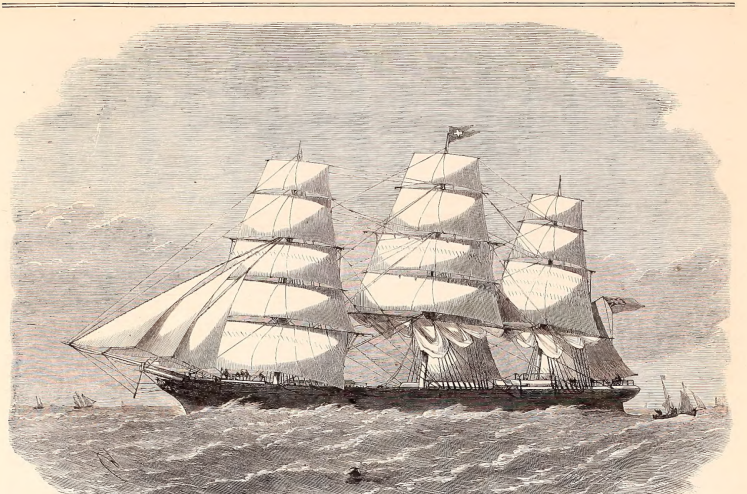
Tea—The market is firm, and prices are barely supported. Stock, 2,000 chests



OPENING OF THE PUNJAUB EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY AT LAHORE.



INTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AT LAHORE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



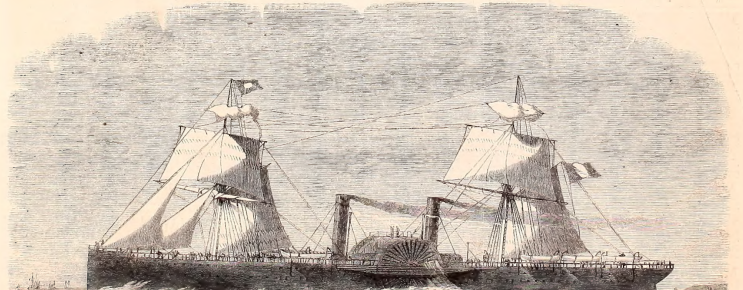
THE CLIPPER-SHIP THE ROYAL EDWARD, BUILT FOR THE RED CROSS AUSTRALIAN LINE.

THE RED CROSS CLIPPER-SHIP ROYAL EDWARD.

WE this week give an Engraving of the new iron sailing-ship Royal Edward, of 3500 tons burden, and classed A 1 twenty-two years, built by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co., London Yard Ironworks, Isle of Dogs, for Messrs. Fernie Brothers, and Co., of Liverpool, and forming one of the Red Cross line of packets to Australia, dispatched from London by Messrs. Charles Walton and Co. The Royal Edward is commanded by Captain John Shaw, late of the clipper-ship Empire of Peace, and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 323 ft. 6 in.; 36 ft. beam, and 24 ft. depth of hold. She is built in five water-tight compartments, and, besides being a very handsome model, possesses the novel feature of having steel bowsprit, masts, and yards, ensuring great strength, with lightness aloft, which, by increasing her stability, makes her more seaworthy in rough weather. She has admirable accommodation for passengers, as well as large capacity for cargo. The construction of this vessel has given such satisfaction to her owners that they have ordered a sister ship of Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co., which is now in course of construction.

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP WASHINGTON.

THIS large and beautiful paddle-wheel steamer, the first of a line of mail-packets, established by the Imperial Government of France, to run between Havre and New York, has just been completed by Messrs. Scott and Co., Cartsdyke, Greenock, by whom she was launched in June last year. She is the property of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and is one of eight similar vessels contracted for by the Messrs. Scott, five of them being built near St. Nazaire, France, where they specially erected a building for the purpose, the materials necessary for their construction, and also a large body of skilled workmen, being sent thither from Greenock. As an instance of the reputation which the Clyde shipbuilders have acquired for ocean-going steamers, we may refer to the trade with the United States and Canada, where such keen competition betwixt rival companies exists, and where speed is the test of a vessel's fitness for the service. Of fifty-three steam-ships at present engaged in that trade all, except four, have been built on the banks of the Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock. Seven more vessels for the Atlantic service, comprising a tonnage close upon 18,000 tons, are now in course of construction on the Clyde. The dimensions of the Washington are as follow:—Tonnage, 3400 tons b. m.; length of keel forerake, 350 ft.; breadth, 45 ft.; depth, 33 ft.; with side-lever engines of 850-horse power, by the Greenock Foundry Company; diameter of cylinders, 84½ in.; length of stroke, 8 ft. 8 in. The levers are of malleable iron, each 24 ft. long, 7 ft. broad at the centre, 2½ in. thick, and weighing 15 tons. The engines are supplied with steam from four large boilers, two forward and two abaft the engines. Each boiler has six furnaces, arranged in pairs; is 22 ft. long, 14 ft. high, and 12 ft. broad; is fitted with 384 brass tubes, and weighs about sixty tons. There are also two small boilers for supplying two donkey-engines with steam when the other boilers are not working. The large boilers are all cased in malleable iron plates two inches apart from the boilers, the plates being so constructed that any part can be removed without taking down the whole casing. The Washington will have accommodation for 330 first-class passengers, hold capacity for 1000 tons of goods, and he able to stow 1500 tons of coal in her bunkers. Before her departure she went on a short cruise, in the course of which she ran sixteen statute miles in 61 minutes.



THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S STEAM-PACKET WASHINGTON.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On March 26, at Rome, Jamaica, Mrs. William Vickers, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at the Chateau de Bouilley, near Malmer, the wife of A. V. Young, of Bouilley, Jersey, C.I., of a son.

At Chudleigh-court, the Hon. Mrs. Carnac, of a daughter.

At Princes-garden, Vicecomtess Hawarden, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 33, Lowndes-street, Lyle Elizabeth St. Aubyn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Trinity Church, Gloucester-gardens, by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Charles Gore Gambier, brother-in-law of the bride, and the Rev. Charles Wood, M.A., Hall, R.N., son of the late Captain Basil Hall, R.N., of Cadby Hall, Surrey, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Nott, K.C.B., G.C.S.

On the 28th ult., at St. Michael's Church, Cherry Burton, by the Rev. F. Bewley, Hutchinson, Incumbent, and Minister, Beverley, and the Rev. Beaulah Bramley, Vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, the Rev. Arthur Barnard Tollitt, Rector of Cowlam, Yorkshire, son of Captain W. H. Tollitt, Brickwell Park, to Isabella, daughter of the late David Buxton, Esq., J.P. and D.L. of Cherry Burton, Beverley.

On the 7th inst., at the parish church of Ware, by the Rev. Canon Hornby, William Hinshaw Comfort, of Kensington, Holloway, only son of William Comfort, Esq., Carisbrooke, Cumberland, London, to Ellen Spencer, daughter of Mr. Samuel Moseley, Bury, Lancashire. No cards.

On the 11th ult., at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Church West, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, assisted by the Rev. John Hall, Hamilton Fenwick, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Inspector, now of Aldershot, Surrey, 16th Regt. 34th Regiment, to Ella Gladys, daughter of the late Sir Edward Ryan, Chief Justice of Bengal.

On the 2nd inst., at the Chapel Royal, the Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Thomas Hill, M.A., and the Rev. Canon of Windsor, Rev. J. Jackson, Rector of Stanhope, Durham, Arthur Burnaby Tollitt, Rector of Cowlam, Yorkshire, son of Captain W. H. Tollitt, Brickwell Park, to Isabella, daughter of the late David Buxton, Esq., J.P. and D.L. of Cherry Burton, Beverley.

On the 7th inst., at the parish church of Ware, by the Rev. Canon Hornby, William Hinshaw Comfort, of Kensington, Holloway, only son of William Comfort, Esq., Carisbrooke, Cumberland, London, to Ellen Spencer, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Moseley, Bury, Lancashire. No cards.

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On the 4

GREAT FAILURES.—KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., Regent-street, beg to announce that, in consequence of the failure of several large houses in the Silk trade, comprising between 200 and 300 warehouse, and private customers, they have purchased a great many goods, at still positive sacrifice, from the Trade, and will offer them to their fashionable friends, that would be cheap at many pounds more than are now made can be bought if I by and here in price, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

NEW
SPRING SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

WATERPROOF
FOULARDS, at 1s. 3d. Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

NEW
STRIPED SILKS, at 1s. 3d. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

NEW
CHECKED SILKS, at 1s. 3d. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

NEW
GROS GRAIN SILKS, at 1 5s. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

NEW
CHÊNÉ SILKS, at 1 9s. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

NEW
MOIRE ANTIQUES, at 2 2s. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

NEW PLAIN
POULT de SOIES, at 3 3s. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

£5763 WORTH of BLACK SILKS, at 1s. 9d. per yard, Patterns free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

£4754 WORTH of BLACK BROCHÉ SILKS, at 7s. 6d. per yard. Patterns sent free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

£6543 WORTH of BLACK CORDED SILKS at 5s. per yard. Patterns sent free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

£5675 WORTH of BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns sent free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
GROS GRAIN and SILK MANTLES, JACKETS, &c., all the New Shawls, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW
CAMBRICS, 5s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

THE NEW
MUSLINS, 6s. 6d., a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

FRENCH LAWNS, 8s. 6d. Spring Cambs, 10s. 6d. Grenyne Cloths, 12s. 6d. Norwich Poplins, 12s. 6d. Address to H.M.S and Co. Manufacturers, London.

HUNWICKE, BEECH, and SHARPE, SILKMERCERS, DRAPERS, HABERDASHERS, &c., 22 and 24, Edgware-road, W. Corner of Orme-square, London for KILLED.

Each elegant and useful. Also, Muslins and Shawls. Patterns free. Parcels above 20s. carriage paid. N.B. Any lady should see our Guinea Black Silks (Lyons make), for brilliancy and quality, is unequalled. Patterns free. Parcels above 20s. carriage paid. (N.B. Hunwicke and Sharpe's Address will be removed with Coun. Hosking, Holborn-hill.)

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg respectfully to announce that, in consequence of their Immense Stock, Ladies' Cloth, and Mantle Departments, they have just made large purchases of the most fashionable Goods, which they will submit to the most careful inspection of those favoured with their patronage. Attending the Show-rooms are appropriate and private Apartments, where Ladies can have their Dresses tried on by a Dressmaker of the thoroughly experienced female assistants, who visit periodically the Paris markets.

6000 NEW MANTLES for MAY. The Alhambra of Cashmere Jackets. AMOYT and NICHOLSON, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW DRESSES for MAY. 10,000 from 4s. 11d. to 70s. Patterns free. AMOYT and NICHOLSON, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

BLACK SILKS EXTRAORDINARY. 20,000 sold at AMOYT and NICHOLSON, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND YARDS SILKS. Rich Checks and Stripes, 2 yards Full Dress, NICHOLSON and AMOYT, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

MEXICAN and AVIGNON FANCY SILKS, 61, 70s. and 42 10s. Full Dress. AMOYT and NICHOLSON, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE NEW BLACK DRAP DE LYON, manufactured at AMOYT, 14, Hanover-street, NICHOLSON and AMOYT, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

VERY RICH PLAIN GLACÉ SILKS, in fifty New Colours, 11 10s. 6d. AMOYT and NICHOLSON, Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

RICH GROS GRAIN and CORDED SILKS, 1 10s. 6d. and 2 2s. The New Gros Grain Alsatia, 2 5 guineas. The New Velvet Corded Gros de Londres, 2 5 guineas. Rich Chaut, Broadcloth, Bouclé, Diagonals, and other Rich Silks for Costumes and Mantles. Patterns free. Address, 256 and 257, Regent-street, W.

Nearly 2,000 yards of the Richest Velvet in Velvet Antwerpe, in the new colours, usually charged 8 guineas, are all marked 2 guineas.

To secure a reply and the shipment of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters should be addressed to the Crystal Warehouse, by WISE and WILKINSON, 41 and 42, St. Paul's-churchyard.

REAL IRISH LINENS, direct from Belfast, Manufacturers and Linen Drapers, Ladies and Gentlemen, Families and Hotels in search of fine, medium, and fancy Linens, Damasks, Diapers, Huckabacks, Towels, Towellings, Dowlas, and Handkerch Threads, Sheetings and Fancy Towels, plain Cloths, &c., Kitchen and Servants' Tablecloths, Table Linens by the yard. Every width, quality, and description of Linen. Sent direct from Belfast, free. ALEXR. LENDRUM and CO., Belfast.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
NICHOLSON and CO. are now prepared with NEW and USEFUL SILKS, exceptionally useful for choice and economical designs, from 1s. 6d. to 10s. per yard. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. No connection with any firm in Plymouth.

200 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
9326 YARDS of PLAIN COLOURED SILKS, Thirty different Shades, at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 11d. per yard. Write to NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

8230 Yards New CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS, at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. per yard. Write to NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£3400 WORTH of MOIRE ANTIQUES, from £2 10s. 6d. the Dress of 10 yards, wide width. Write to NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£2634 WORTH REVERSIBLE BROCHÉ SILKS, known as the New Persians, by which the Glossy Face Cannot be Worn Off. At 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d. per yard. Write to NICHOLSON, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
7640 YARDS of LIGHT SILKS, SILKS, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per yard. Half their original prices. Write to NICHOLSON, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£3400 WORTH of BLACK SILKS, Gros Grains, Gros de Suez, Gros de Layne, all of the Richest Quality, from 2s. 6d. per yard. Write to NICHOLSON, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

50 PATTERNS POST-FREE.
15036 YARDS POULARD SILKS EXTRAORDINARY, warranted waterproof, and perfectly unchangeable. Beautiful fast colours and Black, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. Dress of 10 to 20 Yards wide. Write to NICHOLSON, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

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PIANOFORTE, at 20 guineas, a new Oblique Piano, with the full compass of seven octaves, and all the latest improvements, in handsome walnut wood case, with ornamental fronts. Models, but at a lower price than any other such pianoforte ever before produced. Lists of Testimonials.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

A LEXANDRE'S NEW SWING-BOOM
MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 20 guineas. Also Harmoniums at 25 and 30 guineas. Special Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums sent application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by
ALEXANDRE, with two rows of keys, and two stops of 5 octaves each. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other Harmoniums hitherto made at the price.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECOND HAND HARMONIUMS,
by ALEXANDRE, nearly all new either as great as new, at Chappell's Pianoforte Gallery, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION
A MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 12 stops, 4 rows of keys, 5 octaves each, and pedals, price 60 guineas. Also a new model Harmonium, with two rows of keys, and may be obtained at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,
by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Kirkman, Pleyel, Wolff, and other eminent makers, which have been hired for the season, at very reduced prices. Also, New Pianofortes by the above makers.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BOOSEY'S CONCERTINA GUIDE.
(The Minimum) is the best cheap Pianoforte ever manufactured. Its compass is 7 octaves, its tone is various, and possesses an excellent touch and quality of tone.

BOOSEYS' 26-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in
rosewood, and 27 guineas in Italian walnut, is the best Pianoforte for the price ever manufactured. It is a full-toned, musically sweet, and very powerful. This piano is also in a superior ornamented case, and possesses all the latest improvements. Lists of testimonials from the most eminent professors may be had of
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE COTTAGE, or SIX-GUINEA
HARMONIUM has a soft, agreeable quality of tone.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE SCHOOL, or TEN-GUINEA,
HARMONIUM has a rich, full tone, suitable for leading chanting and accompanying. BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUMS, at 20, 25,
30, and 40 guineas, are especially and carefully adapted for places of worship.—BOOSEY and SONS, 24, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' ENGLISH HARMONIUMS,
with Pedals, are recommended as harmoniums well and carefully constructed, of really reformed prices, including instruments with two rows of keys and pedals.
BOOSEY and SONS, 24, Holles-street.

PIANOFORTES.—OETZMANN and
PLUMB'S New Pianette is acknowledged the best and cheapest Pianoforte ever manufactured. Price 20 guineas. Also a new model Pianoforte, with the full compass of seven octaves, in the wainscot enamel with price; plain wood, cheaper.
Oetzmann and Plumb's Drawing-Room Pianofortes.

OETZMANN and PLUMB'S DRAWING-
ROOM PIANOFORTES, in fine walnut cases, full compass, warranted.—51, Regent-street. Please observe the Address.

PIANOFORTES.—OETZMANN and
PLUMB'S Pianofortes, in every variety of wood and design, 25 to 35 guineas, are of the best possible description, and are fully warranted. Lists of testimonials, Warranted.—51, Regent-street.

OETZMANN and PLUMB'S INDIAN
PIANOFORTES, for Exhibition and Home Purposes. An inspection will convince buyers that they will get a serviceable Pianoforte, and one that will stand the climate, at a moderate price. Lists of testimonials. Folded, 10 guineas and one adapted for 35 guineas. Patentees.—51, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.—OETZMANN and
PLUMB have an Assortment of Pianofortes, by all the best makers, at 51, Regent-street, all they can desire in good instrument at moderate prices. Lists of testimonials. Pianofortes for hire, 1 guinea a month.—Secondhand Pianofortes, 15 guineas.—51, Regent-street, the only address.

HARMONIUMS.—ALEXANDRE'S best
Harmoniums, with two rows of keys, 20 guineas. Also descriptions of the celebrated Harmoniums, with pedals, for Church, Chapel, and Drawing-room.

CRAMER and CO.—PIANOFORTES for
HIRE.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.—PIANOFORTES for
SALE.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.—HARMONIUMS for
HIRE.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.—HARMONIUMS for
SALE.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S ARTIST'S
CONCERTINAS.
Lists of Prices on Application.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S FOUR-GUINEA
CONCERTINA.
The best Concertina for Instrument, 7s6 produced.
201, Regent-street.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. BROWNE, BISHOP OF ELY.

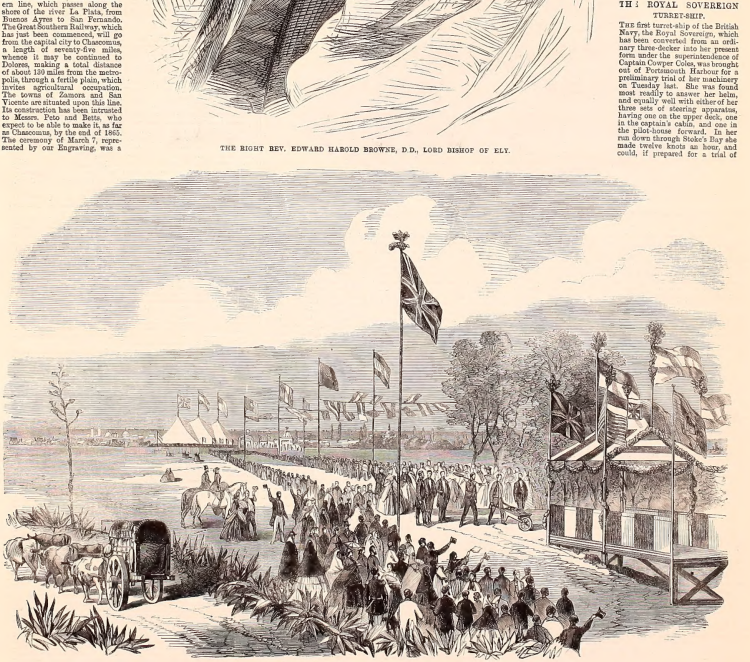
THE installation of the new Bishop of Ely took place in Ely Cathedral on Tuesday, the 26th ult. The Right Rev. Edward Harold Browne, D.D., was educated at Cambridge, where he took honours in 1837. He was ordained by a former Bishop of Ely in 1837. He was for some time the Principal and Hebrew Professor of St. David's College, Lampeter. In 1849 he was presented to a living in Cornwall, and appointed one of the Prebendaries of Exeter Cathedral. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. He subsequently held the vicarage of Heavitree, a suburb of Exeter, and obtained a canonry in Exeter Cathedral. He is the author of several works of controversial divinity, amongst which is a reply to Bishop Colenso, published about a twelvemonth ago. The Portrait we give is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.



THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD HAROLD BROWNE, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF ELY.

TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

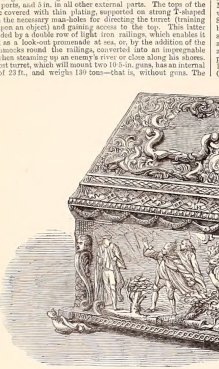
THE Republic of Buenos Ayres, under the government of General Bartolomé Mitre, elected President in 1862, seems likely to become one of the most civilised and prosperous States of Spanish South America; and we publish this week, as an illustration of its recent progress, the Engraving from a sketch taken upon the occasion of turning the first turf of the Great Southern Railway on the 7th of March. There are two other railways in the country already at work—namely, the western line, from the city of Buenos Ayres to the town of Mercedes; and the northern line, which passes along the shore of the river La Plata, from Buenos Ayres to San Fernando. The Great Southern Railway, which has just been commenced, will go from the capital city to Chascomus, a length of seventy-five miles, whence it may be continued to Dolores, making a total distance of about 130 miles from the metropolis, through a fertile plain, which invites agricultural occupation. The towns of Ensenada and San Vicente are situated upon this line. Its construction has been intrusted to Messrs. Peto and Betts, who expect to be able to make it, as far as Chascomus, by the end of 1865. The ceremony of March 7, represented by our Engraving, was a happy festival for the citizens of Buenos Ayres. The ground upon which the "first sod" of the new railway was turned is that which will be the site of the city station. A numerous and brilliant assembly was there at the hour of noon. President Mitre, with Senor Saavedra, Governor of the province; Dr. Rawson, Prime Minister; Dr. Costa, Minister of Worship; Senor Elizalde, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and the other foreign diplomatists; Mr. Frank Parish, the British Consul, and the other Consuls, with the resident merchants, naval and military officers, and a good number of ladies, honoured the occasion with their presence. Messrs. Zimmermann and Santamaria, with Mr. Parish, formed the local committee by whom all the proceedings were arranged. After a brief address from Mr. Parish, the engineer of the company, Mr. Rouball delivered the spade to President Mitre and the wheelbarrow to Governor Saavedra. They took these implements in hand, and proceeded to "turn the first sod" of the railway, the President remarking that he had more pride and pleasure in doing so than in leading an army to win glory on the blood-stained field. The earth being deposited in the wheelbarrow, Governor Saavedra, accompanied by President Mitre, rolled it to the end of the platform, as shown in our Engraving. The ceremony was thus concluded; but a sumptuous banquet had been spread in the neighbouring pavilion, where a company of 450 gentlemen sat down, with Mr. Parish in the chair. The toasts and speeches breathed a spirit of mutual congratulation upon the auspicious manner in which this work had been commenced.



TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TH: ROYAL SOVEREIGN TURRET-SHIP.

THE first turret-ship of the British Navy, the Royal Sovereign, which has been converted from an ordinary three-decker into her present form under the superintendence of Captain Cowper Coles, was brought out of Portsmouth Harbour for a preliminary trial of her machinery on Tuesday last. She was found most readily to answer her helm, and equally well with either of her three sets of steering apparatus, having one on the upper deck, one in the captain's cabin, and one in the pilot-house forward. In her run down through Stoke's Bay she made twelve knots an hour, and could, if prepared for a trial of

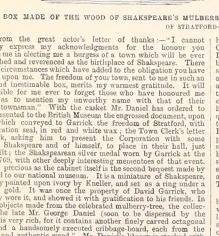


BOX MADE OF THE WOOD OF SHAKSPEARE'S MULBERRY TREE, PRESENTED TO GARRICK BY THE TOWN OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

extract from the great actor's letter of thanks—"I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgments for the honour you have done me in electing me a burgess of a town which will be ever distinguished and reverenced as the birthplace of Shakspeare; but I am using circumstances which have added to the obligation you have conferred upon me. The freedom of you town, sent to me in such an elegant and inestimable box, merits my warmest gratitude. It will be impossible for me to forget that the favour was first bestowed me so much as to mention my unworthy name with that most illustrious testimonial." With the casket Mr. Daniel has ordered to be also presented to the British Museum the engraved document upon vellum, which conveyed to Garrick the freedom of Stratford, with the Corporation seal, in red and white wax; the "Grant of Arms" also to Garrick, asking him to present the Corporation with some portrait of Shakspeare and of himself, to place in their hall, just then rebuilt; the Shakspearean silver medal worn by Garrick at the Jubilee, 1769, with other deeply interesting memorials of that event. Almost as precious as the cabinet itself is the second bequest made by Mr. Daniel to our national museum. It is a miniature of Shakspeare, exquisitely painted upon ivory by Kneller, and set as a ring under a crystal, in gold. It was once the property of Sarah Garrick, who constantly wore it, and showed it with gratification to his friends. A beautiful object is made from the celebrated mulberry-tree, the collection of the late Mr. George Daniel, known to be dispersed by our bereaved is very rich, for it contains another finely carved octagonal casket, and a handsomely executed tortoise-board, each from the "genuine and authentic wood." Mr. Daniel's library is stocked with rare folios and quartos of the early poets, and of Shakspeare's fellow authors; indeed, for such treasures, as well as for black-lettered ballads, dramatic poetry, and the literature connected with the days of chivalry, Gray, Cowper, and other famous poets and prose-writers, his collection has been justly described as one of the most complete (certainly far from very large) ever accumulated by a private individual. His love for Shakspeare is made manifest and connected with his life and works rose into a kind of adoration displayed by a reverential study of Shakspeare's works and a true sympathy with the man and the poet.

CASKET MADE OF THE WOOD OF SHAKSPEARE'S MULBERRY-TREE, PRESENTED TO GARRICK BY THE TOWN OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

THE late Mr. George Daniel, of Canonbury, whose death we lately announced with much regret, was not only a lover and a critic, but a zealous collector of literary curiosities, amongst which are some interesting relics of Shakspeare, which he has bequeathed to the British Museum. We have, in the mean time, been permitted by his son, Dr. Daniel, of Stoke Newington, to engrave one of them, which is the box or casket, made of the wood of the mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare, in which the freedom of the borough of Stratford-on-Avon was presented to Garrick. The casket was purchased by the late Mr. Mathews, the comedian, at Mrs. Garrick's sale, and would then be literary and dramatic lacking, but, when again in August, 1835, it was, amidst a crowd of bidders, knocked down to Mr. George Daniel, for a large sum. It is exquisitely carved with the following devices:—In the front, Fame holding the bust of Shakspeare, and the three Graces crowning him with laurel; on the back, Garrick, freely delineated, in the character of King Lear in the storm scene; on the sides are emblematical figures representing Tragedy and Comedy; the top and corners are boldly carved with subjects and devices from Shakspeare's works. It is raised upon and supported by four silver griffins, with claws for feet. On the lid of May, 1769, the freedom of Stratford-on-Avon was presented to Mr. Garrick, inclosed in this famous casket. We give the following



specimen of ecclesiastical counterpoint. The concert, moreover, included several of our finest glees and part-songs; a madrigalian chorus, "Soul of the age—Shakspeare, rise!" composed by Mr. Leslie; a solo on the pianoforte by Mdme. Arabella Goddard, on the violin by Signor Sivori, and on the harmonium by M. Lemmens, the eminent professor of the Conservatoire of Brussels.

Mr. Deacon, the eminent composer and pianist, has begun a series of matinées of classical instrumental music. The first was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday last. The programme was really what it professed to be—a classical selection from the works of the great masters, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Hummel, and Heiler. Mr. Deacon's principal performance was Mozart's beautiful sonata in A major, No. 8, which he played with clear and brilliant execution and great taste and expression. He was assisted in the concerted pieces by Messrs. Sainton, Watson, Pollitzer, Wehle, Clementi, and Pezze, and several vocal pieces were sung by Mdme. Lemmens. The performances were much applauded by a crowded audience.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—A new burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron is now an ordinary occurrence, and his success is so constant that the products of his fertile pen are looked upon across criticism. His latest novelty at this theatre is one of his best productions, and promises to be the most popular. It is entitled "Marouska;" or, the Stick, the Pole, and the Tartar," and bodies forth a burlesque on Sardou's modern playpieces by the late Mr. Charles Selby's "Taming a Tartar," and previously known under the title of "The Stick, the Pole, and a Devil of a Wife," and "Le Diable à Quatre." The last appellation belongs both to an opera and a ballet on the subject, and as argument so well worn must need have accumulated materials and undergone modifications. Mr. Byron's version follows the ballet, and, leaving the scene in Poland, makes the husband a basket-maker and the wife a dancer. The latter element is abundantly supplied by Miss Marie Wilton, who, fascinating with charms, including an extravagant dust based on the "Nerves" of the musicballs, performed by Mr. G. Honey, and Mr. G. Fenton. The wife and husband are represented by Miss Marie Wilton and Mr. Maria Simpson—the tremagnent Countess Tiddlewinki being comically impersonated by Mr. G. Honey. The scenery, by Mr. Fenton, is exceedingly beautiful, and the whole affair is lively, humorous, and diverting in the extreme. It is crowded and peculiar of course attended, and there are more than usually successful. The dialogue has been written in Mr. Byron's happiest vein.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

15th Lancers: Gerard W. Watt to be Cornet.

1st Regiment of Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England to be Lieutenant-General; the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hughes to be Colonel; Second Capt. F. T. Whitmore to be Captain; Ensign and Lieut. Hon. A. Hepburn Stuart Forbes to be Lieutenant; Ensign and Lieut. R. F. Gubbins and E. W. Cragoe to be Lieutenants, without Purchase.

Royal Engineers: Cadet R. Rochester to be Lieutenant.

1st Foot: Ensign A. Thompson to be Lieutenant.—Ensign T. B. Mitford to be Ensign. 2nd: Lieut. H. Waring to be Captain; Ensign W. Mackie to be Lieutenant.; Hon. W. Bowenard to be Ensign. 3rd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain; Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant.—Ensign J. Hall to be Ensign. 5th: Lieut. R. Roberts to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. C. F. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.; H. C. Ellerman to be Ensign. 7th: Lieut. and Capt. Arthur Sargent, R. T. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.; H. C. Ellerman to be Ensign. 8th: Lieut. and Capt. Arthur Sargent, R. T. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.; H. C. Ellerman to be Ensign. 9th: Lieut. and Capt. Arthur Sargent, R. T. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.; H. C. Ellerman to be Ensign. 10th: Lieut. G. Bourchier to be Captain; Ensign J. Lyons to be Lieutenant.—Ensign C. G. Dempster and G. Godfrey to be Lieutenants. F. R. Brownrigg and F. Carrington to be Ensigns. 11th: Lieut. C. Hamilton to be Captain.—Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant.—Ensign C. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign J. De R. Irvine to be Lieutenant.; G. G. Moody to be Ensign. 12th: W. Hutchinson to be Ensign. 13th: Lieut. and Capt. Arthur Sargent, R. T. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.; 14th: Lieut. R. Leyland to be Captain; Ensign C. G. Dempster and G. Godfrey to be Lieutenant. F. R. Brownrigg and F. Carrington to be Ensigns. 15th: Lieut. C. Hamilton to be Captain.—Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant.—Ensign C. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign J. De R. Irvine to be Lieutenant.; G. G. Moody to be Ensign. 16th: W. Hutchinson to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. C. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign J. De R. Irvine to be Lieutenant.; 18th: Lieut. R. Leyland to be Captain; Ensign C. G. Dempster and G. Godfrey to be Lieutenant. G. S. Ward to be Ensign. 19th: Lieut. Henry F. H. Hardinge to be Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieut.-Col. Hon. Arthur Gough, C.B. 20th: Lieut. R. Roberts to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. A. J. Stewart to be Lieutenant.—Ensign A. Thompson to be Ensign. 21st: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. Arthur Sargent, R. T. Armstrong to be Lieutenant.; 24th: Lieut. R. W. De Lavanda to be Lieutenant.

The Duke of Somerset held the last levée of the season at the Admiralty on Thursday week.

The Admiralty yacht Black Eagle, Staff-Commander Whillier, has sailed from Woolwich, on special service for Holyhead.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Josh. Denman was on Tuesday appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, vice Vice-Admiral Kingcome.

The half-yearly muster of the Brigade of Foot Guards took place on Monday, at the St. George's and Wellington Barracks.

Government officials have been at Southampton inspecting some of the mud-pilots' barges, to ascertain their fitness for war-transports.

The English garrison are to quit Corfu on the 3rd of June. The citadel and the new fort are also to be demolished.

The Prince Consort, iron-cased frigate, Captain G. Willis, C.B., sailed from Spithead on Tuesday morning for the Downs, to join the Channel Fleet.

The annual muster of the officers, under officers, and servants of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, took place on Monday morning. Seats were provided for the accommodation of the old veterans who were unable to stand during the ceremony.

By the death of Lieutenant-General Geddes, Major-General H. A. Hanley becomes Colonel of the 2nd Queen's, and Colonel G. Brown, serving as a Major-General on the Staff in China, a Major-General on the royal establishment.

The half-yearly inspection of the pensioners inmates of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, took place last week, when about 400 veterans assembled for inspection, and they passed muster to the entire satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Vice-Admiral Richard Pridham, who had served on full pay in the Royal Navy thirty-three years, died at his residence, West-hoe-terrace, Devonport, on Saturday last, aged 74. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Pridham, M.A., of Lifton, in the county of Devon, and second to fourth cousin—Lieut.-Colonel Charles Saxby Harley, who had attained the age of seventy-five years, died at Bath on Wednesday week.

The Registrar-General of Seamen and Shipping in his monthly report on the Royal Naval Reserve states that 30,054 applications have been received since the 1st of November last, 20,000 of which have been passed, certificates of discharge have been granted to 14,000 men, 6,000 have certificates of service as masters, and fifty-three certificates of service as mates. The total number of men enrolled is 20,000 in the seven districts.

It appears from a Parliamentary return, issued on Monday, that the amount actually expended for the Navy during the year ending the 31st of March last was £8,836,000. The number of vessels in commission on the 1st of January was 168, viz.:—Screw steamers, 84; paddle steamers, 84. Their tonnage was as follows:—Warrior, £1,090,000; Black Prince, £1,090,000; Defence, £716,000; Resistance, £716,000; Pembroke, £716,000; Portland, £716,000; Gravesend, £45,000; Chatham, £127,000; Sheerness, £127,000; Southampton, £127,000; Dover, £45,000; Clerk, £98,000; experimens, £2000; clearance works, £6472; land surveyors' department, £4000; steam reserve at Chatham, £42,000; Portsmouth, £42,000; and other contingent expenses connected with works, £73,198.

The Madagascar mail-steamer Ethiopia was tested on the Cowhy Sands, near Liverpool, on Monday last. A steel bolt, 12 in. long and weighing 151lb., was fired at a target placed at a distance of the side of H.M.S. Conqueror, being built at Birkenhead. The target was constructed with a 6 in. armourplate, 9 in. teak backing, and 1 in. skin. The projectile was built with double supporting and strengthening the whole. The shot struck the target 19 in. from and directly in a line with the centre of the bull's-eye, went clean through, and a piece of the target, 90 lb. weight, 4 ft. deep in the sand, and then traveled 400 yards along the beach. The projectile and the target from the gun was 200 yards, the distance at which the authorities have tested other guns.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Naval Female School was held last Saturday, in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., in the chair. The report spoke highly of the satisfactory progress made by the institution. There were eighty girls in the school, and 1,000 on the list, and all bore testimony to their progress in their education. Several handsome legacies had been received during the year, and the sum of £1,000 had been invested in the funds. The receipts during the year had been £2,000, and there was a balance in hand of £600 for the general fund. The balance on the year was £1,000 in favour of the institution. Subscriptions, and in one instance £100, were invested fund £3000.

The iron-clad frigate Caledonia, the third of the squadron of wooden screw-line frigates which has been completed and equipped for sea, underwent her official trial at the Maplin Sands yesterday week with the most satisfactory results. The Caledonia has been fitted with a pair of directacting double piston-rod engines of 1000-horse power (nominal), by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. Her screw is four-bladed, and is an improved Admiralty blade, set at a pitch of 27 ft. Six runs were taken over the measured mile at full-power, with the following results:—First run: time, 3 min. 40 sec.; speed, 13·6 knots. Second run: time, 3 min. 36 sec.; speed, 13·9 knots. Third run: 6 min. 31 sec.; speed, 19·870 knots. Fourth run: 5 min. 57 sec.; speed, 18·1 knots. Fifth run: 5 min. 57 sec.; speed, 18·1 knots. Sixth run: 5 min. 8 sec.; speed, 14·616 knots. The average speed of the six runs was 17·208 knots, or 19·7 statute miles per hour. The Caledonia was launched in 1970. Two runs were afterwards taken at half-boiler power, when an average

speed of 10·710 knots was obtained. The result of the trial proves that the Caledonia is a faster ship than the Royal Oak.

MILITIA.

The 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, who have been for some time past encamped in a field on the outskirts of Guildford, in consequence of the prevalence of smallpox in that town, removed on Saturday to Whitmoor-common, in the vicinity of Worplesdon, and will remain there under canvas until further orders.

The Suffolk Militia Artillery, under the command of Colonel R. A. Shafto Adair, Aide-de-Camp, to the Queen, having completed their period of training at Harwich, were officially inspected on Saturday by Colonel C. B. Riddell, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in the Chatham district. During the time the regiment has been encamped at the garrison the officers and men have been put through a practical course of instruction with shot and shell from the Shoeburyness artillery practice-ground and batteries and fortifications.

The Worcestershire Militia completed their annual permanent drill on Saturday at Worcester, when the men were reviewed by Colonel Evans, of the 4th Light Dragoons. They went through a very creditable drill, and were dismissed with compliments to the reviewing officer.

The Warwickshire Militia completed their twenty-eighth days' training at Newnham on the 6th inst. The regiment was reviewed on that day by Major Fellowes, of the 8th Hussars, on the Priors Hardwick-hill, the men very highly on the efficiency with which they had gone through their evolutions, and also as to their soldier-like appearance.

The 2nd Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia (Rifles) were inspected at Liverpool on the 8th inst. by Colonel the Hon. Sir Percy Herbert, K.C.B. The regiment was under the command of Major Wardley, and the inspection took place in the presence of the Mayor of Liverpool and an immense number of spectators. The regiment, after performing many battalion movements, as well as light infantry, was complimented by the inspecting officer on its very efficient state. The regiment is above 1100 strong.—The Royal Lancashire Militia Artillery (Lord Derby's), under the command of Colonel Wilson, left the barracks, Everton, Liverpool, by Colonel Woodhouse, C.B. The regiment, which is now 600 strong, was put through various drills and exercises, the last terminating the inspection, Colonel Woodhouse said their drill was as good as he had ever seen it performed by any regiment. The inspecting officer was the 6th Regt. Lancashire Militia, at whose head Colonel Woodhouse left the regiment numbers 980 men, and of these 180 are recruits. The inspecting officer complimented Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcocks on the soldier-like appearance of the regiment.

The 3rd York Light, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cairns, was inspected by Colonel Campbell, the commanding officer for the Northern District, at Scarborough, on Wednesday week. The appearance of the men was good.—The 4th West York Militia, after twenty-one days' training, were inspected on Monday, the 9th inst., at Selby, yesterday week, by Colonel Bingham, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Manchester. The regiment was put through various drills and exercises, and performed nearly the whole of which were admirably executed. At the conclusion, the inspecting officer addressed the officers and men, and said he had never been much gratified by what he had seen. The strength of the regiment assembled was about 500.

The Royal Cumberland Militia, who, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P., have been in training at Carlisle during the past fortnight, were reviewed at Whitehaven on Thursday week, by Colonel Wright, of the Prince Regent Hussars. The regiment was marched past in front and file. The review having been concluded in a most satisfactory manner, the inspecting officer complimented the officers and men upon the precision and exactness with which the various evolutions had been performed.

A War Office return gives the number of effective men of the militia of the United Kingdom at the training in 1863:—There were present on the day of inspection 31,691 officers, 1,000 staff-sergeants, and 93,451 privates. The absentees were 812 officers, of whom 93 were absent without leave; 10 non-commissioned officers, of whom 2 were absent without leave; and 2,021 privates; of whom 7685 were absent without leave. The numbers returned to complete the establishment were 1,000 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, and 19,681 privates; but it should be explained that an augmentation of 1,000 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, and 20,000 privates had been authorized, with two supernumerary Lieutenants in the three being allowed to each regiment.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

It has been determined that the Queen's birthday shall be celebrated by a grand review of volunteers in the Queen of Wales's Royal Park. The review will be held on Saturday, the 28th, and it is expected that the volunteers will march past" several times.

The May general meeting of the National Rifle Association is announced for this month, in accordance with custom, on the 25th inst.

A competition took place for the Harrow cup last Saturday at Worcester Park, between ten and eleven o'clock, the distance being ten miles of No. 1 company West Middlesex (the holders). The match resulted in favour of the Victorias by 14 points.

On Saturday evening the metropolitan volunteers were under marching orders at Epsom, but the fineness of the weather had the effect of producing unusually good muster.

At a dinner at Beaufort House yesterday week in connection with a rifle competition amongst the officers of the Gloucestershire Militia Artillery, the Duke of Beaufort, who presided, proposed the health of the enemy. He (the Duke) stated that it was the intention of the Government to deal fiercely with his new recruits, either in the matter of discipline, or with regard to their conduct in the presence of internal enemies. He hoped that, if supported by such experience, gave it as his opinion that in the hands of our volunteer force, which now numbered 160,000 men, we had nothing to fear from any attempted invasion.

An All-Comers rifle prize meeting, for Enfield rifles only, will take place at the Over range, Gloucester, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. £1000 will be offered for competition in the Queen's prize, £100 in the Queen's the finest in the kingdom, being upwards of 1200 yards in length and of a depth of two hundred yards. The Great Western, Midland, and London and North-Western and Severn and Wye railway companies, throughout their respective lines, have announced that every volunteer in uniform will be conveyed to and from meeting and from the meeting at a single fare. The squads will fire under cover.

The Corporal Volunteer Association of Scotland offers prizes to the value of about £600 for competition at the annual meeting in June next. The highest prize is £75 and is open to the world.

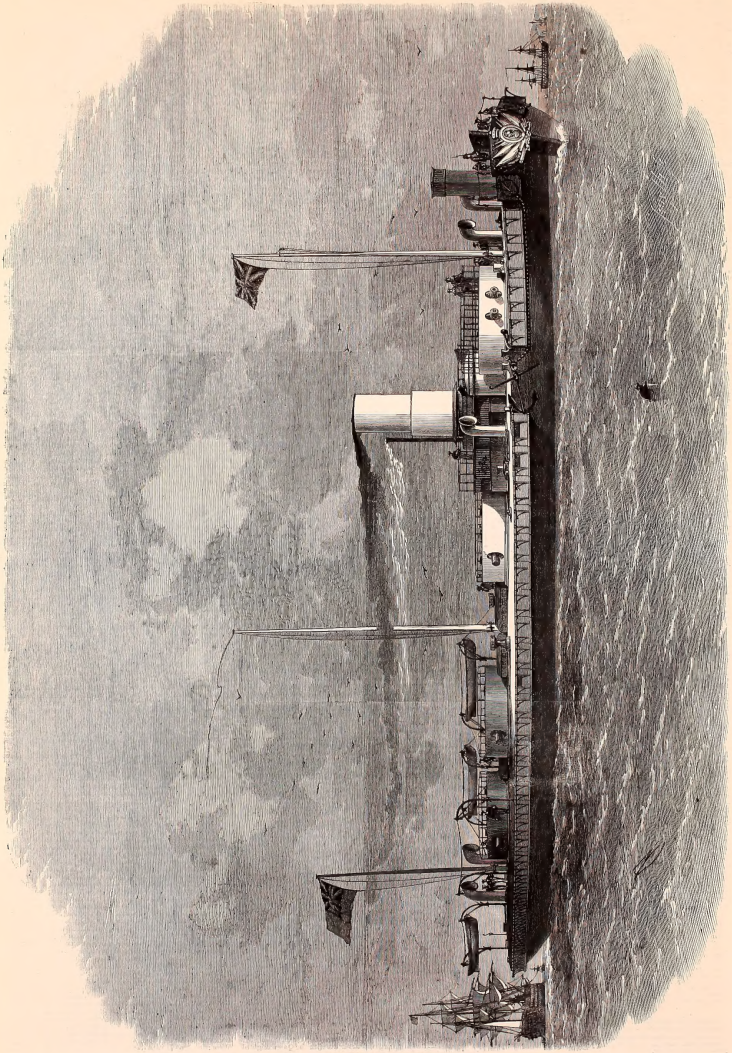
The annual competition in connection with the Staffordshire Rifle Association is fixed to take place at Newcastle on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of July next. It has also been decided at Newcastle that the 1st battalion of the county volunteer force be the 1st of August.

The *Doncaster Gazette* says that Earl Fitzwilliam, the Lord Lieutenant, has determined that a review of the volunteers of the West Riding shall take place at Doncaster during the present month, if the promise that has not been made. In a communication from Colonel Harman, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the district, to the commanding officers of corps in the West Riding, Colonel Harman, Colonel mentioned Wednesday, the 25th of June, as the most probable day for the review at Doncaster. Wednesday, the 6th of June, as the last day on which orders are to be issued for the 1st of August.

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The second annual prize meeting of the Herefordshire Rifle Association took place on the 28th ult. A 200 yards stand is in prizes, open to all England, and, although the entries were not numerous, the shooting was first rate, and, in the main, the winners were the best shots. There was but one stand, and the range, which a large outlay had been made since last year, has was acknowledged by some of the crack shots to be the best in the County of Kingdom. Match A was for £151, in twenty-four prizes, ranging from £20 to £1. The conditions were Enfield, with sights, at 200 yards, five rounds, any position. The following were the highest scores:—Lieutenant Burt, 16; Private —, Captain Wood, 15; Lieutenant Hall, 15; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 15; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 15; R. Phillips, Herefordshire, 15; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 15. Match B was for £151, in twenty-four prizes, ranging from £20 to £1. The conditions were Enfield, with sights, at 200 yards, five rounds, any position. Two sighters were allowed ten each to any position. The following were the highest scores:—Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 25; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 24; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 24; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 23; Lieutenant Burt, 23; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 23; Lieutenant Hall, 23; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 23; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 23; Private Wood, 23; Lieutenant Burt, 22; Lieutenant Hall, 22; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 22; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 22; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 22; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 22; Private Wood, 22; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 22; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 22; Lieutenant Burt, 21; Lieutenant Hall, 21; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 21; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 21; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 21; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 21; Private Wood, 21; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 21; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 21; Lieutenant Burt, 20; Lieutenant Hall, 20; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 20; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 20; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 20; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 20; Private Wood, 20; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 20; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 20; Lieutenant Burt, 19; Lieutenant Hall, 19; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 19; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 19; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 19; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 19; Private Wood, 19; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 19; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 19; Lieutenant Burt, 18; Lieutenant Hall, 18; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 18; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 18; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 18; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 18; Private Wood, 18; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 18; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 18; Lieutenant Burt, 17; Lieutenant Hall, 17; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 17; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 17; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 17; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 17; Private Wood, 17; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 17; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 17; Lieutenant Burt, 16; Lieutenant Hall, 16; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 16; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 16; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 16; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 16; Private Wood, 16; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 16; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 16; Lieutenant Burt, 15; Lieutenant Hall, 15; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 15; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 15; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 15; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 15; Private Wood, 15; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 15; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 15; Lieutenant Burt, 14; Lieutenant Hall, 14; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 14; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 14; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 14; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 14; Private Wood, 14; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 14; 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Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 3; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 3; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 3; Private Wood, 3; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 3; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 3; Lieutenant Burt, 2; Lieutenant Hall, 2; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 2; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 2; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 2; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 2; Private Wood, 2; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 2; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 2; Lieutenant Burt, 1; Lieutenant Hall, 1; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 1; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 1; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 1; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 1; Private Wood, 1; Sergeant-Major Kimberley, 1st Herefordshire, 1; Captain Fenton, 20th Lancashire, 1; Lieutenant Burt, 0; Lieutenant Hall, 0; Lieutenant Mortimer, West Middlesex, 0; Captain Brooker, 10th Leicester, 0; Private Cartwright, Herefordshire, 0; Private Phillips, Herefordshire, 0; Private Wood, 0; 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THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN TURRET-SHIP.—SEE PAGE 477.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

LÜBECK.

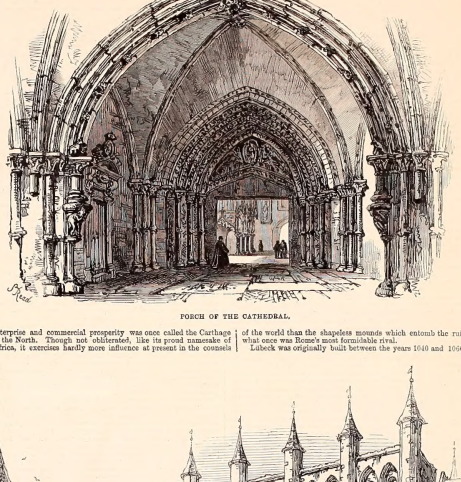
IN a former number we gave illustrations of some of the most interesting monuments of Nuremberg. If our readers will follow us, we propose to introduce them to another of the great commercial emporiums of the Middle Ages—the old Hanseatic town of Lübeck. Just at this time a peculiar interest is attached to it, as it happens to be situated in a province which has already driven half Germany frantic, and may possibly yet end by setting all Europe by the ears. War has its uses, especially when it breaks out in some remote Turkish principality, in an Indian cantonment, or, as in this case, in a disputed German duchy. It is fail to soften men's manners, it at least helps forward the ingenuous art of the magnifier, and gives consistency to the idea that there may be, beyond the limits of the three kingdoms, some "questions" that admit of no answer but that "might is right;" and some "causes" which, however misty and theoretical in their origin, lead to very practical, not to say sanguinary, effects. Few of our readers, doubtless, failed to provide themselves with a map and to brush up their geography when it was announced that the indefinite process termed "federal execution" was to take place in Holstein, and that the contingents of the various grand-dukelings, whose microscopic dominions fill up the interstices of the geographical puzzle called Germany, were very unseemly hurrying to be beforehand with Austria and Prussia upon the scene of action. In the south-eastern corner of the map of Holstein, at the confluence of the rivers Trave and Wackenitz, one may observe the town and territory of Lübeck—the latter, though only eighty-eight square miles in extent, yet, in true German fashion, split up into ten distinct and scattered portions. As one of the four Hanse towns, Lübeck is an *imperium in imperio*, and, save that—like Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort—it is one of the numerous members of the Germanic Confederation, and so is bound to contribute the imposing contingent of 400 men to its army, it is not otherwise directly concerned in the quarrel between Germany and Denmark.

When, a few weeks ago, it was announced that Lübeck intended to protest against the passage of Austrian and Prussian troops through its territory, one was made suddenly aware how almost ludicrously insignificant its powers had become, and how little effect its "brave words" were likely to have upon the conduct of the offending Powers. And yet there was a time when the proudest "He" of Brandenburg would have thought twice before braving the wrath of Lübeck. We have but to take a glance at the old city, with its huge ramparts, its feudal gates, and its mediæval architecture, to see that it had a day of glory once. And, ere we enter it to take a more minute survey of its numberless points of interest, we may pause a moment, and, with almost mournful thoughts upon the perishable nature of all sublunary greatness, jot down a few outlines of the history of this fallen city, which for its maritime enterprise and commercial prosperity was once called the Carthage of the North. Though not obliterated, like its proud namesake of Africa, it exercises hardly more influence at present in the counsels of the world than the shapeless mounds which entomb the ruins of what once was Rome's most formidable rival.

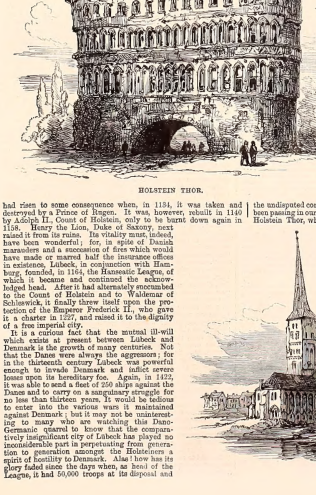
Lübeck was originally built between the years 1040 and 1056, and had risen to some consequence when, in 1134, it was taken and destroyed by a Prince of Regen. It was, however, rebuilt in 1140 by Adolph II., Count of Holstein, only to be burnt down again in 1158. Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, next raised it from its ruins. Its vitality must, indeed, have been wonderful; for, in spite of Danish marauders and a succession of fires which would have made or marred half the insurance offices in existence, Lübeck, in conjunction with Hamburg, founded, in 1164, the Hanseatic League, of which it became and continued the acknowledged head. After it had alternately encumbered to the Count of Holstein and to Waldemar of Schleswig, it finally threw itself upon the protection of the Emperor Frederick II., who gave it a charter in 1227, and raised it to the dignity of a free imperial city.

It is a curious fact that the mutual ill-will which exists at present between Lübeck and Denmark is the growth of many centuries. Not that the Danes were always the aggressors: for in the thirteenth century Lübeck was powerful enough to invade Denmark and inflict severe losses upon its hereditary foe. Again, in 1422, it was able to send a fleet of 250 ships against the Danes and to carry on a sanguinary struggle for no less than thirteen years. It would be tedious to enter into the various wars it maintained against Denmark; but it may not be uninteresting to many who are watching this Dano-Germanic quarrel to know that the comparatively insignificant city of Lübeck has played no inconsiderable part in perpetuating from generation to generation amongst the Holsteiners a spirit of hostility to Denmark. Alas! how has its glory faded since the days when, as head of the League, it had 50,000 troops at its disposal and the undisputed command of the sea! Whilst these reflections have been passing in our minds we have been lingering in front of the noble Holstein Thor, which stands before us as we quit the Lübeck station and gives us an earnest of the grandeur which awaits us within the walls of Lübeck. This gateway, of which we give an Engraving, like most of the buildings here, is of red and glazed bricks, arranged in various devices. It forms a singularly striking and picturesque object as we enter this glorious old city. One cannot fail to be charmed by the quaintness, antiquity, and fantastic decorations of the gabled houses, many of which present the same aspect as when they served as the mansions of the merchant princes of the sixteenth century.

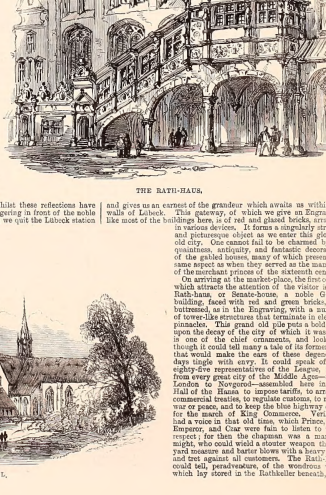
On arriving at the market-place, the first object which attracts the attention of the visitor is the Bath-haus, or Senate-house, a noble Gothic building, faced with red and green bricks, and buttressed, as in the Engraving, with a number of tower-like structures that terminate in elegant pinnacles. This grand old pile puts a bold face upon the decay of the city of which it was and is one of the chief ornaments, and looks as though it could tell many a tale of its former self that would make the ears of these degenerate days tingle with envy. It could speak of the eighty-five representatives of the League, who, from every great city of the Middle Ages—from London to Novgorod—assembled here in the Hall of the Hanse to impose tariffs, to arrange commercial treaties, to regulate customs, to make war or peace, and to keep the blue highway clear for the march of King Commerce. Verily it had a voice in that old time, which Prince, and Emperor, and Czar were fain to listen to with respect; for then the chapman was a man of might, who could wield a stouter weapon than a yard measure and barter blows with a heavy axe and trot against all customers. The Bath-haus could tell, spendthrift-like, of the wondrous wine which lay stored in the Rathkeller beneath, and



PORCH OF THE CATHEDRAL.



HOLSTEIN THOR.



THE RATH-HAUS.

THE CATHEDRAL.

which aged men avouched to be two hundred years old and to have been a tradition in the days of their grandsires. Horace's inner brand of Falernian was but an infant in comparison with this "curiously old" wine. It is said that this cellar, which has now been converted into a restaurant, still boasts something of its former quaintness, and that the *genius loci* imparts its spirit, if not its antiquity, to the choice wines which may be obtained there. Lübeck was once celebrated no less for its beer, which was turned to base use, and applied externally as a cure for wounds and bruises; though that nonchalant champion, Captain Dugald Dalgetty, when in the enjoyment of good health to its excellence, also, as an inward application, and ranks its qualities almost on a par with Rhenish wine. When pledging his fellow-prisoner, with much gravity, in cool Lübeck ale, he says with truth—"I drink to your speedy deliverance, ourselves not forgetting mine own, and could wish with courage it were in my power." Whether Lübeck beer at the least, were it but in honour of the pledge.

But we will leave the Schütting, and the Rathskeller, and pause to see the state dining-room which the good citizens of Lübeck caused one of their architects to be beheaded for constructing in the Town Hall. No doubt this was done, as in Byng's case, *pour encourager les autres*: but it does not appear that the architect was guilty of any culinary offence either upon the bravery or the development of their fleet, which is the real thing of the piece.

Leaving this popular educator, we turn to the Cathedral, a lofty building of red brick, and enter by the noble porch depicted in our Engraving. The Cathedral of Constance, which is also built with an considerable rareness, though each has some one or more features of interest not to be found in any other, is the one to visit for the beautiful specimen of ancient wood-carving on the choir-screen, where the figures are life-size and distinguished by much grace of expression and delicate workmanship, there is on the north side an altarpiece, of which the Lübeckers are justly proud. The paintings thereon were executed by Bending, in 1471, and are in the finest state of preservation. On either side are shutters, there are two compartments of the Annunciation. When these are opened there is a second set, painted with the figures of St. John, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Blaize. The colours are fresh and brilliant, and such that the figures might almost walk from their panels. Who can tell what might have happened—would the year Abomination of Desolation, 1892, be Jägodies, or St. Silos, had not himself been a cripple and the patron of cripples? Or, if not a cripple, then St. Giles, Nightgown, the "move-on" age is not the time for St. Jägodius, and this may account for the decay of the once famous cripple. Be that as it may, English churches were dedicated to him, and possibly for the exceedingly Jägodian, the Lübeckers have dedicated to him one of the unsavoury St. Giles's. As to St. Blaize, he was once a well-known saint in England. He used to have considerable power over wild beasts, and to have given the name of St. Blazy to a village in that country. In former times fern seeds were supposed to render the wearer invisible in England on Feb. 3 in honour either of his sainthship or his name. As he was martyred in the persecution of Diocletian by the dreadful process of combing his flesh with iron combs, he was the patron of wool combers as their patron saint; and, so lately as 1791, if we are to believe Mr. John Britton, he is represented on the seal of the office as a profile of the saint on the obverse and a view of the Cloth Hall on the reverse. Among the decorations of the choir are representations of these saints, there are three magnificent paintings of the Passion, which, if the high antiquarian is to be trusted, are the most ancient of the sacred pictures of the old German masters, are marvellous for their freshness and beauty. We now enter the nave, and pass out on the south side, which preserves the singular tradition that the cathedral was built by Henry the Lion on the very spot where he had caught a wonderful stag, he knew by the golden collar it wore obviously, with a jewelled collar about its neck and a cross between its horns, and therefore, the Cathedral was built on the spot where the Lion could well understand the meaning of Virgil's "vivacis cornua cervi," and may possibly have had that Horace in his mind's eye. Some clears of that royal animal to enable him to do justice to such venison. It was worthy to be hunted down by a lion, and worthy of a Rathkeller.

Interesting, however, as the Cathedral is, it is far surpassed by the Marienkirche, a most splendid, alpine, also of red brick. The interior is richly painted with many ancient frescoes, and contains, like so many foreign churches, a Dance of Death, which is remarkable as being thirty-five years older than Holbein's celebrated production of the same name. It appears to be the work of a most graphic vitality, that these medieval worthies were never tired of pressing upon us the belief that Death is the Great Leveller. The skeleton in the cupboard as everyday spectacle. From the picture represented people at various social grades, from the Pope downwards to the meanest subject, from the old man to the infant, led round in a circle by an ape—a most ingenious, and at the same time, a most simple and painfully pronunciato. Here also are some ancient paintings, representing scenes from the Crucifixion and the life of our Saviour, together with two very beautiful works of Overbeck. In this church, too, is one of the lions of Lübeck, in the shape of a curious clock, which, like those at Berne, Geneva, and elsewhere, sends forth at a particular hour a number of stiff and quaint figures, which make a very long story short, and appear to or to another marionette show themselves, and are then jerked back to the interiors and clockwork, to be seen no more again. Few can visit the Marienkirche without feeling that it can hold its own with the largest and most splendid churches of Northern Germany. Indeed, if it were the only building Lübeck had to show, it would have deposed without any compunction the crown it possesses. But, though Lübeck no longer exercises lordship with foot and army, it is, in the Hansa towns, the lofty tower of which are turned into shady boulevards from which one can watch the ships of a less ventilatory commerce, a still cherishes its hospitals for the relief of the aged and the destitute. It suffered severely from every Continental city did, from the attack of the French in 1806, when, after Jena, they pursued Blucher into the unhappy city, and visited upon the inhabitants the offences of Marshal Vorwarts. It has suffered, too, from the opposition of its great neighbour, with a railroad direct to Hamburg, whilst this privilege has been denied to Lübeck. But in no small degree it has made its fortune herself, who is appreciating the bottom of the Baltic, and seems intent upon keeping its head high and dry above the waters of progressional period is ever. Even the incursion of steel pens has unkindly interfered with the ingress of goose quills. But, in spite of all, Lübeck has still a considerable trade, if figures be facts; and, in any case, will well repay the visitor in quest of the picturesque with its almost unchanged memorials of one of the noblest cities of the past.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and to be Fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

During the past week enormous quantities of mackerel were, so during the last week, transmitted to London from the Scottish and other markets. On Wednesday was the quantity of fish sent off per rail exceeded seventy tons.

A new pass across the Andes has been discovered, and a railway is now being surveyed through it from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso. It will be eighty-seven miles long, have an elevation of 9,600 feet, at a millions and a half sterling, and require two years to finish. It will extend the Trans Valley and descend that of the Rio Grande, a tributary of the Rio Negro, whence that the Buenos Ayres Government will construct a railway.

The Attorney-General laid before the House of Commons last month a bill of 37 clauses filled together with 4 schedules, and accompanied by a table of contents—the bill to Consolidate and Amend the Church-building Acts and Parochial Fees. The Irish Government has now brought in a bill of 381 clauses, filling altogether 135 folio pages—a bill for the Amendment of the Practice and Pleading in the Common Law Courts at Dublin.

The Registrar-General's table of births, marriages, and deaths registered in England for the year 1891 gives the following number:—The population was 29,002,241; number of marriages, 174,388; births, 729,389; deaths, 470,882. Of the births, there were 371,017 males, and 358,372 females; and of deaths, 242,249 males, and 228,633 females. The returns for the quarterly were—Marriages, March, 41,911; June, 47,178; September, 44,744; December, 51,374. Births—March, 186,653; June, 189,611; September, 191,128; December, 159,997. Deaths—March, 119,211; June, 114,278; September, 112,384; December, 114,398. In London, with a population of 4,269,765, there were 79,310 marriages, 140,897 births, and 72,746 deaths.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The British Archæological Association has of late been very fortunate in the variety and interest of the articles of antiquity exhibited at its meetings. On the 27th ult. Mr. Gaussen exhibited a fine example of the Misericorde, found in the Steelyard, in Upper Thamesstreet. This weapon, a thin-bladed dagger, named from its being more easily concealed than any other. Its memory is traced as far back as the reign of Edward II., the earliest in the Meyrick Collection was of the time of Henry VI. Mr. Gaussen produced two other London relics—a basket-handled stiletto of the time of Henry VIII., found in the bed of the river, and a "Jesus" cup, a small piece of copper, apparently impressed with a bookbinder's stamp of about the same date, which had been found in London dust within a circle of foliage. It was found in Moorfields. Two interesting relics of the Civil War were exhibited by Mr. Grut, by Mr. Boaksom, is a portion of the scarf or neckcloth said to have been worn by Charles at the battle of Naseby, composed of fine cambric, beautifully worked, and the fragments agree with that of the embroidery on the shirt deposited in the South Kensington Museum said to be one of those worn on the same occasion, and long preserved by the descendants of the Lord Keeper Coventry. A heartshaped brooch, found in the bed of the river Lea, was exhibited by Mr. Syer Cuming. From the great number of relics of Charles I. that have been preserved, several may have been preconsecrated apocryphal; but the strong devotional feelings of the time doubtless led to the multiplication of artistic memorials of "this good cause of morals, religion, and government."

The very interesting and valuable collection of porcelains, formed during a long series of years by the late General the Hon. Edward P. Upton, of Springhill, Worcestershire, and by his widow, and Sévres, of been dispersed by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Rare old Sévres reigned paramount, and the figures realised very enormous prices. Think of a pair, highly gilt, and painted with a pastoral medallion, bringing £450; a pastille-burner, exquisitely painted, 415 gs.; a plate, of the purest old Sévres blue, with a portrait medallion of the Duchess of Her Majesty, painted with the subject of Jupiter and Juno in the centre, realised £420; a pair of Jardinières, with medallions, finely pencilled with gold, with Cupids and trophies in four medallions, by the Gay, £1,102 10s.; a Sévres bleu-de-roi dessert service, 84 in., square by 9 in. high, £350; a cup and saucer, painted after Watteau, £100; and a pair of vases, with medallions, by Asselin and Sévres, of extraordinary size and beauty, the finest old pâte-tendre, of long experience, £1,102 10s. Other interesting specimens, finely pencilled, each exquisitely painted with a respect, figures, and landscape, with flowers in medallions, by Morin and Boulanger, in the year 1775, realised £1,102 10s. Groups of cherubs, figures of children with musical instruments, ormolu handles, and circular pedestals of white marble, by Falconet, realised £1,102 10s. A vase, 18 in. high, brought £1,000. The five days' sale realised £21,414.

Some idea of the sums demanded for property in the City of London may be formed from the Sewers Committee having been obliged to purchase a piece of ground in Upper Thames-street, Billingsgate, which obstruct the traffic, from their finding that the improvement could not be carried out for a less sum than £100,000. The Committee have also been obliged to abandon a similar long-required improvement at the junction of Queen-street, Cheapside, and Cannon-street on account of a small piece of ground required for the purpose asking £10,000 for it.

The City of London Council have wisely granted £400 to the Thames Angling Protection Society, who in their piscicultural duties during last summer have had to contend with the following depredations: 40,000 trout, 3000 grayling, and 3000 char, which had fair at no very distant date been put into the river by the Society, and 300 to the Mansion House and other civic tables. Mr. Frank Buckland also tells us that during the last few years 2,000,000 have been put into the Thames 12,000 young salmon, the size of minnows. On the other hand, we learn from Mr. Buckland that the fishing in the river at Essex coast was just in the midst of his *whitebait* season, and was "following up there *little flukes* in order to eat them," a practice not to be encouraged, and which is also well at variance.

In that very pleasant new table-book, "Host and Guest," by Mr. Clayton, we have a list of the "Clubs of London" in existence at the first nobleman who made the most strenuous efforts to introduce French cookery. The Cocoa-tree, the Thatched House, the predecessor of the famous cook of Louis XIV. La Chapelle published, in 1733, a treatise on French cookery, dedicated to Lord Chesterfield, with which Like Alexis Soyer's books, La Chapelle's "Modern Cook" was printed for the author: it was published by Prosper Marchant, "Libraire over against Southampton-street, in the Strand. About this period Chesterfield was Ambassador at the Hague, and La Chapelle with him. His dinners and suppers were deemed perfection; and these entertainments were among the few items in which his expenditure was liberal. Lord Chesterfield, in his "Letters to his Son," tells us that more than once heard the late Earl of Essex say, more than thirty years ago, at Brooks's Club, that he remembered, when he was a boy at Eltham, seeing the Earl seated on a rustic seat outside the courtyard of his house in Hyde Park, with beautiful Mistress Lepell standing by him, at the very extremity of London, and all beyond it was an expanse of green fields." Mr. Clayton's table-book, which is full, is also, page 9, "Host and Guest;" for example, p. 107, "Whitebait are in season in July. A good dinner for Wednesday, 1st July, 1892," would be quite opulent. Whitebait are now (May) in season; in August they approximate to the size of sprats. Mr. Clayton's book is not only interesting but very useful, being eminently practical.

Very interesting Roman remains have recently been found in Kent Road, Southwark, by the workmen employed there.

In the neighborhood of Dover, at 10 ft. from the surface, has been discovered a vase, in the most perfect preservation, and, fortunately for its preservation, inserted; another, containing a Samian patera; a roughly-made vase, and a small glass bottle, of the usual shape, 3 in. high, nearly perfect. In these vases were found calcined human bones, although the inhumation of the dead was generally practised in the second and third centuries. The other day was discovered, along the line of street occupying the site of the ancient road from Durovrin (Malton) to Eboracum (York), a Roman milestone. The inscription, which, at the end of a year and a half, is still very much covered with dirt, deep; but the road has not been touched since the Roman road, and the natural line of way up Newbrigg, the street leading out of Malton to the north. The road for some time has been known as Cinder-hill, from its foundation, and was covered with earth, rubbish, ashes, and stones, barring strong marks of fire, encountered in the course of the cutting. The stone was burnt by Archibio Thurstan, in the middle of the twelfth century. The stone is 4 ft. 6 in. high, and 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and is in a perfect state of preservation, the letters being as clear as when first engraved. A portion of side-stone revealed the curious fact that the road was known in the middle, as it to form a water-way. Before the Roman road, and under the natural line of there was a deposit of peaty, moisture earth, from 1 ft. to 4 ft. thick, which abounded with the remains of Roman pottery, coins, and bones, which only relics found were a few pieces of pottery, the handle of a dagger or sword, and a coin (or fragment) of Constantine.

Bell-ringing—we beg pardon, campanology—was once a gentleman's recreation. Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Stockport, sends the following, as "the most complete set of rules for ringers" which it has been our fortune to meet with, and dated nearly a century time—1734—and are in the belfry of the church of Chapel-en-le-Frith —

Gentlemen that here intend to ring,
You must know well to time your swinging;
Or to be sure you must without delay
Learn how to pull your bells the right way.
Then when your time is come to ring,
See that the ringers have convenuous room;
For if you be rude and unmannerly
Fourpence you forfeit to those gentlemen.
Here, if you chance to break a string,
With hat or spur on do not touch a string,
For if you do, you forfeit one shilling.
Just sixpence down to pay or lose your hat.
If you a bell throw over, without delay
Sixpence to the Clerk you then must pay.
If you do curse, or swear, or call names,
Unto the poor you then must pay twelve pence.
But if you strike, or call, or else abuse,
You must pay fourpence to the ringers' use;
And if that you desire to be excused
A ringer then, you must pay half a crown.
But when doth there others disturb,
Unto the church he shall be fined straightway;
And there remain until that he be willing
To pay his forfeit, and the Clerk a shilling.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Life of Major-General James Wolfe. By Robert Wright. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) If to have overcome infirmity of body by pertinacity of spirit; to have practised integrity in the midst of corruption; to have laughed at danger in the pursuit of glory; to have reckoned even glory second to duty: to have introduced mental cultivation into military affairs without military affairs were thought to be inimical to mental cultivation; to have been the pattern of the officer and the friend of the private; to have commanded an army at a time of life when ordinary men do not command a regiment; to have manœuvred that army with an accomplished dexterity, superior in years, superior in numbers, superior in experience, superior in position, and to have beaten it in the field, and driven it from its last on a great battle in the teeth of all difficulties, and to have died in the very moment of victory—if these have been a good soldier, a good man, and a good Christian, entitle a man to any fame, then all that fame is justly due to the subject of Mr. Wright's book. That which is wanting for his memory dies; they will rather search for details of his life. And herein is a misfortune, that to the present time there has been no full, minute, authentic record of the life and death of the hero of Quebec. There have been several sketches, it is true; but they are all more or less incorrect, and owing to the honour of fiction, as Mr. Wright bears witness, that perhaps the best of them, that of James Wolfe he have yet had is to be found in "Chrysal," or in the slight but graphic sketch drawn by the pen of the late illustrious author of "The Virginians." One great difficulty with which both Mr. Wright and his predecessors have had to deal is that which arises from the confusion consequent upon the change from O.S. and to N.S. Wolfe was born on 22 January, 1726, which is consistent with himself; nor is this inconsistency unnatural when we consider the force of habit and the difficulty of it to fall at once into a new form of expression. Mr. Wright aptly illustrates the "obstacles arising out of the change" of the Style: "in a manner—" Although every one is aware that, previous to 1752, the new year did legally begin until the 25th of March, it does not follow that, when we find a letter dated on paper dated, suppose, the 1st of May, 1750, it would be recollected that the said paper was written ten months before the document bearing date the 1st of March, 1750." However, Mr. Wright has, with infinite labour and great perseverance, as well as with much judge, cleared away such obstacles, and, with the help of many unpublished letters, been enabled to set forth the "Authentic Life of James Wolfe." The Life of Major-General James Wolfe." As instances of the errors which Mr. Wright has corrected upon independent authority, may be mentioned the assertions that the hero was born on the 6th of November, 1726, that he died in 1713, that he fought at Sedgemoor, and that he was the author of a song commencing,

Why, soldiers, why
Should we be melancholy, boys?
Why, soldiers, why
Whose business 'tis to die?

or (we quote from memory) in a similar manner. He was, in fact, born Jan. 2, 1726 (N.S. 1726-7), he died in 1759, never was in arms in his life, did not fight at Fontenoy, and probably never wrote a couplet. And many other errors of the same kind upon which Mr. Wright is fair to say which will open the eyes and convince the minds of those who have hitherto accepted them as unquestionable.

The Two Worlds. By Thomas Bevrier. (1 vol. F. Pitman.) In the very first sentence of this book the writer commences almost at once detects a smell of spirits; the scent becomes more powerful upon turning down the cover and the dylead, and so strong at the fifth turning that the reader soon finds himself in a whisky-shed on the track of all the old gang, including the demon of Socrates, the Wesley family ghosts, and everything else that would be "in it." As the Baron Goldenstubbe's complete letter-writer, and the depraved Cockle Bird Fancier, Mr. Pitman appears to be better at home than (if so much as) a rickshaw of a work, which appeared and attracted a certain amount of attention some years ago, under the title "Revelations upon the Boundary of Another World." The author, with great parade of learning, profound knowledge of religion, keen psychic curiosities of evidence in favour of what nobody ever thought of denying, but fails, in every instance, to bring forward anything worth mention that and what is usually understood by spiritualism, or spiritmanifestation, or spirit-rapping, or whatever the shibboleth may be. Nobody—or nearly anybody—will dream of disputing that probably long before, and certainly ever since, the time when Hesiod wrote, a belief in the supernatural has been that there is a world (to use the slang term), that guardian angels hover near, incessantly watching over the destinies of men, and that, in fact, there is intercommunion of the spirits of the living with the spirits of the dead. In these and other matters, if not, or even mainly, the thing of day, there are few perhaps who have not believed they have heard "the sound of a voice that is still," or felt "the touch of a vanished hand," in tender sympathy, or gentle remonstrance, or pious admonition, or in solemn and impressive warning; but we have not either been urged thereby to the right course or restrained thereby from the wrong. But for this kind of communion there is no need of a medium, short of aspirates and money, to write, at a certain charge per hand, and with a shockingly bad orthography, one's grandmother's ghost, or Socrates's, or to converse with one's daughter by muttering solemnly (if the neighbourhood be noisy), Spectre in one's ear, and Spectre out o' the house." This may be true, as our author seems to take it for granted (though we by no means believe it ourselves), but Mr. Pitman, Mr. Alaphilus, Mr. Bevrier uses the spirits of the departed as messengers for a purpose; but, when we consider the difference between messengers and spirits, it is consistent therewith that supernatural agency should be employed only to teach the ignorant. But for this kind of communion there is no gentleman a meteoric ride upon an ottoman, set chairs and sofas to promiscuous dancing, and other equally immoral exercises of agility, to the great astonishment and consternation of "Mrs. Hoeleaf's Evening Party." So long as the effect is ridiculous it is almost impossible to speak seriously of such a preposterous craze.

Her Majesty's Mails. By William Lewins. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The author might well have said that "our English Post Office is a splendid triumph of civilisation," for there is probably nothing to be proud of for commerce and for education than any other institution of the country. As a matter of fact, we have not the slightest point of view, to talk of the benefits it confers upon separated families, or upon friends, or upon friends, when enough can be written upon it. There might, perhaps, be a set-off to the benefit in the facilities it affords for correspondence, the frivolous, the profane, the obscene, and the epistolary plagues of life for annoying their two thousand and one friends with, but, on the whole, fellow-creatures at a comparatively cheap rate; but, on the whole, there would be little to say against the Post Office. Mr. Lewins, therefore, chose a most interesting subject when he took in hand to write on historical and romantic aspects of the British Post Office." It would be difficult to mention another book of the same size where an equal amount of information is so pleasantly conveyed to the student. By means moreover, of an appendix, he has added to his main work a post-office guide, which will find favour with many more advantages than two-thirds of them at least have any idea of may be derived from the Post Office. Mr. Lewins traces the Post to the earliest date, and takes occasion to tell us that "Queen Jezebel is remarkable as the first letter-writer on record who franked," a not surprising to find that she used her pen for purposes of deception." Her Jewish Majesty's example, however, has been followed by many who have not the excuse of her race; and Mr. Lewins tells a capital story of a dowager young gentleman who was paying his addresses to two ladies at the same time, wrote to each of them by the same post the same expressions of undying affection, posted his letters, and then redescended them in an agony of suspense, for he felt a moral certainty that he had placed them in the wrong envelopes. But the Post-Office law is immutable as that of the Medes and Persians; a letter once posted is the property of the Postmaster-General, and "must not be given up to the *writers* on any account whatever." Curious articles pass through the post, as will be seen from Mr. Lewins's interesting book. Sir Rowland Hill, who was permitted to peruse an extraordinary ledger in the General Post Office, where several thousand articles lost in the mails are recorded, has strung together a catalogue of them, which reminds us of the articles passing

through the post before the revocation of the franking privilege. He tells us he found amongst the number—two canaries; a pork-pie, from Devonport to London; a pair of pickled mice, which were kept at the office a month and duly fed till they were called for by the owner; two rabbits; plum-pudding, leeches in bladders, "several of which having burst, many of the poor creatures were found crawling over the correspondence in the country." Further, there was a bottle of cream from Devonshire; a bottle of strawberries; a sample bottle of cider; half a pound of soft-soap wrapped in thin paper; a roast duck; a pistol, *loaded about to the mouth with dogs and ball*; and, last but not least, a paper of fleas. This inventory is rather long, but it will most extraordinary of all, a human heart and stomach. It is common enough to send an emblematic heart upon a seal, but how aunts now envisaging to a lover the fact that he is in love, or even, to see the force of the stomach.

Adolphe Page, by Mrs. C. B. Burton. (2 vols. A Hall and Co.) The alias of this novel is "The Two Wills;" whence the nature of the story will be readily guessed. Adolphe Page, a foundling, gifted and deprived of his estate by the abstraction of a second will which had been made in the interval between the execution and revocation of the first will, whereby he was entitled to only the very moderate sum of one shilling. The story is full of mystery, love-making, and many exciting incidents: there is a considerable admixture of religious matter, and a certain flavour of clodhopping. The tale of the foundling dog for embroidering under a curse pronounced upon it by a member of a rival family is not new, and partakes slightly of the melodramatic; but there are touches to which such a criticism cannot be applied. The plot is not concocted with remarkable skill; the hero is by no means so constant as he should have been or to the reader's taste; the deeds of rumours as he might have been; and the sweetest character in the book is ruthlessly sacrificed that the hero may marry his first love.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

PREPARATION OF CALCIUM.—Mr. R. Sonstadt, who has done so much for obtaining gold from sea-water, has brought before the Philosophical Society of Manchester another method of procuring calcium, the metal derived from lime by Davy more than a century ago, and now at the Institution in 1808. M. Lito Bodart suggested that the calcium might be got from the chloride by the use of a mercury cathode, and Sonstadt has for years used the method in his laboratory, in which lime is dissolved in dilute acid and the fragmentated calcium from melting as globules. Mr. Sonstadt remedies this by melting mercury with equivalent quantities of lead and bismuth and the iodate of potassium. The melted mass is poured into a covered iron crucible and left to cool. To the pasteboard mass is added a small quantity of sodium, in small pieces; it is then covered again with the saline mixture above mentioned. After the first cooling process the crucible is put between, and the reaction, which is not very violent, has ceased, the metal is found in the form of a globule.

KUHMANN ON THE COLOURING MATERIAL IN MINERALS.—In the course of his researches on the colouring matter of minerals employed in building and ornamentation, this able investigator has availed himself of the new methods of analysis by the spectroscope. He considers that the process his belief that he has placed in the hands of chemists a rare, simple, expeditious, and wide method of analysis which will be of great use to mineralogists and a great simplifier of natural and artificial silicates; and that he has in part investigated in the right way of looking for the cause of the colour of certain stones; and, finally, that he has opened up a new field of research in the examination of the colouring matter of the earth's crust, and of those whose chemical nature does not lend itself to the ordinary methods of their formation. For details we must refer to the *Comptes Rendus* of the Paris Academy of Sciences, 1910, No. 5.

A SINGULAR FORM OF HAIL, which fell at Paris on the 27th of March last, was described by M. Berral at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences. The hailstones were of a pyramidal form, and resembled a hexagon. In the middle was found a small grain of hail, which was either a nucleus or rather they have a structure radiating from the centre, as observed by Valla, Arago, Hopkins, and others. Sometimes the hail was in the form of all resemble these. They had an absolutely conical form. The cones sloped from the point to the base in a regular manner, and the base of the cone or face was roughened with pyramids of six sides, inclined towards the base, and transparent; some prisms also occurred with a flat base. In order to get the measurement of these cones gave the diameter of the base 8 to 10 millimetres in height, 10 to 12 millimetres; some of the pyramids were about 3 millimetres long; their weight varied from 180 to 210 milligrammes. When these hailstones fell they were accompanied by a fall of the barometer, which decreased three millimetres in the space of an hour and the cold. The atmospheric pressure of the day was 31 deg. Fahr. After snow and rain had fallen about 4 P.M. on the 27th, at 5 P.M. the hailstones described above began to fall in rain and hail at midday. About one o'clock some clap of thunder was heard; and at half-past o'clock fell the hailstones described above.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Mr. HOLLAS commenced a course of six lectures "On the Third Period of Medical History, commencing with the Year 1800," on Tuesday, October 4, a summary of the history of music divided into three periods: the first period of preparation (ending about 1400); the second, or that of the old humility and the scholastic (ending about 1600); and the third, or modern period (1600 to 1700); and the 6th, that of the modern tonality. In the third period (the origin of the present system) the old mediæval science of the Church and the irregular popular music were subjected to the reaction entered by the other arts through the Renaissance. The great confusion produced by the crude and hasty reforms of the Florentine Academy were, however, moderated by the skill and genius of Monteverde, whose compositions were tasteful, and correct—are the type and glory of his age, and who, if not the inventor of the opera, was certainly the creator of the first masterpiece in musical drama (recitative), the opera of "Orfeo," by Monteverde (1607). "Turbulentur Impii" (a trio), by Carissimi (cir. 1640); "Vaghe Stelle" (air), from the opera of "Eritrea," by Cavalli (1650); "Lasciatemi Morire" (a short duet), by Conti (cir. 1640); and a quartet by Allegri (cir. 1650) for two violins (Messrs. Haywood and Wolfe), a viola, and bass (Mr. Lloyd Eccles). All the above-mentioned pieces were selected as singularly characteristic of the transition period. Mr. Hollas also sang the air by Emilio Bassile (soprano). Miss Palmer (contralto), Mr. Whitye Cooper (tenor), and Mr. Lowe (bass) assisted.

Prof. JOHN PRAETORIUS delivered lectures on the Music given on Saturday last, the 7th inst., was principally devoted to the music of the Elizabethan time. He began with a lecture exhibiting the progress of the "Gamut" musical glass, showing the phenomenon termed fluorescence, and bringing to light the invisible violet rays of the spectrum. The lecturer then proceeded to explain its metallurgy. It has been obtained from Cornwall since the remotest antiquity, and was known to the ancient Britons and Romans. The ore worked is stannic acid or tin-stone. It is broken up, calcined, smelted, and refined. After liquation it is remelted and cast into ingots. It is grayish white, wood, and cast into bricks (block tin). These, when heated and let fall from a height, break into grains. Tin is malleable, ductile, and tenacious of a metallic ring, but not very tough. Specific gravity 7.3. Melts at 442 deg. Fahr. Its little tendency to oxydize renders it very useful as a coating for other metals, especially copper, brass, and wrought iron. Lead is readily obtained from its sulphide, galena. Its uses are well known. Its rapid conversion by pure water into the white oxide renders its use for glass exceedingly dangerous, except for hard waters, the oxide of lead being very poisonous. Zinc is obtained from its ore by the ordinary process of smelting with air at from 600 to 1200 deg. Fahr., each ton requiring fuel to the value of 10*l*. Its specific gravity is 7.1, and it melts at 773 deg. Fahr. It oxidizes readily at a low temperature, and burns with a blue flame. It is not very malleable, but is ductile and tenacious. It is the cheapest metal in use. Its uses are numerous being chiefly used, from which the metal is readily obtained by the distillation of metallic zinc. Iron is found in all parts of the world. It is reduced with air at from 600 to 1200 deg. Fahr., each ton requiring fuel to the value of 10*l*. Its specific gravity is 7.8, and it melts at 2786 deg. Fahr. It is malleable and tenacious, and very ductile. In the year 1845 by the use of the hot blast; still even by it four-fifths of the fuel are wasted. Recent improvements of manufacture have been made by which the molten metal was illustrated by means of a small furnace, oxygen being used instead of common air. The characteristics of the alloys of tin, titanium, and other metals were shown on the screen during the lecture, and the table was covered with specimens of the metals and their ores in various conditions. The construction and operation of the furnaces were explained by Professor Praetorius.

PROFESSOR BOSCHI gave the Friday evening discourses on the 6th inst., "On the New Metal Iridium, and Recent Discoveries in Connection Therewith," and on the 13th inst., "On Recent Discoveries in Connection with Radium." Professor Boschi was illustrated by experiments.

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Dr. JAMES DEWAR will give the Friday evening discourse, on the 20th inst., "On the Liquefaction of Air." On Tuesday, October 11, Prof. Sir Alexander Henchief will begin a course of four lectures "On Falling Stars and Meteorites."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P.—Your solution of No. 1053 is correct. 2. Not later than Monday evening.

C. D. Yes; we have received your solutions of Problems Nos. 1051 and 1052. 2. The following shall have attention.

E. J. Pulling.—Problem 1 is recognised as that of an old and esteemed contributor; and the solution is correct. Problem 2 is not quite satisfactory as it stands.

S. B. Nimon.—It seems impossible. Are you sure you have the Black King in safety posted?

The Correspondents of the Manchester Chess Club.—Your solution of Problem No. 1052 is received and found correct. Your letter has been forwarded to the Secretary. Perhaps you will be at the trouble to explain the arrangements of play in the tournament, particularly as to the number of games to be played in a day.

H. A. B. D. Ind.—It is impossible to determine the matches you speak of clearly. The Correspondents' Tourney is now in full swing, and the games in the Amateur Tournament have been in progress for some time. The "Chess Player's Chronicle" for the years 1843, 3, and 4 can no doubt be obtained. 3. The French game is considered by many to be open compared to the Ruy Lopez.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1051, by ERNEST. P. D., Dury, I. T. D., Notus, Pilot, Dr. Fyfe, Rev. Winfield Cox, Dr. Pantin, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Hyslop, Dr. Gibbons, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hall

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



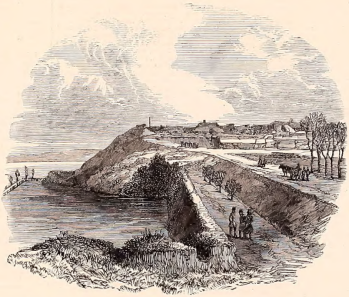
No. 1260.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

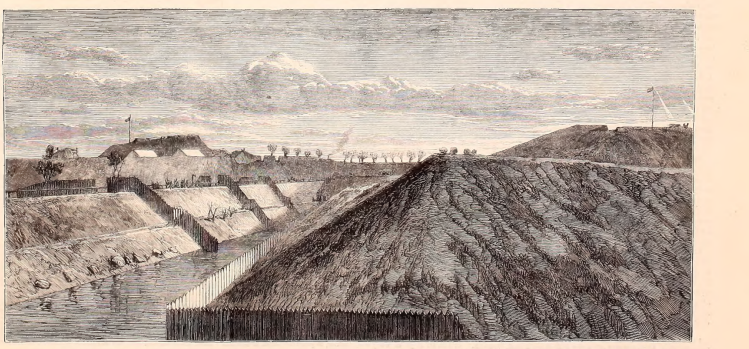
THE Lord Chancellor has laid before the House of Lords a measure of law amendment, the practical bearing of which will, no doubt, be keenly controverted, and the effect of which, if passed into law, promises to amount to what may be fairly characterised as a social revolution. We think we shall not misdescribe the scope of the measure by saying that it aims at assimilating the law of debtor and creditor affecting the poor to that which has been for some years past in force with regard to the rich. Many of us, perhaps, were unaware of any existing distinction, for it does not show itself clearly upon the pages of the statute book, and yet observation need not be very wide nor reflection very deep to convince us that the same laws may, in their application, minister indulgence to one class and prove an intolerable pressure upon another. That the law of debtor and creditor has this twofold and contrasted result will not be denied by any who have a pretty fair acquaintance with the facts of the case. The merchant who owes £20,000 and cannot find the wherewithal to pay a hundredth part of his debt is far less at the mercy of his creditors than the man who owes but £3 and has no assets. Poor debtors, indeed—that is, debtors for small amounts—are, in this country, if their creditors shall so please, treated with a peremptoriness and harshness scarcely resorted to even against criminals; and they who have gone on trust for a few loaves of bread and a few pots of beer may find themselves, by an unlooked-for loss of employment, hopelessly subjected to the will or temper of another to the end of their days. It is principally with a view to the removal of this anomaly that Lord Westbury has framed the bill to which we have just adverted.

The facts upon which the Lord Chancellor bases the justification of his measure are gathered from a return recently made by the judges of the County Courts. As summarised by the noble and learned Lord, they are sufficiently startling. In the two years ending on the 31st of December, 1863, 17,979 persons were committed to prison by those judges, of whom 17,850 were sent to gaol for not having satisfied a previous judgment and costs, having had, or been supposed to have, means and ability to do so. The number of days in which these latter remained in confinement reached an aggregate of 253,860. The sum total of the debts on all the judgments at the time of committal was £62,438. Assuming that each man imprisoned could earn 3s. a day, and that he lost one day's work in addition to the time spent by him in gaol, the loss of productive labour intended to compel the payment of £62,438 would be £43,434. The personal liberty of many of these men was taken from them for sums of money as low as 3s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 6d., and, in one instance, 9d. only. Now, the labourer has no wealth but his labour; and of this the law of debtor and creditor, as administered under the County Courts Acts, deprives him as the most stringent means of compelling him to pay his debts. The man himself is demoralised, the county rates are charged with his maintenance, the poor rates are burdened to keep his family, and fresh costs are added to the original debt. He may even be imprisoned fifty times for the same cause. "The result is," says the Lord Chancellor, "that the law has mortgaged the labour and earnings of the poor to their creditors for an indefinite time without possibility or hope of relief."

The following are the main provisions of the bill proposed by the Lord Chancellor to remedy the evil. It will abrogate entirely the present rule of law that gives the power of imprisonment to the Judge if he is satisfied that the debtor has the ability to pay, retaining it only in cases in which he is satisfied that the debt was contracted by fraud, false pretences, or without expectation of ability to pay it. But it will also convert imprisonment in such cases into a real and definite punishment,



THE WAR IN DENMARK: FORTIFICATIONS OF FREDERICIA—THE OLDENBURG BASTION.



THE WAR IN DENMARK: FORTIFICATIONS OF FREDERICIA—THE SCHLESWIG BASTION AND PRINCESS'S BASTION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 495.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The Session of the Corps Législatif has been prolonged to the 25th inst. M. Rouher, the Minister of State, delivered on Thursday week an important speech, in reply to M. Jules Favre. He vindicated the policy of the Government in regard to Poland and Mexico. He declared that the Treaty of London involved any obligation on the part of France to take up arms for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of Denmark. M. Rouher declared that the French Government did not mean to go to war for Denmark, as the sacrifices such a policy must entail would be entirely out of proportion to France's interest in the struggle. He expressed a confident hope in the result of the Conference. With regard to Mexico, M. Rouher argued that the interests involved were entirely European, and that it was not the duty of France to undertake alone the task of God and time to decide between Poland and her oppressors. The whole speech was of a pacific character.

Vague rumours have been afloat of approaching changes in the Imperial Cabinet. The Paris correspondence of the *Times* is enabled to assert that no change will take place during the present Session of the Corps Législatif.

The *Moniteur* of Monday evening had an announcement which has caused some mirth. In a London comic publication not long in existence, called the *Owl*, appeared lately a letter, purporting to come from M. Mocquard, the Emperor Napoleon's private secretary, touching the Conference and the policy of Great Britain. M. Mocquard took the thing seriously, and thought it necessary to inform the world, through the columns of the *Moniteur*, officially, that the letter in question was not written by him.

At the Institute of France, on Saturday, there was a full attendance of the members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, amongst whom were the Duc de Broglie, Baron Dupin, M. Dupont, Prosper Merimée, Mignet, Michel, Thierry, Odilon-Barrot, Jules Simon, Michel Chevalier, and others. The meeting was rendered the more interesting by the presence of Lord Brougham. His Lordship attended to introduce to the Academy the new corresponding member, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, nominated in the room of the late Mr. Senior, deceased last autumn. After Lord Brougham had made the customary representation in a few forcible sentences, Mr. Chadwick read a paper, written by Mr. Chadwick expounding the system of "mixed mental and physical training practised in the Reformatory system," as practised at present in the district pen-law schools of England. The paper was received in a very cordial manner.

Magnificent weather favoured the French Oaks day on Sunday, and a large number of persons were in attendance on the course. Those from *Belgravia* some particulars of the day's proceedings. The business commenced with a selling race, won easily by a field of six lots from fifteen of the stable, by the winner of the Derby, ridden by Custance, who was fought in by his owner at a sacrifice of 625*l*. A half-mile race along the course was then decided, and was contested by a nice gathering for the Duke de Morny's Partisan. The next event on the card was a steeplechase, which proved a matter of interest, as a good race a fair share of the starters being well up at the finish. Mr. Hunter's mare Lady Ida, by Ion out of Lady Evelyn, ridden by Mr. Rhodes, the lowest weight; and increased his day's winnings by a brace more. The Prix de Diane, or French Oaks, followed, and proved a race between the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, her winning the "Prix de Diane," or ladies' race, which follows the Derby and Oaks with difficulties which required a gradual solution. The House then passed to the order of the day for the Budget. The result being in effect a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

At a meeting of the working men of Turin, held on Sunday, thanks were voted to the working men of England for the reception they had given to Garibaldi.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Minister of Finance has made known to the Second Chamber the financial plan of the year, which will be submitted to-next Session to the States, and which has for object the suppression throughout the country of the octroi duties, which are to be replaced by a uniform system of excise to be levied direct by the State.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

There was another conference in London on Tuesday. The Plenipotentiaries sat for three hours, and adjourned until next Saturday. It is said that little progress was made, and that it is intended next Session to the States, and which has for object the suppression throughout the country of the octroi duties, which are to be replaced by a uniform system of excise to be levied direct by the State.

Lord Clarendon telegraphs affirms that the Prussians refuse to pay for the provisions which the unfortunate Jutlanders are compelled to supply to the Austro-Prussian troops in occupation of their country, and the Danish press is beginning to demand that the blockade of the German ports should be resumed by the Danish fleet.

Arms being suspended in Schleswig, the Crown Prince last week made a tour of the Duchies, visiting the fleet and the army as well as war. His Royal Highness, however, went no further north than Hadersleben, and returned to Flensburg, which he proceeded to Lubeck on Sunday. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the north-western fortifications of the Federal Commissioners at Holstein also arrived at Lubeck on Sunday.

The Prince of Augustenburg went to Hamburg by special train with the Crown Prince, Frederick Charles, and Count Bismarck, on the rank of Count. It is asserted upon good authority that Prince Frederick Charles will be appointed Governor-General-in-Chief in the Duchies.

In the Austrian Parliament, the Danish ships were little injured. Their loss was fourteen killed and fifty-four wounded. The squadron reached Copenhagen on Sunday, and was greatly cheered by the assembled spectators. The King went on board the ships. Some of the German papers circulated an absurd story that the defeat of the allied squadron by the Danes off Heligoland was partly attributable to the ambiguous manœuvres of the British frigate Aurora, which interfered with the German plans of action. A contradiction has been officially given to this story by the Austrian Admiral. The Danes remain at anchor until the close of the engagement.

The Custom House officials at the outports of the United Kingdom have been instructed to detain all those pirate vessels fitted out in German or Danish ships of war; and, further, to prevent Danish or German vessels from being followed out of her Majesty's port by hostile cruisers until the expiration of at least twenty-four hours.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the 4th inst. No collision had down to that time taken place between the hostile armies in Virginia. There were rumours that General Grant had put his troops in motion, but it was quite uncertain whether there was any foundation for them. The Federals had evacuated Washington, North Carolina and the Confederates were reported to have invested Newbern. General Beauregard was said to have assembled the chief command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina. General Banks had retreated down the Red River to Alexandria, Natchitoches, where the boats and transports, with the exception of the gun-boat Eastport, had also arrived. The Eastport was seized on the river by Confederate General Steele's corps, which had advanced from Arkansas in order to cooperate with General Banks in attacking Shreveport. The Confederates had captured and burned the Federal gun-boat Petrel two miles above Alexandria.

The Washington ladies have organized a patriotic association, of which the objects are thus summarised by the *New York World*, in its tremulous style, as a part of the programme of the movement:—"No more foreign goods. Formation of a ladies' covenant. Flora McFlimsey to be married in home-made. Mem. Mrs. Gen. in a new dress. No imported jewellery, diamonds, silks, opera-cloaks, laces, or knives of foreign make to be seized of the next bride before demand that they shall give up imported wines, liquors, and cigars. The social revolution. Ladies to drink cattaby tea and the men beer. Palmetto, French boots and Paris lapdogs to be kicked out together." As stated by the reporter, the object of the meeting, which is described as composed of the wives of members of the Cabinet and of senators and representatives, of Admirals, army officers, statesmen, women, mothers who had lost their sons, and wives who had lost their husbands, is to "rouse the women of the country to the earnest resolution to purchase no imported articles of apparel where American can possibly be substituted during the continuance of the war." The terms of the covenant are declared to be "the Ladies' Patriotic Covenant," and "a black bow, with wings enamelled according to nature," worn on the left side of the bonnet. The bows, it is said, will be a peculiar ribbon a little in front of the left shoulder." After considerable discussion it was decided that in the instance of a private present, "delayed adjournment till photographed."

Admiral Wilkes has been appointed in the Navy office, has come to professional disgrace. He has been found guilty by court-martial of disobedience of orders, in disregarding the warning of the country in

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

AMERICA.

[Per the Bremen.]

New York, May 7, Morning.

General Grant's campaign against Richmond has commenced.

General Meade's army crossed the Rapidan on the 4th, without meeting with no opposition. He advanced on the 5th to the 11th, Ionsville and Wilderness, where, on the afternoon of the latter, Lee was found in force in the Federal front. On the night of the 5th the position of Meade's army was nearly this, and also on the 6th, an advance of, the road from Germania Ford to Chancellorville, both flanks resting on these points, with the general headquarters at Wilderness. It was understood Meade would make a general attack on the following morning, but heavy firing was heard on the evening of the 5th, but no details of the result of the engagement have been received. The co-operating column, under the command of Generals Cooch and Stegel, have marched from Winchester up the Shenandoah Valley.

The force under General Butler was at Bermuda Hundred Point, on the James River, on the 6th. Munitors and gun-boats co-operate with Butler's movement against Richmond.

General Beauregard is at Petersburg with 30,000 men to oppose Butler.

The Federals also occupy West Point, on the peninsula.

The following particulars of some skirmishing by General Meade, on the morning of the 6th have been received :—Generals Confederate having appeared in force on the Federal right, near Chancellorville and Wilderness, the Federal centre and left were withdrawn, and troops were driven in with severe loss. Griffin's division advancing on the right was met by the Confederates under General A. P. Hill, supported by General Ewell, and a severe action ensued, the Federals capturing 1,000 prisoners and losing about 1,000 men. Hancock's corps, while marching to the Federal right to connect with Warren, was attacked by General Longstreet's military corps, supported by Ewell. Hancock held his position for two hours against great odds, but ultimately, by which he suffered severely, but inflicted considerable damage on the enemy. These skirmishes took place on the 6th, supposed to be in the Federal front, Meade ordered his line of battle to be held till the morning. Previous to the advance, General Grant addressed an address containing the men who refused to do duty on the ground of their term of service having expired, and that they were ashamed of their duty they would be shot down without trial.

General Sherman's army commenced operations on the 5th from Chattanooga towards southern Alabama and Georgia.

The cruiser under General Gorry has arrived in Little Rock, followed and harassed by the Confederates, who were expected to attack that place.

The Federals burned Washington, North Carolina, at the time of the evacuation.

The Confederate troops are expected to attack the Federal fleet off Newbern.

Southern despatches state that General Forrest had captured Decatur, Tennessee, killing the whole garrison.

Admiral Porter has blown up the Confederate fleet Port in the Red River, and whilst returning to Alexandria the attacks by the Confederates were driven back with destructive loss.

It is rumoured that General Banks was compelled to blow up fifteen gun-boats and transports at the falls on account of shallow water. Other accounts state that he had a successful engagement between those places.

A Congressional Committee of Congress has issued a report stating that the disaster to General Banks's army, after the capture of Decatur, had been confirmed by personal investigations.

Gold was 152½ per cent premium.

PRUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCE.—Berlin, May 19.—In a note addressed by Count von Bismarck to Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister in England, it is declared that the Prussian Government has received from all diplomatic agents the most satisfactory reports from the Treaty of 1852, and explanations that might be deduced therefrom that may be entirely independent of that treaty.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Berlin, May 19.—A committee, under the presidency of Herr von der Heydt, met here yesterday for the purpose of establishing a company to construct a Schleswig-Holstein canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic. As the object of the Government to defray the expenses of the preparatory works from the Exchequer was accepted. Privy Councillor Lentze has been intrusted with the execution of the undertaking.

CHINA.—THE WAR OF THE EUROPEAN MERCHANTILITY.—MARINE GORDON WILLIAMS.—Shanghai, April 8.—[By the mail from Hong Kong.]—Imperialist troops have repulsed at Kintang, Major Gordon was wounded, and several of his officers were killed by the rebel troops. The Imperialists are recovering from this reverse and are again moving on Soochow Kintang. They are receiving large reinforcements. The rebels are believed to be hemmed in.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

At the monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing Churches and Chapels held on Monday, grants of money amounting to £1135 were made.

The chancel of the church of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester, is being restored, and, during the progress of the work, some mural paintings have been discovered, which have been concealed for centuries.

At Cambridge the Chancellor's medal for Latin declamation has been awarded to J. Jardine, of Christ's; the Camden Medal to R. Durnford of Christ's; and the Person Prize to J. Peile, of Christ's.

St. Michael's Church, Hulme, was consecrated on Saturday last by the Bishop of Manchester. The church stands in Lavender-street, off Stockport-road, and is the first of a series of new churches to be built in Hulme.

The Bishop of London will hold confirmations according to the following arrangement :—June 5, Christ Church, Newgate-street; June 6, St. Paul's Cathedral; June 8, Bow Church; June 9, Bishop's Hall, Stepney; June 10, Christ Church, Spitalfields; June 15, Twickenham; June 17, Fulham; June 22, Twickenham; June 24, St. George's, Hanover-square; June 29, Hampstead.

The next half-yearly examination of candidates for matriculation in London University will commence on Monday, June 27. In addition to the matriculation examination, previously to which candidates will be held at Cuthbert's College, Lisbon; Stonyhurst College; Queen's College, Manchester; Ushaw College, Durham; and the Roman Catholic Seminary, Archbishop's House, Ware; John Storrar, M.D., was elected chairman, in the room of C. J. Forster, LL.C.

A noble effort for church extension in Leeds was inaugurated on Thursday last, by the establishment of a fund for the purpose of increasing the stipends of inefficiently-paid incumbents and for providing for the erection of parsonage houses in districts where the present inability of incumbents to take charge of them, and for the erection of new churches exceeding those which have been promised, says the *Leeds Mercury*, "by forty or fifty additional churches, principally in connection with the Church Extension Society." The Mayor, Alderman Rhodes, Alderman Hudson, and the Rev. Dr. Hook presided at the meeting, the attendance at which was large and influential.

The parish church of Marsworth, Bucks, was reopened, after restoration, on Wednesday last. The church is of Early English character, and has its porches for several years, and the cost has been about £1000, the chief contributors being Lady Lilford, Cambridge, who are impropriators; Earl of Ellesmere; William Kay, Esq.; the Rev. Jas. Williams, of Tring Park; St. Thomas's Hospital; and Sir Anthony P. Rothschild. The parishioners cheerfully granted a church rate of 6d. in the pound to assist, besides contributing in other ways.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. J. Paget to be Rector of Stapleton, Ampthill; Rev. D. Ace to be Vicar of Stone; Penrith; Rev. F. Morse to be Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham; Rev. F. B. Bennett, Incumbent of West Ashby, Horncastle; Rev. W. H. Chapman to be Perpetual Curate of Southwold, Suffolk; Rev. H. Ingman to be Perpetual Curate of Cheltenham; Rev. R. Wale to be Curate of St. James's, Bradford, Yorkshire.—*Guardian.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

A child died at Dartford, the other day, from eating lucifer-matches.

The Cornish mackerel fishers have, of late, taken great "hauls" of fish—more, indeed, than they have been well able to dispose of.

Measures are about to be taken to encourage an improvement in the breed of horses and cattle in the New Forest.

Bartholomeusbrook, according to the Roman Catholic papers, is the only county in England where mass is not performed.

Mr. J. E. Wallis, of Chesterfield and Black Park Colliery, Chirk, Denbighshire, has been appointed Inspector of the South Wales Collieries, in the place of Mr. Thomas Evans.

The Bridgewater Canal, which is 40 miles, costing 100 guineas, has just been prepared for presentation to the Princess of Wales, from the Duke of Bridgewater, on the occasion of her marriage.

The annual feast of the sunday-school children of Manchester, at Salford, commenced on Thursday, began on Monday, and has, or has not, been carried out under very favourable circumstances.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce delegates brought their conference to a close, after a sitting extending over three days, by passing resolutions in favour of a Channel Tunnel.

The Edinburgh Dramatic Company is about to receive an extensive addition, by the incorporation with it of the Experimental Garden, belonging to the city.

The committee of the Liverpool Shakspearean Tercentenary Celebration, having about £300 in hand, have agreed to hand over £50 to the Royal Literary Fund and to devote the remainder between the Dramatic Authors' and Artists' Benevolent Funds.

The Mackay Gun was again tested on the beach near Crosby on Thursday, when a large number of persons were under gentlemen. Two shots at the target passed right through. The gun was tested for range, with a 6-lb. charge, and made a distance of 2100 yards.

At a public meeting held on Wednesday in the hall of the Mechanics' Institution at Bolton, The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Roebuck addressed a numerous audience, on the subject of national education, and the best means of promoting it.

The people of Halifax on Tuesday showed their confidence in Mr. Glanfield, M.P., by presenting him with a silver candelabrum, value 100 guineas, and a purse containing £1000, the latter being the result of between 8000 and 10,000 presses. Mr. Glanfield made a short, manly speech in acknowledgment of the gifts, which he said he should hand down to his children.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Dublin have issued circulars for a fancy bazaar, to be held in the Mansion-house and other premises in Dublin of the mechanical products of Ireland. The arrangements for the bazaar are extensive, and the object is one which, if carried out, will be of the undoubtedly productive to be decidedly successful in a pecuniary as well as in a national point of view.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Laird, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of the Birkenhead Literary Institute. The building is a handsome size, and, in addition to reading, smoking, and coffee rooms, will contain a lecture-room capable of accommodating 1000 persons, and a large hall to hold 1000 persons. It is being erected by a Working Men's Company. Mr. Lionel Laird, son of Mr. Laird, M.P., presided at the ceremony.

At the Sailors' Home, Liverpool, on Thursday week, the Chairman of the Board of Trade Examiners, on behalf of the Peruvian Government, an elegant array of gold silver, bearing a suitable engraving, was presented to Captain Thomas Lewis, of the Peruvian ship Loa, which rescued about eighteen months ago in towing a disabled Portuguese man-of-war into port, and thereby saving the lives of upwards of 600 men.

The six hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lewes was on Monday celebrated by the inhabitants of that town with much spirit and the neighbourhood. This battle, which was fought on the 14th of May, in the 1st year of the reign of Henry III., was one of the most famous in the Baron-bill, between Henry III. and the Barons, is memorable in English history as having established the principle of representation in Parliament, and thereby the establishment of Constitutional government. The anniversary fell on Saturday last, but the festivities in connection with the event, for convenience sake, the celebration was postponed till Monday.

Further information has been made to the National Gallery of Scotland last week. They include a beautiful picture, "Francesca di Rimini," by Ary Scheffer, and a fine Rembrandt, "Portrait of a Rabbi," presented by Mr. J. Pitt. In his long and rich life, in height, and is regarded as one of the finest specimens of the master. Mr. Pitt has also presented a fine picture—a picture from Aberdeenshire for £200, a very low price for the work. The Academy has also received a fine picture by Sir Daniel Macnee, R.S.A., the exhibition of Scottish Art, which was opened by the Lord Provost on October. The other pictures added are four by Scottish artists, and one by Mr. Thomas Faed, R.A., which has been presented to the gallery, along with a portrait of the artist, by his relative, the late Professor Wilson.

The ceremony of turning the first sod of the Worcester, Bromsgrove, and Birmingham Railway took place on Monday. The first sod was turned by Mr. Lea, the Mayor of Worcester, and the ceremony took place in the Speech House, in the forest.—The first sod of the Pontypool, Caerleon, and Newport Railway was turned by Mr. Cornelius Chapman, Mayor of Newport, at Caerleon, and the whole of the Yorkshire lines first since across the Cumberland Gap, in the United States, has been completed. On Saturday a large party of gentlemen connected with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and the Great Northern, Great Eastern, and Grimsby Railway. This is a short line of 144 miles, from a junction with the South Yorkshire Railway at Barnsley, to the Great Northern, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway at Barnsley.

The Scottish papers announce the death of Mr. John Bellar, a native of that town, and who lived to it nearly ninety years. For forty years of his life he was a member of the Town Council, and for a number of the principal persons in the town. His first pupil is living, as one of the oldest men in the town. Mr. Bellar's connection with the Volunteers dates from 1803, with a score of 100 coverings. The deceased was a Liberal and a Nonconformist. Fifty years ago he was one of the principal supporters of the Society of Biblical and Foreign Bible Society. He was an advocate of the abolition of the Corn Laws, and of the Anti-Slavery movement. Mr. Bellar was the author of a work on the history and antiquities of Southampton and on other subjects, and was a member of the Archæological Society of Scotland and other learned societies.

Lord Houghton, who, as Mr. Monckton Milnes, represented Pontefract in the House of Commons for a quarter of a century, was on Monday presented with the freedom of the borough, the value of 1000 electorate to the principal persons in the town. His first pupil is living, as one of the oldest men in the town. Mr. Bellar's connection with the Volunteers dates from 1803, with a score of 100 coverings. The deceased was a Liberal and a Nonconformist. Fifty years ago he was one of the principal supporters of the Society of Biblical and Foreign Bible Society. He was an advocate of the abolition of the Corn Laws, and of the Anti-Slavery movement. Mr. Bellar was the author of a work on the history and antiquities of Southampton and on other subjects, and was a member of the Archæological Society of Scotland and other learned societies.

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General Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, K.C.B., died on Monday, after a short illness.

On Tuesday last 128 children were baptised at Christ Church, St. Giles's, Oxford-street, by the curate and clergy of the parish by the parochial clergy.

The annual consumption of ice in Paris is reckoned at 12,000,000 lb., exclusive of the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and some of the well-to-do families, which have ice-houses of their own, or which are supplied by their private ice-houses.

There was recently cut down in California, the circumference of which is 93 ft., and its height 256 ft. The age of this tree is computed at 1,247 years.

A LIST OF FIFTEEN DOUBLE STARS, discovered by Mr. Dawes, between 1850 and 1859, has been laid before the Royal Astronomical Society. Mr. Dawes is of opinion that the list of double stars, which he has recorded his leisure time only, it is highly probable that an extended search would lead to a rich harvest of these double stars, which are justly reckoned among the mysteries of the heavenly bodies.

THE CONFLAGRATION OF SIRIUS.—In the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* are recorded some recent observations of this star discovered by the American astronomer, Mr. Alvan Clark. The Rev. W. Dawes says that on March 24 the air was rather thick, yet the image of sirius was extremely still and well defined, and, although the companion was faint, yet there could be little doubt of its being really a star. After taking some time to look at other objects, he estimated the distance from the latter to the centre of sirius to be about ten seconds. On the 26th he was enabled to confirm the reality of the preceding observation, and to add that the position of the star is in the direction of the position and distance of the companion obtained by Mr. Marth and himself.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIDAL WAVE is the subject of a paper by Mr. James Croll in the *Philosophical Magazine*. He states that Mayer has shown that the tidal wave tends to diminish the earth's rotation. This retardation carries the wave a little to the east of the meridian over which the moon is passing it, and, as the attraction of the moon tends continually to draw the wave back to that line, the meridian against the direction of rotation. The wave must act as a drag upon the earth's motion; and, as the drag acts by friction, the "vis viva" of rotation is continually lessened. Mr. Croll says that another way in which he thinks that the tidal wave tends to diminish the earth's velocity, hitherto not noticed, which he attributes to the attraction of centrifugal and centripetal forces. For the details of his explanations, reason generally by a diagram, we must refer our readers to his article, as we cannot here give them. Mr. Croll has also endeavoured to make known the process of reasoning by which he arrives at his conclusions, that the tidal wave not only tends to the diminution of the velocity of the rotation of the earth, but accelerates the mean motion of the moon.

ENTOZOA IN THE HUMAN VOICE.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Dr. Edward Fournié read a paper on this subject. By the aid of laryngoscopic mirrors and pulsating lights, the human larynx, and aided by examinations by means of the laryngoscope, he came to the conclusion—1. That the human voice is a musical instrument, acting according to principles hitherto little understood; 2. That the production of the tones of the voice is the result of a mechanism which is susceptible of modification by the mind of a diminution or enlargement of the vibrating part of the reed; 3. That the reed vocals are the seat of a variety of affections of the tissue of the reed vocals; 4. That in the mixed voice the vocal cords are slightly separated before and behind, and that the middle part never leaves them vibrating in the natural form; 5. That in the falsetto voice the thin longitudinal and the very small reed, and that in the chest voice the vocal cords are very much separated, the latter being produced by the variation of the extent of the reed and the tension of the vocal cords; 6. That experimental research supported by clinical observation leads us to contract that he could produce all the notes that he desired to sing.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Mr. Bullar, in three lectures, delivered on "The Rise and Transition Period in Musical History" (about 1600 to 1750), delivered on Thursday, May 12, resumed the consideration of the state of the science in the latter part of the first decade of the eighteenth century, referring especially to the effect produced by the establishment of the Italian opera in London, and the style of music into which it then was then cultivated, and the greatly-increased attention paid to "expression" which was the characteristic of the period. He said, that the style of music which was the management of the voice, was hardly be said to have existed at all above two octaves, and rarely reached to that. In the latter part of the century the eighteenth century the art of singing began to make great progress through the skill and genius of the directors and professors of the Italian opera in London.

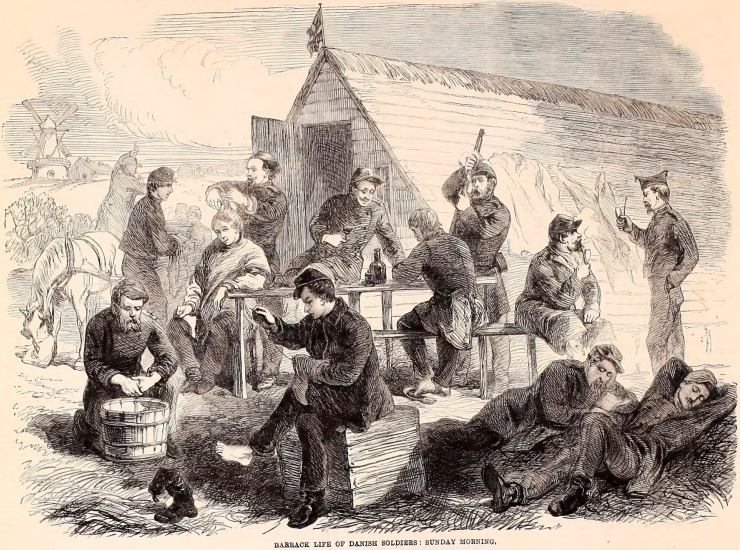
Mr. Bullar then gave a list of the "soprani," Signora Tesi, Signor Senesino, Mr. Whitley Cooper (tenor), and Mr. Lewis Thomas (bass), and mentioned the names of the great Italian masters of the period subjected to review :—1. Solo music of the Italian masters of the period, "Arie cogite gravi;" 2. Concerted Pieces of Marcello (1720). 3. Duet (soprano and tenor), "Quando tramonta Febo;" 4. Duet (soprano and contralto), "Quando nasce Febo;" 5. Duet (soprano and bass), "Lascia pur gracia;" by the great Alessandro Scarlatti, a most prolific writer, who composed 114 operas. Mr. Bullar mentioned the names of Corelli, A. Gabrielli, Vivaldi, Geminiani, Tartini, from a Litany to the Blessed Virgin, by Durante, whose style was considered severe, and Leo, who later exercised a great influence on the composers and artists from the time of "Handel Master," by the great Pergolesi, director of the school of Naples, and Jomelli, who, when Handel was producing great works, rendering the orchestra of Pergolesi's life, the number, variety, and excellence of his works are truly wonderful. Mr. Bullar then illustrated the lecture by singing a duet, an operator to say other resting of that celebrated medieval hymn.

Mr. Bullar gave the concluding lecture on Friday evening on the 13th inst., "On the Mechanical Nature and Uses of Gun-cotton." He began by stating that Mr. Abel, F.R.S., had given a lecture on the same subject on April 15 last (reported in our Number for April 23, page 387), and stated that, by the kindness of Mr. Abel, he had obtained permission for the present lecture. Mr. Bullar then explained the chemical nature of gun-cotton, and mentioned the discovery of it by Professor Schönbein, of Basle, in 1846, and the subsequent investigations of Professor Böttger, of Frankfort, and Mr. Hall, of Faversham. The application of gun-cotton began by a committee appointed by the British Government to investigate their reports of the results of their experiments. Pyroxyline is the discovery to the chemical composition of gunpowder, and expressed like gunpowder, by the explosion of a percussion cap. The lecturer then described the process by which gun-cotton is manufactured, and mentioned the action of the remaining thirty-two gaseous parts. He then described the experiments which he had made with Professor Leak's gun-cotton machine, by firing pyroxyline manufactured by Messrs. Prentice and Co., of Stowmarket, from a gun of 12-bore, with a charge of 60 grains of powder and 1 oz. of shot, and obtained a velocity of a projectile can be obtained by a charge of gun-cotton one-fourth less than that of gunpowder, without the corrosive action of heating and leading which gunpowder leaves behind it in the barrel. He explained that, in driving tunnels through rock, the use of gun-cotton would be of great advantage, as it would not be necessary to use so much time to reduce the rock to smaller pieces. In coal-mines it is found to be of great advantage, as it does not produce, in a given charge, so much smoke prevents the delay of the work. For military and naval engineering it is also of great advantage, as it requires less space for storage, and is not liable to explode by gunpowder from being made in the form of rope or yarn; and is said to be less liable to explode by the concussion of cannon-balls, and to be more powerful. The different rules of the regularity of combustion when wet. A piece of the latter, when ignited, burns like a piece of tinder, and will continue to smoulder for almost any length of time, while other pieces on the table exploded instantaneously on ignition. Mr. Bullar then fired a piece of wet gun-cotton, 2½ in. square, by 25 per cent of dry gun-cotton, and considered that its great explosive force was due to this fact, and mentioned that the experiments of Mr. Abel had led to the conclusion that the explosive force of gun-cotton is greatest when it contains 25 per cent of water.

Professor Frankland, in his twelfth lecture on the Metals (on Saturday last, the 14th inst.), described the preparation of sodium. It is a pale metal in fusible only at a temperature below that of boiling water (200 deg. Fah.) He rapid corrosion in moist air is due to carbonic acid and moisture, which are always present in the atmosphere. The affinity of the metal for oxygen is so great that the metals have but a feeble affinity for oxygen at any temperature, and their oxides are decomposed by heat alone at temperatures more or less considerable. Silver is often found native, but generally in argentiferous lead, from which it is obtained by the process of cupellation. Platinum is also found native, and is obtained from its ores by solution in aqua regia. Small quantities are to be met with the expense of working, may be now readily obtained from the electro-plating establishments. Mercury is found native, and extracted from its ores by an economical solution of the ore with iron. Copper is found native, and extracted from its ores by various processes, the most important of which are the dry and the wet methods of extraction. Lead, which is malleable, and may be cut with a knife, is found native. It is largely obtained from its ores by the dry method of reduction by varying temperatures adapt it for the thermometer and barometer. Zinc is found native, and is obtained from its ores by practically similar processes. Gold required but little notice, as possessing little chemical interest. It is found native, and is obtained from its ores by amalgamation with mercury, or by the extraction by strong mechanical washing and subsequent amalgamation). When pure, it is the most malleable of all the metals. Platinum is also found native, and is obtained from its ores by fusion with lead, and subsequent cupellation. No simple acid acts upon it; but a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids (nitro-muriatic acid) dissolves it readily. Platinum, on account of its infusibility, is a most important metal for the manufacturing and experimental chemist. Iron is found native, and is obtained from its ores by the smelting process, which is carried on in blast furnaces. From the cyclonite layer are gathered the cuticle, the brain, and the spinal cord. From the motor-vascular layer proceed the cuticle, muscles, the nerves, the veins of the body, and the mucous membrane of all the glands and of the alimentary canal, and the circulating apparatus; and from the epithelial layer are developed the lining membranes of the alimentary canal, of all its glands, and the lungs. All these organs are, in fact, a mere differentiating in character; the original cell element they derived from the primitive cell undergoing alternate changes of waste and repair. The combined removal of the epiclasses may be mentioned as one of the more interesting illustrations of the principle of differentiation, and the essence of the identity of the cells referred to it.

The Friday evening discourse, on May 27th, will be given by Reginald S. Poole, Esq., of the British Museum, "On Greek Art, as illustrated by Coins."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN DENMARK. BY OUR DANISH ARTIST.



BARRACK LIFE OF DANISH SOLDIERS: SUNDAY MORNING.



BARRACK LIFE OF DANISH SOLDIERS: SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—SEE PAGE 493.



THE WAR IN DENMARK: PUBLIC FUNERAL AT COPENHAGEN OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS KILLED AT DUPPEL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR DANISH ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 97.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

SUNDAY, May 22.—Trinity Sunday. Alexander's victory over the Persians near the Granicus, 334 B.C. Trinity Term begins.
MONDAY, 23.—Archbishop Cranmer pronounces the marriage of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon null and void, 1533. The Irish Rebellion begins at Enniscorthy, 1798.
TUESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Thomas à Becket elected Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162. The English capture Joan of Arc at Compiègne, 1430.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—King Charles II. lands at Dover, on his return from exile, 1660. Princess Helena born, 1846.
THURSDAY, 26.—Corpus Christi. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 605. Napoleon crowns himself King of Italy, at Milan, 1805.
FRIDAY, 27.—Battle of Moscow: Jerome Bonaparte and Poniatowski's Polish subtercts, 1812. Death of the Reformer John Calvin, at Geneva, 1564. Revival of the Order of the Bath by King George I., 1725. Birth of the King of Hanover, 1819.
SATURDAY, 28.—Birth of William Pitt, 1759. The Moon's Last Quarter, 9h. 19m.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 5	10 48	11 30	0 11	0 52	1 33	2 14

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 14' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 91 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in the 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Solar Radiation.	Ozone.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	Greatest Direction.	Greatest Velocity in Miles per Hour.	
	Inches.	°	Sat. = 100		0–10					Miles. Inches.
(13	29·8·4	51·3	68·0	·93	10	60·5	53·9	NE. E.	35·0	·034
14	29·8·4	49·7	67·0	·93	9	60·5	52·9	NE. E.	35·0	·034
15	30·047	49·7	65·8	·93	8	63·7	54·6	N.	16·1	·000
16	30·042	50·7	67·5	·93	8	63·7	54·6	NW. NNW. SE.	19·1	·000
17	29·9·0	49·2	67·2	·93	8	63·7	54·6	,,	8·4	·000
18	29·8·6	47·5	68·4	·93	7	62·3	51·6	,,	8·4	·000
19	29·9·0	48·2	65·3	·93	8	62·3	51·6	E.NNE.	20·0	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.

Barometer (in inches corrected)	29·834	29·842	29·847	29·873	29·933	30·041	30·047
Temperature of Air	52·0°	50·0°	50·0°	49·0°	51·0°	51·0°	52·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	49·0°	47·0°	47·0°	47·0°	48·0°	48·0°	49·0°
Direction of Wind	...	NE.	ENE.	NE.	NE.	NW.	NW.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

It is a matter both for taste and for congratulation that the occasion selected for the first appearance of the Prince of Wales as president of a banquet was one of so much importance and interest as the feast of the Literary Fund. And not only this. There might have been many festive meetings of both importance and interest at which the presidency of the Heir of England might properly have been sought; but there could have been no assemblage over which the Prince could so properly have presided, at his entrance into manhood, as that which welcomed him on Wednesday last at the St. James's Hall. Military or naval men might have claimed him for one of their memorial dinners, at which the glory of British arms would have been celebrated; agricultural societies might have asked him to grace a fête in honour of the progress of science as applied to the most useful of pursuits; or one or other of the Arts might gracefully have asked that her cause should be pleaded by one who has it in his power to do so much for the true interests of them all. But it was a happy arrangement which caused the Prince of Wales to make his first essay in chairmanship at the table of an association of literary men. For by the word literature the Prince understood, and all should understand, no limited or isolated department of authorship. The word has perhaps been hacked until, to a good many minds, it represents but a small portion, and that not the most important portion, of the interest really indicated by the phrase. For many persons a "literary man"—a bad epithet, but a recognised one—is a writer of novels and magazine articles, whose name is constantly in advertisements, and many others the occupation of the individual in question is a kind of mystery; but it is known that he has "a good deal to do with the papers," and is at work when other folk are in bed. Then there are the varieties who appear in society, and in that easily-satisfied world receive brevet rank of authorship on the strength of some single and nearly forgotten volume, whose title is misquoted with some frequency, and who is a novice presses to know for what reason a certain individual is called "literary." But these ideas, or rather impressions, as to the extent and value of the literary world are likely to be swept away—or at all events to be reduced into something like common sense—by such meetings as that of Wednesday and such addresses as were then delivered. It will in time, we hope, be comprehended by the public that educated persons that literature means whatever of art and of science belongs to written thought.

Something like justice was done at the meeting of the Fund, not to the vast variety of subjects embraced by the profession of letters; that would have been impossible; but in the way of recognising that vast sweep and of doing homage to its enlightening and civilising agencies. While very graceful and well-deserved tributes were paid to those who, by the genius and cheerful spirit, minister not only to amusement but to social morals, the harder labours of those who toil in heavier soil were reverently remembered. Poetry and fiction received their due; but there was no forgetful ness of the laborious and the scientific writer, of the political economist, of the moralist. All this was well, and it was specially well that it took place in the presence of the heir of a house whose rule is notably based upon free thought and free utterance. It has been for other sovereign houses to shackle the writer, or to impose upon him the still more oppressive shackle of patronage and hire. The house of Brunswick has needed neither to imprison nor to enlist the wielders of the pen, for the principles which have placed and which maintain that house upon the throne are those which come from the heart of every honest writer. Freedom, fair play for antagonists, progress, humanity, are the topics which, directly or indirectly, must be those of the author in the Victorian age. It matters not in which form he does his work. The fiery political writer, who aims his downright blow at abuses, may seem more earnest, but is perhaps doing less wicked to them than the quiet satirist who pores into their rotten hearts and so prepares their destruction. The grave and logical reviewer, who frowns them down, may find no small aid from the shaft sent home by the laughing humourist. But it was a happy omen for many writers as they please they never separate themselves from the army of them which marches, conquering and to conquer, over the doggedly-disputed fields so long held by ignorance and prejudice; and the victory of that army is the victory of the principles which are given freedom to Britain and the first throne of the world to the House of Brunswick.

That the Prince of Wales should discharge his new duty with the composure and tact of a gentleman was no less than was to be expected from the son and pupil of Prince Albert. His speech was admirably given, and the matter will well bear perusal. The tribute which he bore to the great man who has passed from the world of literature to the last meeting of the association was received in a way that shows how deeply William Thackeray was loved and honoured. The Prince's touching reference to his father, and the frank regret that all his father's words, at a banquet, could not be had but not been recorded, was a simple and natural expression which went straight to the hearts of all fathers and all sons who were present. The graceful compliment to the Prince Consort may be held to have borne fruit in the Prince of Wales's reference to the French institutions, founded for similar purposes to those of the Fund, and his hope that they might be admitted to communion with it. The toast to the Prince and the public may be congratulated upon the eminently successful presidency of his Royal Highness, and we are glad to be able to add that a noble institution largely benefited in a material as well as a moral sense by the chairmanship of the Prince of Wales—the subscriptions at the table amounting to about £2000. In the name of British literature, the journalist may place upon record an expression of the gratification that professions have, for far higher purposes than mere pleasure, that its interests should have formed the theme of the first important speech from the son of Queen Victoria.

THE COURT.

THE Queen accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Arthur, Prince of Leiningen, and Princess Alberta of Leiningen, arrived at Balmoral at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty's suite in Scotland consisted of the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lady Churchill, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Mrs. and Miss Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. Liddell, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Sibbi. Lord Stanley of Alderley was also in attendance upon her Majesty on her journey to the north. The Queen was in good health, and bore the journey without having suffered serious fatigue. The weather in Aberdeenshire was cold, but the enthusiasm by the inhabitants of the district, and especially by the crowds who assembled to greet her, although respectful, salutations of those assembled to welcome her to her Highland home.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur, drove to the summit of Craigendarroch and Princess of Leiningen, drove to the Forest. Princess Helena rode out.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

By command of the Queen, a drawingroom was held on Saturday last at St. James's Palace by the Princess of Wales. Presentations at this Court were considered as equivalent to presentations made to her Majesty. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite and escorted by a party of the Life Guards, arrived at the palace at two o'clock and were received by the Lord Chamberlain and the usual officers of state of the Queen's household. The Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Court. The Princess of Wales was attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the members of the Royal family, in attendance upon her Majesty at the Court. The Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Bridgeman, Countess De Grey, Lady Caroline Copley, the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Alexander Gordon, Lady Codrington, the Hon. Mrs. W. C. Grey, the Hon. Lucy Grey, the Hon. Caroline Grey, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lady Mary Paget, Lady Ely, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, the Hon. Lucy Lyttelton, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Ebrington, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Bernard the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Lord Alfred Paget, Viscount Bury, Viscount Castlereagh, and the gentlemen and ladies in waiting upon the Prince and Princess of Wales's respective households.

The Princess of Wales's dress was of white satin ornamented with a deep border of crape and jet; a petticoat of black silk, covered with flounces and a deep border of white crape trimmed with jet. Her train, of white silk, had black feathers and tulle veil; ornaments, jet. Her Royal Highness also wore the Victoria and Albert badge and the insignia of the Order of Isabella of Portugal.

The Grand Duchess Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a train of rich black silk trimmed with black lace, and a petticoat ornamented with satin ribbon and lace. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds and sapphires. Necklace and ornaments, gold necklace, diamonds and sapphires.

Princess Mary wore a black glacé silk train trimmed with reches of silk and tulle; a petticoat of black glacé silk covered with tulle, ornamented with crape and jet. Head-dress, a wreath of flowers, a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and silver tulle veil; stomacher, necklace and earrings of diamonds.

The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, of which regiment his Royal Highness is Colonel, with the insignia of the Garter and the Star of India.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced, several presentations in the Diplomatic Circle took place. In the Diplomatic Circle was attended by the Turkish Ambassador, Mdme. and Mdlle. Musurus, the Persian Ambassador and Madame Appenyi, the Russian Ambassador and Baronne de Brunnow, the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, the Austrian Ambassador Schlippenbach, Baron and Baroness Wittelsen and M. de Balan, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador Mdme. Van de Weyer, the Bavarian Minister and Prince Theodore of Turn and Taxis, the Hanoverian Chargé—d'Affaires, the Italian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, the Saxon Minister, the Danish Minister, M. de Quaade and M. de Kruger, Baron Gudderenzus and Baron Rosenkrantz, the Honduras Minister, the United States Minister and Mrs. Adams, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Countess Wachtmeister, the Peruvian Minister, the Mexican Minister, Baron de Renfer, and Lady Grey (wife of Sir George Grey), representing Countess Russell, Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley, General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H. The general circle was attended by the Archbishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Chester, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Earl of Bessborough, the Earl of Dunde, Lord Foley, Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Earl of Rosse, the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., the Hon. Francis Stonor, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the Gentlemen in Waiting of the Queen's household. The following were the names of the more noticeable ladies in the general circle:—

Lady Inclisdon, on succeeding to title, by the Marchioness of Thomond.
Lady Harriet Fletcher, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Lady Emily Peel, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Ely.
Lady Frances Frederici Bruce, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Ailesbury.
Lady Burrell, on her marriage to Sir Peter Burrell, Bart., by Lady William Lennox, on her marriage, by Lady Louisa Paget.
Lady Hill, on her marriage to Viscount Hill, by Lady Codrington.
The Hon. Mrs. William Le Poer Trench, on her marriage, by the Countess of Clancarty.
The Hon. Mrs. Leighton, on her marriage, by her mother, Lady Du Talbot.
The Hon. Mrs. Wood, on her marriage to Lord Hatherley, by her mother, Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Hon. Mrs. James C. Dormer, on her marriage, by Lady Dormer.
Mrs. Conwahay Bailey (o the Countess Metaxa), on her marriage, by Viscountess Forbes.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

Yesterday sunlight the Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. C. Grey and Lord Harris, went to Windsor Castle and visited the Queen. The Prince presided at a lecture given at the United Service Institution, Whitehall. Subsequently his Royal Highness, attended by Major Teesdale, and Mr. Gurney, visited Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses accompanied the Queen to the Windsor Railway Station and took leave of her Majesty and the Royal family upon their departure for the Highlands, returning in the evening to Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Princess had a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace. Later in the day the Prince rode out and visited the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at Gloucester House. The Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Royal Italian Opera with their presence. Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Princess and Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Royal Royal, St. George's. The service was performed by the Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses drove to Kew.

On Monday the Princess of Wales went to see Mr. Holman Hunt's picture in Hanover-street. Subsequently the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, and Mr. Gurney, visited the Duke of Cambridge. Mrs. W. Grey, drove out. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, rode on horseback. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, took a drive.

On Wednesday the Prince rode out. The Princess, attended by Lady Morton, drove out. In the evening the Prince went to St. James's Hall and presided at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. The Princess, attended by Lady Morton and Lord Harris, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with her presence.

Lady Morton has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse are shortly expected to visit the Queen at Balmoral. Their Royal Highnesses will be accompanied as Dondrecht to convey their Royal Highnesses to Flushing, where the Victoria and Albert yacht will be ready to be in waiting to convey the Prince and Princess to England.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Darmstadt for Carlsruhe on Wednesday.

The ex-Queen Marie Amelie, who has been staying at Stanley's Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, during the past fortnight, returned to Claremont on Saturday last.

The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg left St. James's Palace on Saturday for Kew. The Duke of Cambridge returns to Kew Palace on Monday next.

Duke and Duchess Montpensier and family arrived at Claremont on Monday from Cadiz.

The Duke of Nemours and the Prince and Princess de Joinville have returned to Claremont from a visit to Belgium.

His Excellency the Italian Minister arrived in town on Thursday last week.

MINISTERIAL BANQUETS.

The following entertainments took place on Tuesday next, the 24th inst., in celebration of the Queen's birthday:—

The Duke of Somerset entertained a large party of naval and civil officers attached to his department at his official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall.

Earl Russell has issued invitations for a grand entertainment.

Earl De Grey and Ripon has issued invitations for a banquet to the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished circle at his private residence in Carlton-gardens.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey has invitations for a full-dress dinner to a large party at his official residence at the Home Office.

The Right Hon. Milner Gibson will give a full-dress banquet at the Carendon Hotel.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer will entertain the Governor of the Bank of England, the Deputy Governor of the Board of Inland Revenue and Board of Customs, and a large party, at his private mansion.

FASHIONABLE ASSEMBLIES.

The French Ambassador gave his first ball last evening at Albermarle House, which was attended by the diplomatic assemblage of the Corps Diplomatique and the fashionable world.

The Duchess of Inverness gave a soirée on Tuesday evening.

Maria Montelores of Alsebury had an assembly last evening at her residence in Grosvenor-square. The reunion was numerously attended by the leading members of the political and fashionable world.

The Earl and Countess of Caledon entertained a distinguished company at dinner on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

The Countess of Jersey received her first assembly at Osterley on the at Osterley mansion in Artington-street, which was numerously attended by a distinguished company. Subsequently to the dance in the assembly, the noble Earl and Countess entertained a select circle at dinner.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland received a large party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Artington-street.

The Earl and Countess of Carnder entertained a select circle at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Artington-street, Piccadilly.

The Earl of Dudley gave a concert yesterday afternoon at Dudley House, Park-lane.

Lady Catherine Allen gave a grand ball on Wednesday evening at 31, Dorchester, which was numerously attended by a party of the nobility and fashionable world.

Lady Isabella Stewart gave her first assembly this season on Wednesday evening at the handsome mansion in Belgrave-square. The reunion was numerously and fashionably attended.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Hon. Mrs. Leighton with Alexis Italelia, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, is said to take place on the 30th inst., at the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, Paris.

A marriage will shortly take place between the Hon. Augusta Covington, daughter of Lord and Lady Carington, and Colonel Campbell, of Blythwood, Renfrewshire.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Miss Pitney, daughter of the late Right Hon. Pitney, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Lionel de Tatton Sir Cordie Trotter Lindsey.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Anne Curzon, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Curzon, with Major Burchtier, son of the late General Bourchier, was solemnised on Wednesday at St. George's, Hanover-square.

The Lord Chamberlain has given notice that the State apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The office of Chester Herald and Secretary to the Earl Marshal of England (the Duke of Norfolk) has become vacant by the death of Mr. R. S. Ready, which occurred on Sunday last.

A Treasury warrant fixes the postage on each letter not exceeding half an ounce at 1s. from the United Kingdom to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the service to take place on July 1.

The Queen has approved of M. Philip Goldschmidt as Vice-Consul at Manchester for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Military Ends and Moral Means. By Colonel J. J. Graham. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is a book which may be read with interest and profit by civilians as well as by soldiers. It does not treat at all of that destructive machinery which modern science has elaborated, for the easier achievement of military ends, but it lays great stress upon those moral qualities without which the very best machinery is likely to get out of gear, and the principal of those qualities are ascendency of character in the officer and honourable motives of enthusiasm in the soldier. Both these qualities Colonel Graham insists with much earnestness, and he defends with zeal the British system of flogging as necessary to the moral ascendency of him by some as the profligate runaway, by others as the victim of the "jolly white sergeant's eloquence, and by Mr. Esquiros as "the correct'st of hangers." And there can be doubt but that flogging may have been the cure when offenders had their sentences remitted on condition that they should, there and then, undergo the punishment of the lash; but it is not merely the duty of an officer to inflict such punishment, and that is the reason why we have always objected to the system of flogging even in the ranks. With respect to the officer, the late Sir Henry Havelock's opinion is ours. "The moral character of a regiment, he it good or bad, fairly reflects the amount of attention taken by the officers to the moral habits of the men. The soldier wonders out of garrison or cantonments, and consults excuses abroad, because he has no inducement to remain within the precincts of the barrack-square. He goes abroad in search of amusement, and finds it not unfrequently unattainable, except him on to ruin. This would not happen if regimental officers did their duty to their men. It is not merely the duty of an officer to attend punishment parades; every company officer should be present to sanction promotions, to see the pay issued, to sign monthly returns, and to attend a court martial with a view to the officer and higher duties to perform—a duty to his sovereign, a duty to his neighbours, a duty to his God, not to be neglected for the mere observance of these military formalities. He stands *in loco parentis*, he is the father of his men. His interests are their interests, so far as to call for their sincerest affection, and incite in them a strong feeling of shame on his account if they fail in him in the omission of unworthy actions. It is his duty to study their characters, to interest himself in their pursuits, to ameliorate their comforts, to assist and encourage with counsel and praise every good effort, to extend his sympathy to them in distress, to console them in affliction, to show by every act of his life that though exiles from home and silent from their kindred, they have yet a friend upon whom they will not hesitate to rely." Such is the duty of an officer, and duties, to which cannot be performed without an abundant recognition of the duties of other classes of society. Colonel Graham, the late Sir Henry Lawrence's "Essays," Colonel Graham considers ought to be studied in every regimental mess-room. Colonel Graham has found it in harmony with his subject to discourse of standing armies, of military ignorance, of the military spirit, of war in the future, forms, and policy of war; of stratagems, of the management of convoys, of military reconnaissances, of the military spirit, of the use of military duties in aid of civil power; and he illustrates all he says by interesting parallels drawn from sources ancient as Joshua and the capture of Ai, and modern as Grant and Lee in the Wilderness.

Memoirs of a Minister of State: by F. Guizot (1 vol. Bentley). *The Last Stuart Statesman: Memoirs of Cardinal York and his Times.* By Hans C. Andersen (1 vol. Ditto). *Bernard Marle:* by G. P. R. James (1 vol. Ditto). M. Guizot's memoirs, which commence with the very short period (1840-1847) of a foremost statesman's career, abound with attractions which must be vividly impressed upon the memory of all English readers who are of young enough to remember what dark clouds hung over the political atmosphere—what storms seemed to threaten our peace—what anxieties were felt for the future relations of France with her King at the time of Napoleon's obsequies, of the Eastern question, of the fate of the Spanish Queen, of Cubières d'Or, of the difficult question of the "right of search," of the Syrian Mission, of the treaty in favour of the Porte, of the war between the Maronites and the Druses, of the ticklish condition of affairs in Spain, of the Pritchard affair, of the visit to Eu, of Algeria (1840-15, 1841), and of the campaign of Bugeaud in Algeria preliminary to the conquest of Kabylie. We have also explained above that these memoirs will gain a "refreshes" from the pen of one who was no insignificant actor in the scenes which he describes. Mr. Andersen's sketch, however, is only also explained as the English correspondent of Hans Christian Andersen's impressions of Spain. One may spend a very pleasant hour in reading the book of our native Dane, as he (interpreted by Mrs. Bushby) describes his journeying from Bayonne to Irun, and from Irun to Madrid, and he crosses the Pyrenees to Biarritz. However happy Mr. Bushby may know how to render prose translations, we must say that his poetical do not always fairly represent the Danish original, or M. Andersen's Pegasus must have been a donkey. Is it fair to represent English lines are equal to the Danish apostrophe to Madrid :—

> The capital of Spain—oh, no!
> For in less than no time we see
> Of what characters here are
> There is no likeness in Love.

But the exigencies of metre and rhyme are too much sometimes for the most upright writers—for Shakespeare, as well as for Milton, without any prefatory or other explanation, and it is therefore fair to presume that it is a posthumous work of the late Cardinal York. G. P. R. James, who had so brief an enjoyment of his official post in "the sunny climes of France" (by a pardonable play on the Princess Honour of a Minister) "he could not by any possibility" (to use the words of a friend of Mr. Thackeray's, who, in reviewing one of "Barnard Marsh" is by no means one of its author's best productions; but there is much in it that childhood will read with pleasure, and the unflagging succession of incident, that probable improbability, that love-making "under fire," and that supernatural excellence in the hero which make him a favourite with boys, and which, at all events, is free from the cold-water-of-fact life into the regions of historical romance.

Merivale's History of Rome, Vol. Seventh (8 vols. Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts). Mr. Thomas Algate has translated, "under the author's own supervision," a new edition of this work in a convenient form, and at a reasonable price. The seventh volume, which is the last subject by a very competent writer; for M. Chevalier has apparently closely studied and well understood the character of Julius Cæsar, the moral character of Julius Cæsar, the moral character of Julius Cæsar, the moral

"ON THOUGHTS OF CHARITY INTENT."

THOSE of our readers who have visited the Female Artists' Exhibition will recognize the charming little picture, very effectively painted by Miss Emma Brownlow, represented by one of our Fine-Art Illustrations in this Number. It is particularly to be observed that the Norman or Breton peasant girl chosen for the subject of the picture is a very young and a very little personage. We may see, as she stands in her thick wooden sabots, that her quaint white cap rises hardly above the poor-box into which bigger folk drop their alms in passing, and that the great hinge of the church door is nearly half as tall as she is; but these are the only objects with which her height is to be measured. It is the more essential to remark the juvenility of the little maiden, because her cap—to English eyes an old-fashioned one—her womanly dress and housewifely pocket, her kindly thoughtfulness—feeling, as she does, for perhaps her only sou or liard—seem all beyond her years. It is understood that our little heroine has gone to mutter or to moan, or to say her prayers to the Virgin in some quiet side-chapel, all alone; and as she leaves the house of God, this little Christian "remembers the poor." Examples for so doing she has had in plenty. Our Roman Catholic neighbours do not let the spider's web form over the hole of the poor-box, as, according to one of Hogarth's pictures in the Rake's Progress, happens occasionally in England. But possibly the example she may best remember is that of a mother—a widowed mother it may be—who has often dropped her mite into that same *tronc pour les pauvres*.

"CARAVAN ARRIVING AT A WELL NEAR THEBES, UPPER EGYPT."

THE picturesqueness of Eastern life, costumes, and usages, is yearly attracting a larger number of travellers and artists from among the civilised wearers of black coats, chimney-pot hats, and crinoline in Europe. Our Engraving, from Mrs. Roberton Blaine's picture in the late Female Artists' Exhibition, shows that ladies, who have often proved themselves the most adventurous of travellers, partake the general curiosity respecting the ancient and still mysterious East.

The scene before us is one of the wells of sometimes brackish water, but more frequently sweet and good, which recur at various stations distant from eight to twelve miles from each other in the neighbourhood of the ancient Egyptian ruined capital, Thebes, and near the foot or edge of the desert. These wells, of course, are very welcome to the traveller, wearied by the shaking gait of the camel's walk, fatigued by the monotony of the pace and of the prospect, and parched by the heat radiated from the sandy desert or from the uncultivated alluvial soil. Almost every sense is gratified at these little oases: the eye is relieved with a sight of a few palms, or one or more sycamores, olives, or vines, and even a bit of Saracenic architecture over the wells; while the body is refreshed with rest and the tongue with a cooling draught. It is true, that the prospect near Thebes has less sameness than in many parts of the great valley of the Nile, because the horizon is broken, as we see in the picture, on one side, by the chain of hills on the western bank of the river, in which are the tombs of the Egyptian Kings and Queens. Yet the visitor who approaches Thebes in the escort of a caravan, instead of by the easier conveyance of a boat up the Nile, must endure much toil and weariness before he gets close to the mighty city, and beholds the vast area on each bank of the Nile, covered with the ruins of Karnac, Luxor, and Medeenet Hebou, with their world-famous temples and palace temples, halls, pylons, and avenues of sphinxes, the gigantic Memnonium, or Ramesseum, and the Colossi of the Plain. We may admire in this Engraving the picturesque groups which are formed by the halting of the caravan—the Arab guards mounted and dismounted, the travellers or passengers squatted in a circle conversing, the Nubian water-carrier, and the women busy filling their bottles, the camels, some standing, others drinking at the troughs, and others kabbled and fastened to the ground. We have only to add that the accomplished lady who painted the original picture is the wife of a gentleman to whom all interested in art and artists must feel grateful for his long-continued exertions in seeking to obtain an amendment of the law of artistic copyright.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE COMMISSIONERS.—A letter communicating the result of the deliberations of the Royal Academy on the several matters contained in the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners has been published. The Academy agree with many of the views of the Commissioners, but from others they differ very strongly. The Academicians propose to enlarge the Academy by the increase of its professional members, and to remove all restrictions with regard to the members of other art-societies. With regard to the constitution of the Academy, they differ from the Commissioners as to the introduction of non-professional members—a change which they regard as an "uncalled-for innovation." They complain of the absence of the artist element from the Commission, and submit that the conclusions and views of the Commissioners, being those of unprofessional men, must be regarded as open to question.



"ON THOUGHTS OF CHARITY INTENT," BY MISS E. BROWNLOW.—FROM THE FEMALE ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.



"CARAVAN ARRIVING AT A WELL NEAR THEBES, EGYPT," BY MRS. ROBERTON BLANE.—FROM THE FEMALE ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE: LANDING THE SHORE END AT VALENTIA, IRELAND.—SEE PAGE 501.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

The most important example of monumental painting after Armitage's "Abab and Jezebel," is Watts's colossal "Time and Oblivion" (157). We are glad to see so distinguished a painter setting the example of attempting an allegorical though unbackneyed theme. Allegory, though the vehicle of sacred inspiration and of poetic passion, and inevitable in sculpture if we would not curtail half its resources, has been denied to the painter because, forsooth, unsuited to these matter-of-fact times. Were it so, one might well say, so much the worse for those times; but, on the contrary, should not a course of allegory be prescribed for our nineteenth century age? Is it undeniable that allegory is calculated to impress truths on the mind of too abstract a nature for any direct mode of representation; and the picture before us bears out the fact, though not perhaps in the most striking manner. We take it to be one of the impressible and connection of time and oblivion, and it conveys the moral, literally inscribed on its lintel, of gold, "Time flies." A small fine picture to do, do it with all its might." Time—far more poetically represented as youthful than otherwise—is personified by a beautiful draped female figure, nude to the waist (though present only, as it were, half disclosed), who, with outstretched arms and wings, is in the act to sweep to mow down the flowers of the earth, is here passing towards the midst of the golden orb of the sun, seeking the very centre of the sphere of light and reality. Opposite reluctantly but close behind him is Oblivion, her figure veiled and sable-hued, but by no means unattractive, as she draws him from the light, seeking to turn away into the darkness of night. The artist might, however, have been more careful in the choice of the colour of his work as a "Design for Sculpture, to be executed in divers materials, after the manner of Phidias," which would have preserved the character of the forms and the simplicity of the masses would to eminently fitted; but look at the picture as a whole, and it is more than usual of a fair girl "Choosing" (295) between the brilliant camellia, which she smells in vain, and the violets she holds in her hand.

The most elaborate picture (269) Mr. Frere Crowe has painted, and also the best, represents Luther posting his theses against Tetzel's the doctrine of indulgences on the door of Wittemburg Church, towards which a crowd of superstitious people are seen moving. In number of monks and citizens, pikemen and Swiss guards, back the audacious act, and among the numerous figures are the portraits of Luther's parents and sister, his wife in the future—the nun, Catherine Bore—and his friend Lucas Cranach, the painter. Of these, as well as the heroic of this picture, we think the single figure of Swift gazing with intensely upraised eyes at the sky (Mr. Sichel's hair (594) is still finer in expression and power of painting. Monsieur Stone, whose picture of Napoleon resting at an auberge in the flight from Waterloo attracted so much attention last year, is almost somewhat disappoint his less discriminating friends. His present picture is not to boast of subject, the recognition of Napoleon by a peasant, and, though the principal group is vigorous, some of the figures are pretty in character, and nevertheless, it is not a picture in which the artist will to range. It is called "Working and Shirking" (118), and represents the interior of a deserted cottage, with a child at play and the late comrades. The villages, happy and contented at their labour of fishing or of net-mending—some engaged in the open air, clean, trim soldier marching at the side of his handcuffed captives, are in strong contrast with the slouching, scowling, idle vagabond, who would fly from work in any shape, and the child at neglected duty and its consequences is further enforced by the poor broken-hearted, widowed mother, whom one of the fishermen is trying to console. W. Gale sustains his reputation for combined force and refinement of colour, and genuine feeling for the sea in

NATIONAL SPORTS.

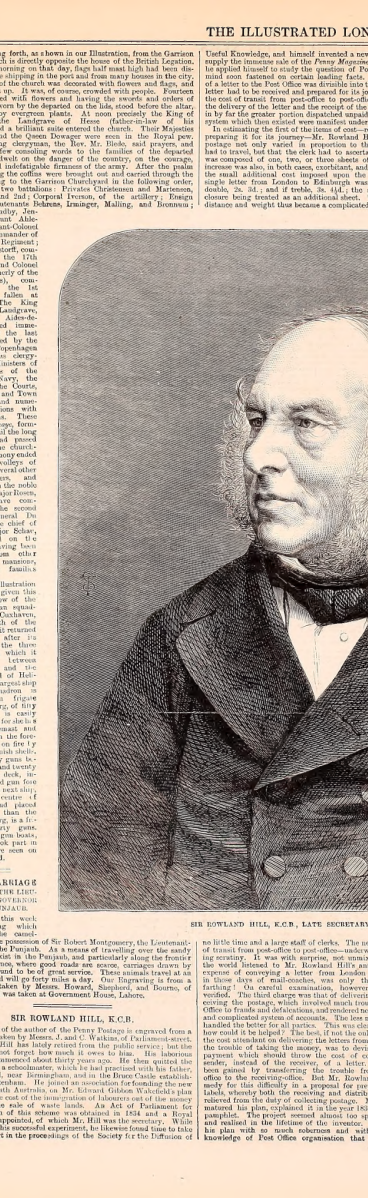
RAIN prophecies, unsound trials, and moderate two-year-olds, seem to be the fashion of this season. There was a "Union of delight" early in the spring, but scarcely anything has united Derby speculation for 63, save A 1 and Salpidectes. Beaucaut at 5 lb. more than two lengths from the Swift, failed to win the Gemma di Vergy mem. as usual, commence "the great incumbe 'I told you so,'" but this week's trial, put, on her, may be considered as final, though without a penalty, and so the thing goes on. Tennyson (h. h.) favoured his noble owner with a victory over Mr. Payne's Bulbul in the Newmarket on the first day in a field of fifteen, is only beaten by a neck on the next after a severe race. It is all the more creditable to the Derbyshire, the third of the day before, is nowhere. Hence we have seen little, so far, to warrant the opinion of the Times (15) regretting out of 52. The Ratapians have had a fine run of handicap luck of late, and Earl Jersey's three victories at York and Redcliffe have been followed up by that of the "green and blue" at the Whole Premier, with his Baldwin, at Salisbury, and of Hymettus, one of Colonel Towneley's, at Reading, all Blackthorn's mounts. The *Agnes* family—two if not three of which are now the nucleus of the second Gladstone stud—keeps their bubble; the Chevenix exchequer.

The Earl Barrett mares and yearlings met with rather a slow sale on Saturday; but Mr. Parr helped matters by giving 300 gs. for a Tedcaster colt, and therefore Pan's Pandemonium is the Queen of Mr. Arkwright's twenty-one hunters made more than 103 gs., and, Mr. Fielding, 45 guineas, gave 15 gs. for Mr. Thomas's Tom-cat sale. The roan Phœbus was bought in for 100 gs., and will, no doubt, shine in the Fylding country on Monday and Tuesday in the City. Wizard's gossips will be, as usual, the leading feature at Tattersalls' yard on Monday. Last year the ten averaged 60 gs. each, with Lords Chesterfield, Bective, and Boyne among the buyers. Of the two Derby winners bred by the late Sir Tatton Sykes, and four of them by Colsterdale, are also in the list of the day. Two more are in the Lord Lieut. Of the seven newcomers, a whole week before the Derby which is filling the scene to its very garnets, have had to wait for a name in the Book of the names, weights, and colours of the riders. The last *Racing Calendar* announced that Hector, Black Prince, White Eagle, and Botheration were struck out of the Derby, and Epidaurus and Feral had all the best of the betting on the 13th, p.m. The last doesn't help matters much towards a solution of the great mysteries of Wednesday and Thursday. Old Colonsay indeed always to make a point of betting with trainers, as, "if there are twenty of them, they've all got a good horse."

Past years have shown the value to the Derby of stable reports, and this year at least half a dozen owners are so confident that it would have been a real Derby if the race had come off, and, in fact, one of them has spoken pretty nearly to that effect on the Swindon platform. "They're not Derby horses," exclaimed the Old Squire when the St. Hubert and the Lord of the Isles men were piling on their luncheon. "Not Derby horses!" and the owners will believe that General Peel, Cambuscan, Birch Broom, and Scottish Chief come under that head. And so we shall have to wait for Monday, and had a Cape Flyaway, as St. Lawrence, or a Dilemma to keep Greenwich time for them, and a Bill 'nearer as it is to the Derby, we should be read it off. General Peel's (Aldcroft) style of winning the Two Thousand was thought by many good judges (the winner of three Derbies among them) to be rather severe on him, but he is probably that he would be prepared for much more than a mile at that date, and the confidence of last year's public in the Peel colours has "clipped into" since then on Middleham Moor. Cambuscan (J. Mann) seems to have been thoroughly tried for the Derby, and no doubt that he is very much fitter than he was last year. His trial with Bellisle, who gained a decisive victory over him with a win, should be high enough to win any Derby. Birch Broom (Flatman) is the fourth Derby horse in the stable since they have got through Merry Hart, is something quite out of the common: and Mr. Myers has been so successful with Scottish Chief, that, whether with chivalry or judgment remains to be seen. His performances last year were of no very startling kind, and if success with him is the case the owner will be the first to find it out this year instead of declining the Northamptonshire Stakes at 8st. 8lb. the public, and, indeed, the handicapper, will be very much surprised, as suspected accordingly. So far, to judge from the betting, Little Stag cannot yet prove for the big Epsom. Mr. Merry's Lord of the Isles and Adler may look as if he was giving up the notion of bettering the Two-Thousand running at Paris (Frederick), but Mr. Merry's colt, which is worth a good deal more than so much mere noisy partisanship. Whether he can stay, it seems strange to find takers at 22 to 1, so horses who "take" the wrong way in public and are all that their owners and trainers can possibly do to get them to the post account. Hollyfox (Webb) seems a greater favourite with many than Buccaneer (Challoner). Primed should have been a good one, but Valiant has several friends. Historian (Adams) seems certain, by repeated consent, to run well, and Mr. Merry's colt, a son of Mr. Eastwood's, and trained by Heseltine and Doefoot (whose own brother to mine just arrived), is not to be left out of the starter; and there is a quiet confidence about the Ely (Custance) party that we have by half-seen. Mr. Merry's colt is one

month, setting forth, as shown in our Illustration, from the Garrison Church, which is directly opposite the house of the British Legation. From early morning on that day, flags half mast high had been displayed by the shipping in the port and from many houses in the city. The interior of the church was decorated with flowers and flags, and splendidly lit up. It was, of course, crowded with people. Fourteen coffins, covered with flowers and having the swords and orders of knighthood worn by the departed on the lids, stood before the altar, surrounded by evergreen plants. At noon precisely the King of Denmark, the Landgrave of Hesse (father-in-law of His Majesty), and a brilliant suite entered the church. Their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Dowager were seen in the Royal pew. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Biede, said prayers, and then said a few consoling words to the families of the departed heroes. He dwelt on the danger of the country, on the courage, devotion, and indefatigable firmness of the army. After the service had been sung the coffins were brought out and carried through the streets leading to the Garrison Churchyard in the following order, preceded by two battalions: Privates Christensen and Mortensen, of the 9th and 2nd; Corporal Iversen, of the artillery; Ensign Farrer; Lieutenant Bekman, Irmanger, Mailing, and Bonnum; Captains Lundby, Jensen, and Count Ahlefeldt; Lieutenant-Colonel Schotten, commander of the 20th Regiment; Colonel Bernstorff, commander of the 17th Regiment; and Colonel Lasson (formerly of the Life Guards), commander of the 1st Brigade, all fallen at Duppel. The King and the Landgrave, with their Aides-de-Camp, walked immediately after the last coffin, followed by the Bishop of Copenhagen and numerous clergymen, the Ministers of State, officers of the Army and Navy, the University, the Courts, the President and Town Councillors, and numerous associations with their emblems. There had stood en *haye*, forming a lane until the long procession had passed them. At the church had yard the ceremony ended with three volleys of musketry. Several other fallen officers, and amongst them the noble Staff officer Major Rosen, and the brave commander of the second division, General Du Plat, and the chief of his Staff, Major Schau, were interred on the same day, having been conveyed from other towns or mansions, where their families resided.

Our last Illustration of the war given this week is a view of the Austro-Prussian squadron lying off Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, whither it returned on the day after its battle with the three Danish ships, which it encountered between that place and the British island of Heligoland. The largest ship of this squadron is the Austrian frigate Schwartzenberg, of fifty guns, which is easily distinguished, for she is a last for foremast and bowsprit, from the foresail being set on first one of the Danish decks. She has thirty guns between decks and twenty on the upper deck, including a rifled gun fore and aft. The next ship, about the centre of our view, and placed farther back than the Schwartzenberg, is a frigate of thirty guns. Two Prussian gun boats, which also took part in the action, are seen on our right hand.



SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B., LATE SECRETARY TO THE POST OFFICE.

CAMEL CARRIAGE

USED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB.

We publish this week an Engraving which represents the camel-carriage in the possession of Sir Robert Montgomery, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub. As a means of travelling over the sandy plains that exist in the Punjaub, and particularly along the frontier of that province, where good roads are scarce, carriages drawn by camels are found to be of great service. These animals travel at an easy trot, and will go forty miles a day. Our Engraving is from a photograph taken by Messrs. Howard, Shepherd, and Bourne, of Calcutta, and was taken at Government House, Lahore.

SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B.

OUR Portrait of the author of the Penny Postage is engraved from a photograph taken by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street. Sir Rowland Hill has lately retired from the public service, and the country will not forget how much it owes to him. His laborious public life commenced about thirty years ago. He then quitted the profession of a schoolmaster, which he had practised with his father, at Hazelwood, near Birmingham, and in the Bruce Castle establishment, at Tottenham. He joined an association for founding the new colony of South Australia, on Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield's plan of paying the cost of the immigration of labourers out of the money raised by the sale of waste lands. As Act of Parliament for the execution of this scheme was obtained in 1834 and a Royal Commission appointed, of which Mr. Hill was the secretary. While busied with this successful experiment he likewise found time to take an active part in the proceedings of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and himself invented a new printing-machine to supply the immense sale of the *Penny Magazine*. It was in 1836 that he applied himself to study the question of Post-office reform. His mind soon fastened on certain leading facts. He saw that the cost of a letter to the Post Office was divisible into three parts. First, the letter had to be received and prepared for its journey; secondly came the cost of transit from post-office to post-office; thirdly, there was the delivery of the letter and the receipt of the postage, letters being in by far the greater portion dispatched unpaid. The defects of the system which then existed were manifest under each of these heads.

In estimating the first of the items of cost—receiving the letter and preparing it for its journey—Mr. Rowland Hill observed that the postage not only varied in proportion to the distance the letter had to travel, but that the clerk had to ascertain whether the letter was composed of one, two, or three sheets of paper. The rate of increase was also, in each case, exorbitant, and bore no proportion to the small additional cost imposed upon the Post Office. Thus, a single letter from London to Edinburgh was charged 1s. 1½d.; if double, 2s. 3d.; and if treble, 3s. 4½d.; the smallest, thinnest enclosure being treated as an additional sheet. The duty of charging distance and weight thus became a complicated operation, occupying as an increase in the number of public receptacles for letter (post-offices, pillar-boxes, &c.) from 4500 to 11,000, and of delivery-offices.

An increase of gross revenue from £3,390,763 to £3,402,691.

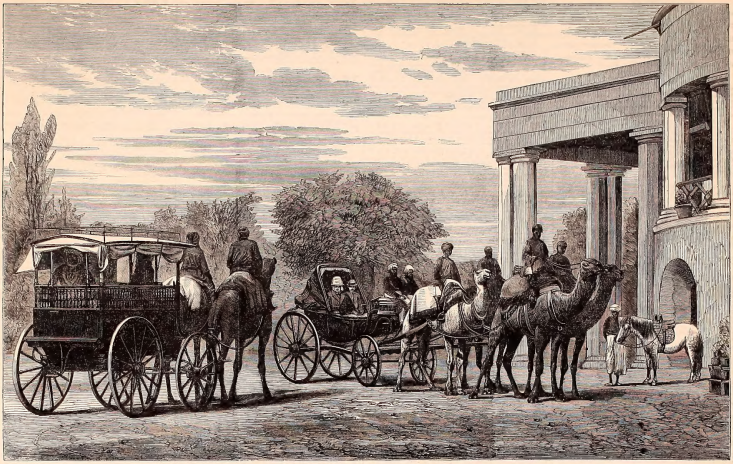
An increase in the number of money orders issued from 4,294,921 to 7,500,155, or fortyfold.

An increase in the *amount* of money orders issued, from £313,124 to £14,616,849, or nearly fiftyfold.

Such are the results of Sir Rowland Hill's labours in the reform and administration of our postal system.

SHIPPING WILD ANIMALS AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

AMONG the diverse commodities brought into the port of London by so many vessels from every region of the globe, a visitor to the docks may now and then have an opportunity of witnessing the arrival of a cargo of wild beasts, though it is but rarely, of course, that such an importation takes place. The zoological collections in the metropolis and in some provincial towns, as well as the exhibitions paraded in travelling caravans, must indeed be constantly recruited with fresh specimens, not only to make up for a rate of mortality which exceeds that of the same kinds of animals in their native climes, but also to provide novelties for the popular gratification. As there are many similar collections in France, in Germany, and in other parts of Europe, which are usually supplied by the aid of English mercantile connections, it will sometimes happen with these, as with other articles of trade, that when taken out of the ship's hold, whether from Africa, India, or South America, they are soon transferred to



CAMEL-CARRIAGE USED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB.

a different vessel for removal to the place of their destination; or they may be kept for some time, confined in a secure apartment of the dock warehouses, or in some outhouse, stable, or cellar until they can proceed on their further voyage. It may be remembered that, a few years ago, much consternation was excited in Ratcliffe-highway by the appearance of an escaped tiger walking swiftly along the side-pavement, and before this savage brute could be recaptured he had bitten a girl in the arm. The Engraving to which we now refer is from a sketch made upon a late occasion, when some wild animals of Messrs. Howe and Cushing's menagerie, were embarked in the London Docks, affording much amusement to the spectators. The huge elephant is being hoisted up, as is done with horses and bullocks, by a chain and girth, to be put on board the vessel; whilst a cage full of lions, tigers, and leopards, and the less dangerous *feræ naturæ* not in a cage, await their turn for shipment.



SHIPPING WILD ANIMALS IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Norfolk House, Lady V. H. Scott of a daughter.

At Wareham Court, Hereham, the wife of Sir J. H. Petty, Bart., of a son.

At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Pitt-Gerald, wife of the Right Hon. J. R. Pitt-Gerald, of a son.

At Lower Norwood, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sandys, R.A., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at College Valle, South Hampstead, the wife of Francis Thomas Palgrave, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th of February, at St. Paul's, Kyal Bush, Auckland, New Zealand, by the Rev. W. F. Gibbon, Edward Jackson, Esq., of Queenstown, Hawke's Bay, to H.E.I.C.S. service to Sarah Arabella, eldest daughter of William Rees, Esq., of Martinfield, Rye, Sussex, formerly of Bombay.

On April 26, at St. John's, Calcutta, by the Rev. — Aitken (of Kandy), Ceylon, assisted by the Rev. Daniel Fyvie, to Harriet Eliza, only daughter of Frederick Alexander Dorin, Esq., of Bombay Civil Service.

On the 5th of March, at Umballa, India, by the Rev. F. W. Hogg, Captain Charles Frederick Hall, 7th Hussars, to Assistant Surgeon, F.C.O. Rifle Brigade, in Dilan Obstetric, only daughter of Lieutenant R. S. Brant, retired list, Bengal Army. No cards.

DEATHS.

On March 7, at Carlsbrook, Victoria, Australia, drowned accidentally while fishing, Harold Arthur, aged 19 years, second and dearly beloved son of Ellanord Wheeler, Esq.

On the 18th inst., at Bradford, Canada West, Catherine Mary, wife of Anthony Scadding, Esq., aged 37.

On the 19th of April last, at Bradford, Canada West, Kate, fourth and dearly daughter of the late Thomas Bell Pardee, Esq., of Bush Hill, Brentford, Canada West.

On the 21st inst., at 161, Piccadilly, Caroline Elizabeth, widow of the late John Cosmo Dewar, Esq., many years resident in Calcutta, aged 74 years.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

In recent reports of the New Bay of DAVID GARRICK a misprint or misreport of the word "Bayes" is to be corrected. To-DAY (SAT.), MAY 21, and during the week, the COMEDY OF OUR SOCIETY. To-morrow (SUN.), at 7.30, A CHEAP DAY. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 1s. each. Seats secured in advance. Private Engagements, Address Mr. Arthur, 3, Cambridge-place, Regent's Park.

MAY 26.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. BENEDICT HALL beg to announce that they will give their ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, on Thursday, June 2, at 3. Artists: Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Lemmens, Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, and Mr. Benedict. To conclude with SCENES from "Don Giovanni." Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets and Programmes to be had at Mr. Benedict's, 1, Manchester-square, W.; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Hall, 2, Cavendish-place, Regent-street.

THE SCANDINAVIAN GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, admission in Aid of the Danish Widows and Orphans of the War Fund, 1s.—OPEN, from 10 till 6. Illustrated by the most celebrated foreign artists, daily from Ten till Six o'Clock.

ON VIEW, THE PICTURE of the QUEEN HANDING the ALMS to the PRINCESS of WALES, painted from actual sittings, by Mr. G. H. Thomas, who was present at the ceremony. Also, the Picture of the QUEEN and PRINCESS of WALES at CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, from Sketches by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Harbores, and Mr. H. Gilman. OUT OF DOORS OUT OF MIND.—Open Daily. To conclude with SILVER'S LAST SONG. 1s.

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FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The BEFORE THE BATTLE and RETURN OF THE WOUNDED, by Meissonier, the chief French and Flemish Schools. 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.

MR. KENNEDY'S SONGS of SCOTLAND. MR. FREDERICK KENNEDY will LEAD—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings—last nights. Tuesday, Lecture Hall, Hanover-square Rooms, Wednesday, Hanover-square Rooms, Saturday, Hanover-square Rooms. For Private Engagements, Address Mr. Kennedy, 4, Cambridge-place, Regent's Park.

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MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the BRITISH MUSEUM, on Tuesday, May 24, in Mr. Sketchley's Annual, entitled PARIS, and MRS. SKETCHLEY will RECITE Browning scenes from "Dramatic Lyrics" and "Dramatic Romances." Thom. Smith, 7, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. N.B.—The Box-office at the British Museum will be Opened at Eleven each Morning.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT and EXTRAVAGANZA and BANJO-ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY EVENING at EIGHT (except Saturday), at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Private Engagements, Address Mr. W. S. Woodin, 4, Argyll-place, Regent-street. Agent for Provincial Arrangements, Mr. Austin, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear every Evening (except Saturday) at EIGHT, at their Entertainment, ST. GEORGE'S HALL. MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED will be Assisted by MR. SANTLEY, MR. G. Y. STEVENS, Mrs. and Miss Leslie Goddard, and Miss Fanny Holland. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Private Engagements, Address Mr. German Reed, 4, Cambridge-place, Regent's Park.

OPERA COMIQUE ENTERTAINMENT at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Evening during the Week (except Saturday) at EIGHT o'Clock, a BURLESQUE, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled FANNY STIRLING (LE GAGEUR) in their new comedietta BOOTS. Concluding with the Musical Sketch, MY FRIEND JOHN. Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Alfred Reed, and Miss Fanny Holland. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony Stalls and Co. (2 Cork Burlesque-street, Regent-street, W., or Austin's Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly. Private Engagements, Address Mr. Corney Grain, 2, Cork Burlesque-street, Regent-street, W.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on TUESDAY, MAY 24, will be celebrated by a FLORAL FETE at the ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK, when the Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) will perform. Richard Mortimer, Secretary. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Hodgson and Co., 24, Old Bond-street, and at the Gardens. Admission, 1s.

MR. JOHN MACFARREN'S "MORNINGS AT THE PIANOFORTE," ST. JAMES'S HALL, JUNE 2, and following Thursdays, assisted by Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Emily Wynne, Miss Emily Fitz-Roy, Miss Gilchrist, Miss Santley, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. Lazarus.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—A GRAND MORNING CONCERT at these Rooms, on Wednesday next, May 25, at Three o'Clock, for the distinguished violoncello player, Signor Piatti. The most eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. All the principal Music-sellers.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY and MR. SANTLEY beg to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be given at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, JUNE 13, at Three o'Clock precisely. The following distinguished artists will have the honour of appearing: Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Patey, Mr. Barnby, and Signor Piatti. Conductors: Mr. Benedict, Signor Arditi, Mr. Alfred Mellon, and Mr. Stanley. Tickets: Stalls, £1 1s.; Balcony Stalls, 15s.; Balcony, 10s.; Admission, 5s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at Mdme. Sainton-Dolby's, 1, Manchester-square, W.; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Santley, 2, Percy-street, Bedford-square.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY NEXT, MAY 23, HERR JOACHIM will make his first appearance this season, and will perform Beethoven's second Quartet in G major, and Mozart's Quintet in E flat. Artists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Signor Piatti, Mr. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Herr Joachim. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Doors open at Half-past Seven; Commence at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 21.—SUN., MONDAY, at NINE; TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, at TWO. Handel Festival, 1870. GRAND CHORUS, under the direction of Mr. Manns. Leo, will be continued on SATURDAY and TUESDAY next. Orchestral Band of 2,000 and 3,000 Voices. Grand Miscellaneous Performances Daily on the Concert. Fountains at 12. The Handel Festival Rehearsals will commence in January. Season Tickets and Subscriptions to be received.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FETES for QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—TUESDAY, MAY 24, and WEDNESDAY, MAY 25. In addition to the ordinary attractions of the Palace, a Grand Display of Fireworks, by Messrs. Brock, at Seven o'clock. Illumination of the Grand Fountains. Performances by the Orchestra under the Direction of Mr. Manns, and the Crystal Palace Choir, under the Direction of Mr. Schallehn. Military Band of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, by permission of Colonel Ellis, on Tuesday. Tuesday being a Declared Holiday, Special Cheap Excursions by Express Trains from all Stations. Admission, 1s. Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT BROOMDERDEN VALLEY, of Two Thousand Plants, in Spring Flowers. Fountains Playing. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT FLOWER SHOW of the Season, at the Crystal Palace, on SATURDAY, MAY 28. Admission to all by Tickets purchased before the 28th. GUINEA SEASON TICKETS Free to MAY 1, 1865.

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JOACHIM, JAELL, and DAVIDOFF are engaged for the MUSICAL UNION, MAY 31.—ELLA, Director.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

DOG SHOW OPENS MAY 27.

FOXHOUNDS.

HARRIERS.

DEER-HOUNDS.

GREYHOUNDS.

BLOODHOUNDS.

POINTERS.

SETTERS.

RETRIEVERS.

SPANIELS.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW will OPEN at 2 o'clock p.m. on FRIDAY, MAY 27, and will remain Open on SATURDAY, MAY 28, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Dogs Benched, 5s. each.

VOLUNTEERS IN UNIFORM will be admitted at the Liverpool-road Entrance on FRIDAY and SATURDAY at One Shilling.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW will OPEN at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, on FRIDAY, MAY 27, and will remain Open Four Days. The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that the following Classes will be Judged by Gentlemen of the highest reputation in the Kingdom, viz.:—Mastiffs, Bloodhounds, Deer-hounds, Foxhounds, Greyhounds, Harriers, Pointers, Setters, Retrievers, Spaniels, Terriers, Toy Dogs, and Extra Classes. Each Dog must be accompanied by a Certificate of Pedigree, and must have been Entered and Benched before 12 o'clock on the Day of Exhibition. Prizes: £1, £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7, £8, £9, £10, £11, £12, £13, £14, £15, £16, £17, £18, £19, £20, £21, £22, £23, £24, £25, £26, £27, £28, £29, £30, £31, £32, £33, £34, £35, £36, £37, £38, £39, £40, £41, £42, £43, £44, £45, £46, £47, £48, £49, £50, £51, £52, £53, £54, £55, £56, £57, £58, £59, £60, £61, £62, £63, £64, £65, £66, £67, £68, £69, £70, £71, £72, £73, £74, £75, £76, £77, £78, £79, £80, £81, £82, £83, £84, £85, £86, £87, £88, £89, £90, £91, £92, £93, £94, £95, £96, £97, £98, £99, £100, £101, £102, £103, £104, £105, £106, £107, £108, £109, £110, £111, £112, £113, £114, £115, £116, £117, £118, £119, £120, £121, £122, £123, £124, £125, £126, £127, £128, £129, £130, £131, £132, £133, £134, £135, £136, £137, £138, £139, £140, £141, £142, £143, £144, £145, £146, £147, £148, £149, £150, £151, £152, £153, £154, £155, £156, £157, £158, £159, £160, £161, £162, £163, £164, £165, £166, £167, £168, £169, £170, £171, £172, £173, £174, £175, £176, £177, £178, £179, £180, £181, £182, £183, 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Now ready, Third Edition, price 3s. 6d., post-free, 78 SIX, Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts surrounding Visitors at Parties, &c. No apparatus is required, the book itself containing many sketches. By the Author of "Fun for Christmas Evenings." Sent for 54 stamps. Of all Booksellers, or of the Publisher, 23, Bedford-street, Strand.

This day at all Libraries, in 3 vols., TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE. By Lady CAMPBELL. Author of "Ledyngton," "Richard Bellfield," "Mr. Forrester," &c.

NOTICE.—BERNARD MARSH, Mr. G. P. R. JAMES'S New Novel is now ready, at all Libraries and Booksellers, in 3 vols.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE. By the Author of "The Modern Cook." Price 7s. 6d. "FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK. Fifteenth Edition. 12s. Bradbury and Evans, Whitefriars.

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MR. LAWRENCE VANDERPANT, Dentist, has successfully and judiciously been consulted by the Royal Family of the Touch by means of the most modern system of practice. Fee strictly moderate. At home from 11 till 5.—50, Haddon-street, Regent-street, W.

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The principal Vocal Pieces, with Italian Text, as sung at Her Majesty's Theatre.

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Duet—"O, Gentle Love, we pray" ... ... S. and T. 3s. net.
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Ii. Quartet—The Bridesmaid ... ... S. C. T. and B. 3s. net.

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SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, OPERA, by G. A. MACFARREN. Complete Opera, 8s. net. All the Vocal Pieces separately. Overture, 4s. net. Pianoforte Solo, 4s. net. Song—"By Mistress Fortune," 2s. net. Song—"Ah, Colin, Colin Maitland," 2s. net. Duet—"Ah, Colin, Colin Maitland," 3s. net. Song—"Oh, Fly Not Yet," 2s. net. Song—"Tell Me Where Is Fancy Bred," 2s. net. Song—"Tom Tug," 2s. net. Song—"Hearts of Oak," 2s. net. Song—"Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life," 2s. net. Song—"Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life," 2s. net. Song—"Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life

HERR WACHTEL, THE NEW TENOR SINGER AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We give a Portrait of Herr Wachtel, the new tenor singer, who has gained so much favour with the audience and the critics by his performance of the parts of Maurice in "Il Trovatore," and Arnoldo in "Guglielmo Tell," during the present season of the Royal Italian Opera. We have more than once had occasion, in our departments of musical criticism, to describe the characteristics of Herr Wachtel as an operatic artist. He certainly possesses a voice of extraordinary compass and power. Though he may not be esteemed the rival of Tamberlik in his high chest notes, the effect of his *ut de poitrine*, or C in alt, has never failed to astonish and delight the audience in Covent-Garden. As an actor, it has been remarked that his only fault is excess of vehemence, which time and study will doubtless correct. His pronunciation of the Italian language is more pure than that which most other Germans at the Opera have been able to attain in the course of a much longer practice. As it seems generally expected that Herr Wachtel's future career will prove an important one in the annals of our most fashionable entertainment, we have thought it worth while to engrave this likeness of him, from a photograph taken by Messrs. Mayall, which gives a good notion of his personal appearance. He is a native of Berlin.



HERR WACHTEL, THE NEW TENOR SINGER AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SCENE FROM MR. WOODIN'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE POLYGRAPHIC HALL.

We have engraved this week an Illustration of one of the most laughable scenes in Mr. Woodin's entertainment, "An Elopement Extraordinary," which still maintains its popularity at the hall in King William-street, Strand. It may be necessary that we should explain the dramatic action to those of our readers who have not yet seen Mr. Woodin's performance of the several characters in this little play. The scene is supposed to be laid upon the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway; and it is sometimes in the carriages, sometimes in front of a train, which is first seen at the Tilbury Station, and then stops at Barking, Shadwell, and Fenchurch-street. A strong-minded young lady, taking advantage of Leap-year, has eloped with a weak-minded young gentleman, and is pursued by her uncle, who, resolved to do things as quietly as possible and not to reveal himself till the lovers have arrived in London, takes his place in a second-class carriage, while they occupy one of the first class. A letter dropped unread by the young gentleman is picked up by the old gentleman, who, discovering thereby that the former has come into a large fortune, resolves to accelerate the match which he before intended to break off. Hearing the lovers quarrel in the next carriage, he joins them with the design of preventing a rupture, still keeping his face concealed. This action appears trifling enough, but it is carried on with all the appurtenances of railway travelling; and, as Mr. Woodin plays all three characters himself, the audience burst into wondering laughter when they see carriages entered by one person after another, and behold heads popping now out of this window, now out of that, while all these travellers are but one and the same man. But their astonishment reaches its height when the scene changes, and the stage represents the inside of the carriage, with the uncle, the two lovers, and the head of a ticket-collector thrust in at the window, all visible at once. This combination is produced by an ingenious arrangement of stuffed "dummies," which Mr. Woodin animates at pleasure by introducing his own face where the face ought to be and working the several arms. When the old man joins the hands of the two lovers the curtain falls amid loud applause.



SCENE FROM MR. WOODIN'S ENTERTAINMENT, "ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY," AT THE POLYGRAPHIC HALL.

THE LONDON MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS. SOUTH SIDE.

Half a century ago it was the dream of that most imaginative of painters, the late John Martin, that the sewage of the metropolis might be intercepted, the Thames purified, and a magnificent supply of pure water brought from the river Colne into the Green Park, whence, after forming there a series of beautiful cascades, it was to find its way through luxuriant pleasure-grounds to the Thames. The painter's dream, at least the useful part of it, is now being almost realised, by bringing a plentiful supply of pure water to London, by the interception of the sewage and by the constant purification of the Thames. The cascades are not necessary; we do not want them, and doubt if they would be ornamental if we had them, because nothing that is done in the way of art in London is ornamental. But we have got a supply of pure water from distant sources; the interception of the sewage is almost an *fait accompli*; and we may expect in a reasonable time to accomplish the purification of the Thames.

In our Number for Nov. 30, 1861, we gave a series of Illustrations, accompanied by a descriptive account, of the works of the London Main Drainage. Since that time the works have been pushed forward with great vigour, a very large portion of them being completed; and it is hoped that in the ensuing autumn a formal opening may take place of the principal features of the system, both on the north and south sides of the Thames. Even now a part of it on the north side is in actual operation. For some months past a portion of the sewage of the northern side has found its way through the great outfall sewers, which have been so successfully carried over and under roads, rivers, houses, and lands, through tunnels, over bridges, in aqueducts, and along embankments, till they finally pour forth their contents at Barking Creek; but until the last month they did this unchecked at all times of the tide, which was dead against one of the first principles of the system. Now, on the contrary, the operation of this portion of the works is complete; the descending waters are barred from egress to the Thames, and allowed to accumulate in an immense covered reservoir during the flowing of the tide. This really the beginning of the result so long and anxiously looked for. It is remarkable that no sooner had things come to this satisfactory state than a fine salmon, on the look out for clean fresh water, made its appearance in the Thames. This salmon was, no doubt, an important visitor; but we would rather he had been caught after he had run the gauntlet of Mr. Bazalgette's foul-mouthed outlets at Barking Creek than when he was twenty miles below them. Had he been caught above the northern outfall we might have concluded that, in his opinion, the Thames water was not bad; but being caught where the water was actually salt, we fear that his appearance there does not go for much. That salmon may again visit the Thames and become common in it we think extremely likely. Before the discharge of so much sewage matter into it they were taken in large quantities. There are fishermen now living who remember having taken, at Mortlake, as much as twenty hundredweight of salmon in one day, and that was not more than fifty years ago.

We have engraved a Map of the River Thames and its banks from North Woolwich down to Hole-way Reach, near Erith, which appears on the next page. It shows the outfall of the northern system of drainage at Barking Creek in Essex, and the outfall of the southern system at Crossness, two miles below Woolwich. We have this week briefly to describe the outfall works on the Kentside, between Deptford and Crossness.

At the end of the year 1861 we gave an Illustration of the state of the important works then progressing at Deptford Creek, as they appeared at that time—a mass of elementary operations, excavations, temporary pumping-establishments, sawmills, and other works, broken ground, and buildings in the course of demolition. All vestiges of what the place then was have disappeared, and there is now

a complete group of works ready for immediate operations. The gas-line is in the building, and 20 horse-power of 60-horse power have been erected, for the purpose of lifting the sewage of the low-lying grounds on that side of the Thames, embracing the districts of Putney, Wandsworth, Battersea, Lambeth, Kensington, Newington, Walworth, Peckham, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, and Greenwich, which are estimated to yield a discharge of sewage amounting to 10,000 cubic feet per minute. To raise this quantity to a height of 19 ft. into the outfall sewer, four engines, each of 25 nominal horse-power, have been provided with 48-in. cylinders and 9-ft. stroke. The engines here are of the most general description to those to be erected at Pimlico and Abbey Mills; but in this instance the plunger-pumps which are raised by them are single-acting. The board for 3-sec. 8-in. in diameter, with a stroke of 4½ ft., two pumps being worked by each of the four engines. Hereafter there will be a second board here for the storage of coal, and the crack has been much improved by the formation of a very fine wharf-wall, with a large dock in front of it.

The sewage lifted at Deptford will be lifted a second time, together with the sewage from the high lands on this side of the Thames at the station now in course of erection on the banks of the river at Crossness. At page 493 will be found an illustration showing the present state of the works at this important outlet for the whole of the sewage drained from the low-lying south side of the Thames. The large building in the centre of the Engraving is now nearly completed; it is a very fine mass, and will be a good appearance from the river. It has considerable architectural pretensions, the details of the parts that meet the eye, such as the pillars in the entrance doorways on the river side, and other portions, having finely-wrought mouldings and other details. The block of buildings, a section of which is shown on page 504, contains the engines, boilers, and other machinery connected with the pumping establishment. A quay will be constructed along the whole of the river-bank facing the works, and jetties for unloading coal. The basement story of small, stone erections, in the foreground of the Illustration, are the works of the great reservoir, in which the sewage is accumulated during the last two hours of flood. This will be covered over entirely with earth and turfed, so that nothing of it will be visible. The land, when completed, except small apertures here and there for ventilation. The sewage of the south side of London is here to be lifted into this storage reservoir, the quantity being estimated as sufficient to last from 1830 to 1850 for a population of 600,000 persons from 10 ft. to 30 ft., varying with the level of the water in the sewer and reservoir respectively. The machinery provided is 500-horse power, in four double-acting condensing engines, having 48-in. cylinders and 9 ft. stroke, and each engine working two single-acting plunger-pumps. To meet the great variation in the work to be done each pump is worked by a double-throw crank, so that the water is thrown out of work if required. The steam is here furnished from twelve boilers, each 30 ft. long and 8 ft. in diameter, erected in a capacious boiler-house in the rear of the engine-house, and under which is constructed a reservoir for the storage of water for the supply of the boilers.

The reservoir into which the sewage is lifted extends over 64 acres, and is capable of holding 250,000,000 gallons of it for its four compartments. It has a brick floor, and is covered with brick arches so as to prevent the escape of any noxious effluvia. The sewage will be stored therein between the tidal periods of high water, near which time only a discharge into the river is advisable. The river will be embanked for the length of nearly a quarter of a mile, and blocking-stone will be made for the use of the river. In this and in the other pumping establishments, large provision will be made for the storage of coals; workshops also will be erected for doing all necessary repairs, and residences built for the superintending engineer and staff of assistants.

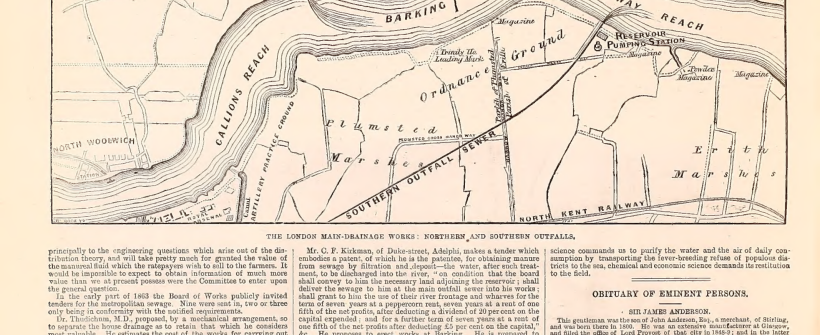
Although not the largest pumping establishment, the works at Crossness are very extensive, covering, on the whole, an area of about 100 acres. The engines are formed into a station by themselves, connected network of sewers and three outlets, furnished with a number of very large cast-iron sluices, with all requisite machinery for regulating and distributing the sewage into the several channels, as circumstances may make necessary. The chimney-stalk at this place will be upwards of 160 ft. in height.

SEWAGE IN COMMITTEE.

THE sewage question is not yet set at rest. Those who sought to lay the ghost by the recent Parliamentary Committee have not done so, for the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Bazalgette, has not only not accepted the Board of Works to cast into the Thames, some way below London Bridge, at immense expense is really a have valuable substance, and that, could they only devise means by which it could be beneficially utilised, they would be rich men. Many would be very thankful to pay such a rent for the boon as should bring into the City exchequer a large sum of money. This sum is estimated at a million sterling; some think it would be more, some less. There have been enactments held in most of the principal municipal districts of London, and resolutions have been passed, all strongly expressive of a desire to have the sewage utilised. Moved, perhaps, by local influences, no less than a few have advocated the adoption of one or another of the engineering schemes that are now before the country for this purpose. The agitation has been sufficiently strong to stir Parliament, and last week Lord Robert Montagu moved the appointment of a Select Committee to take evidence on this subject, and particularly to examine very carefully into the merits of the several schemes propounded by engineers.

The report of the Committee which sat in 1862 was objected to, and not altogether without reason, because, because it was not in process an unfair summary of the evidence. It is to be hoped that the result of the present one may be more favourable. Even if it is quite likely that the same party feelings which appeared to actuate certain members of the Committee and certain witnesses examined will again be apparent. The names on the present Committee are as follow:—Mr. Cowper, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Bright, Mr. Adderley; Sir W. Russell, Sir F. Smith, Lord Ebrington, Mr. J. Talbot, Mr. Tite, Mr. Leader, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Sclater Booth, Dr. Brady, and Lord Robert Montagu. Mr. Adderley, Sir F. Smith, Mr. Cubitt, and Mr. Tite were on the Committee of 1862—the latter being chairman. Sir George Grey has been examined at great length by this Committee, and spoke in the strongest terms of the effects of town sewage, but did not commit himself to any opinion with respect to its profitable application over a very large area.

The following appears to be the gist of the report of 1862:—From the evidence laid before them, the Committee are of opinion "that the value of the sewage of the cities and towns varies greatly, according to the extent to which the manure and other fertilising matters of the place is discharged into and mixed with the town drainage, and to the extent to which the mass of rainfall which flows into the town drains but when these fertilising matters are not diluted in an unusual degree the sewage is of very appreciable agricultural value." It now remains to be seen what will be the conclusion of the present investigating body. It is to be supposed, however, that they will imbue their inquiries



THE LONDON MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS: NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN OUTFALLS.

principally to the engineering questions which arise out of the distribution theory, and will take pretty much for granted the value of the manurial fluid which the ratepayer is called on to drain. Besides, it would be impossible to expect to obtain information of much more value than we at present possess were the Committee to enter upon the general question.

In the early part of 1863 the Board of Works publicly invited tenders for the metropolitan sewage. Nine were sent in, two or three only being in conformity with the notified requirements.

Dr. Thudichum, M.D., proposed, by a mechanical arrangement, so to separate the house drainage as to retain that which he considers most valuable. He estimates the cost of this works for carrying out his process at £1,000,000, and the net profit at £1,000,000 per annum, and proposes that one half of the balance should be paid to the board, the other to the shareholders of a company to be formed for carrying out the system.

Lord Torrington, Sir C. Fox, and Mr. Thornton Hunt, intimated that they would form a company for the purchase of 50,000 or 60,000 acres, on which to throw the sewage—where, it would be impolitic to state. They asked for a lease the entire sewage in the land for a long term, renewable or terminable on certain conditions, and to construct all necessary works. After deducting working expenses and sinking expenses, they offer to pay the board a certain percentage of profits—two per cent, we think, by a supplementary tender on the capital—the rent or royalty to be determined by an arbitrator to be pointed by the Board of Trade. The projectors of this scheme are more particular in their supplementary tender. They agree in that document that they propose to erect at seven or more stations, steam-pumping engines of 1000-horse power or more, to receive the ordinary sewage from the main sewers at these stations, and pump it through seven cast-iron mains of 9 ft. diameter on each, laid along the bank of the river, with provision for interchange between the mains in case of accident; these mains to convey the sewage along roads and railways to land situated in the counties of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, to which lands, when required, they will convey it. It is proposed to apply the sewage, partly from detached reservoirs, but chiefly by jets. The capital supposed to be necessary for this venture is £5,000,000. This plan appears to be the most direct section of the engine to propel the sewage over the specified area.

Mr. Gotto of Tavernsed, on behalf of the Land Drainage Reclamation Company (Limited), proposes that the board should grant the company an outlet for sewage as they might require it, for a term of 999 years, at a nominal rent of 5*l*. This experiment proving successful, an extension of the lease will be granted for a further period of the same terms; after which such a vent should be charged as could be agreed upon.

Mr. Moore, of the Temple, tenders for the sewage on condition that it is conceded to him for ninety years—first, at a peppercorn rent for fourteen years; and then in consideration of half profits after deducting 10 per cent on the capital invested. In a subsequent tender, Mr. Moore offers to pay one farthing per ton for every ton of sewage raised by the board to a height of 200 ft., which, at eighty millions gallons daily, would, he estimates, amount to £150,000 per annum.

Mr. George Shepherd, of Thurgarton-street, asks for a concession of the whole of the sewage of London for fifty years, and offers to divide with the board the net profits received by the company, after paying 7½ per cent on the invested capital. Should the board or the company only to deduct 6 per cent interest on their capital.

Mr. C. F. Kickman, of Duke-street, Adelphi, makes a tender which embodies a patent, of which he is the patentee, for obtaining manure from sewage by the application of deposition-tanks, after such treatment, to be discharged into the river, "on condition that the board shall convey to him the necessary land adjoining the reservoir; shall deliver the sewage to him at the main outfall sewer into his works; shall grant to him the use of their river frontage and wharves for the term of seven years at a peppercorn rent, seven years at a rent of one fifth of the net profits, after deducting a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital expended; and for a further term of seven years a rent of one fifth of the net profits after deducting £5 per cent on the capital," &c. He proposes to erect works at Barking. He is prepared to guarantee a minimum rent of £10,000 per annum.

Messrs. Napier and Hope propose to intercept the whole of the ordinary flow of the northern sewage near Abbey Mills, and to convey it by a culvert, forty-four miles in length, to Maplin Sands on the one hand and Dengie Flats on the other. Both these areas are at present submerged at high water: an intervention is part of the project, extending to 10,000 or 20,000 acres. The capital to be invested is two millions; the consideration for the sewage to be for fifty years, subject to Parliamentary authority being obtained, and to a grant of the land from the Crown. The profits to be divided equally between the company and the board, after a deduction of ten per cent on the outlay. The Board of Works is to be represented on the company's board, and to have the power of certifying the accounts. The sands and flats above mentioned are to be reclaimed from the sea by embankments, and the land so to be reclaimed on the one area so obtained. The sum of £25,000 is to be forfeited if the company abandon the works after they have been begun or before they are completed.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Warwick-square, Belgravia, "proposes to pump the sewage from the board's reservoirs to certain covered tanks, constructed at such points as the board may select on each side of the Thames, from which it will be allowed to flow by gravitation through pipes laid along the sides of the roads adjoining the sea to be irrigated, which is also to be approved by the board. Mr. Ellis, on behalf of the company to be formed, undertakes to provide and use all necessary machinery, and to maintain the works in repair, with some neutral hands as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions to be agreed upon. The term of the lease to be granted is not stated. This concession he requires to be in perpetuity, subject to the board's power to purchase the works after the term of twenty-one years. The net profits, deducting working and management expenses and interest thereon, to be divided between the company and the board. He proposes that all preliminary expenses should be borne by himself. But the most extraordinary proposition is that which in favour of his scheme from the Parliamentary Committee to whom it may be submitted.

Such are the plans to be examined; and these will, probably, not be the only ones. The utilisation of town sewage is a question with three distinct bearings—it is a farmer's question, a ratepayer's question, and a national question. It is to be hoped that the examination now going on may be prosecuted with due regard to these several points, and may result in the recommendation of some plan that will relieve the ratepayer, accommodate the farmer, and save the country from the immense loss to which it stood committed by the adoption of the great main-drainage system. For which it is to be feared the animal is the source of vitality to the vegetable; and while medical science commands us to purify the water and the air of daily consumption by transporting the fever-breeding refuse of populous districts to the sea, chemical and economic science demands the restitution to the field.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON.

This gentleman was the son of John Anderson, Esq., a merchant, of Stirling, and was born there in 1800. He was an extensive manufacturer at Glasgow, and filled the office of Lord Provost of that city in 1846-7; and in the latter year received the honour of knighthood, when her Majesty, Queen Victoria, visited Glasgow. Sir James was M.P. for Stirling, in the Reform interest, from July, 1852, to May, 1865. He married, in 1831, Janet, only daughter of Robert Hood, Esq., of Glasgow. Sir James Anderson, who was a magistrate for Dumbartonshire, died at his seat, Blairdrinnoch, in that county, on the 9th inst.

G. P. BIDNAGE, ESQ.

George Finch Bidnage, Esq., of Hainton Hall, Lincolnshire, was the head representative of the ancient and honourable family of Bidnage, which has flourished in Lincolnshire from the reign of Henry III., and has been connected by marriage with many of the most distinguished of the nobility. One of George Robert Bidnage, Esq., of Hainton, by his wife, Frances Anne, second daughter of Lieutenant-General George Aiskell, Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Foot. He was born Nov. 22, 1805, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He was returned in Parliament, as Whig, for the borough of Grimsby from 1830 to 1832, and for the county from 1833 to 1834, and again from 1841 to 1847. He married, Jan. 17, 1833, Frances, daughter of Michael Tanburgh, Esq., of Bergliwallis, in the county of York, and by her, who died in 1851, has had two sons, and a daughter, Georgiana Mary, married, Jan. 13, 1853, to Colonel the Hon. Alexander Edward Fraser, second son of Thomas Alexander, eighteenth Baron Lovat. Mr. Bidnage, who was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, died at his seat, Haintion Hall, near Louth, in that county, on the 11th inst. He is succeeded by his elder son, Edward Bidnage, Esq., late of the 1st Life Guards, who was born in 1834, and is a Captain in the Lincolnshire Yeomanry Cavalry. One of Mr. Bidnage's brothers is Sir Thomas Bidnage, Knt., of Wood Hall, Essex, Clerk of the Royal Bounties of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Since the above notice of Mr. Bidnage's death, was created Comtesse of Winchilsea, in her own right, Lady Georgiana Augusta Finch Bidnage, Countess Mary, married Earl of Winchilsea. The name of Finch, which the late Mr. Bidnage bore, is derived from the family of Lady Georgiana, the maternal ancestress of the deceased. Thomas Henry Bidnage, Esq., of Haintion, with Anna Maria, only daughter of Rishcliffe Finch, Count of Georgia, R. Genoa.

CLAUDE MARIE DUBUFE.

Claude Marie Dubufe, the great French portrait and historical painter, died in Paris after a lingering illness, on the 24th inst., aged 71 years. He first came into note in 1812, by his production of "Achilles taking Lelgeania under his protection," and which exhibited traces of "Cerise Luiting the Tempest," established his reputation. Among his most famous pictures were "Apollo and Cyparisse"; Christ Walking on the Water" (now in the Church of St. Leu); "The Deliverance of St. Peter" for the Church of St. Pierre; "Le Martyre de St. Denis," painted in 1822; and "La Messe de Mariage," by which he was chiefly famous as a portrait painter. Of these there are few of the great men and great ladies of Paris that have not had their likenesses taken by him. Amongst others may be noticed his portraits of King Louis Philippe, the Queen of the Belgians, Rimmerman, and Nicholas Koechlin. In 1840 Dubufe produced "The Republic" 1851, "The Village Girl," in 1855, "Le Pervers"; and in 1863, "The Birth of Venus." M. Dubufe has for many years occupied the position of knight first, on the other hand, the propriety and usefulness of his creation are to be indisputable. He received the first medal in 1841, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1837.

MUSIC.

The reproduction of Gounod's "Faust" at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday last was attended with a renewal of the success of last season. The cast was nearly the same as before. The hero and heroine of the piece were personated by Giuglini and Tietjens; Gassier was Mephistopheles; and Zucchini, Valentine. Bettelheim was not appointed in the character of Siebel, in place of Trebelli, who was (in representative last year. Trebelli was charming, but her successor is equally so—equally graceful, equally handsome, equally graceful as an actress, equally accomplished as a singer. Titiens, as before, realised with singular felicity Goethe's beautiful conception and the character of Margaret; nothing could be more exquisite and pathetic than her picture of youthful innocence, simplicity, passion, and despair. Giuglini's Faust was always graceful and impassioned, and Santley gave a deep and tragic interest to the character of the high-spirited but unhappy Valentine, Margaret's brother. The opera, as produced at this house, has proved as attractive as ever, and will doubtless have the great features of its cast retained.

There was, on the same night, another successful representation at Covent Garden. "Roberto il Diavolo" was performed with all the spectacular beauty for which the house is famous, but which has been pre-eminent, especially in the "tragedie lyrique" of the French Opera-stage, particularly in the works of Meyerbeer. In respect to the acting and singing of the principal parts, we have seen the opera better performed at this house. Mario, in the character of Roberto, fell short of Tamberlik, who, in this part, has no rival on the stage, Belle Lucca, too, though she sang and acted with her accustomed skill, did not shine so brightly as we expected. Her acting was liable to the charge of being theatrical, and her singing wanted that finish, simplicity and smoothness. The beauty of the charming romance, "Quando lasciai la Normandia," was very imperfectly felt and unfortunately laboured fioriture. The part of Bertram was to have been sustained by Herr Schmid, the new basso, who is said to be a first-rate performer, but he was taken ill at the opera on Saturday night, and Aury, who took the part, has not sufficient strength for so arduous a character. Mlle. Marie Marimon and Mlle. Mathilde Wilhelmi, the well-known air, "Robert, toi que l'ame" (we forget the Italian words) with great brilliancy; but this air was, in fact, the only one dramatically speaking, being a nullity. Neri-Baraldi was the Isabella of the performance, a small but very pleasing part, which she performed most agreeably. In regard to the power and completeness of the orchestra and chorus, the opera was up to the standard. The scenery and decorations, and everything belonging to the spectacle, the performance was such, we are convinced, as could not be paralleled in any theatre in Europe.

On Monday Mdlle. Adelina Patti appeared, for the first time this season, at Drury Lane Theatre, in the opera of "Lucia," which she originally became known to the English public. This has always been one of her favourite characters, and she has never sung more captivatingly than ever. Her impersonation of the innocent country girl is a dramatic picture of the most exquisite beauty and truth, and her powers are matured and heightened. Her style of embellishment, at one time considerable in quantity, is now reduced to a minimum, and as befits the character of a finished artist. We need scarcely add that she was rapturously applauded during the whole evening. The part of Edgardo was sung by Gardoni, and that of Enrico by Ronconi, as Raimondo by Tagliafico.

Her Majesty's Theatre was crowded to the doors.

The Philharmonic Society's Concert on Thursday last was honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The selection of the instrumental music in the programme included two symphonies—Haydn's in G (distinguished by the letter V), one of the most genial and sunny of the composer's earlier works; and Mendelssohn's in A minor, a posthumous work, written expressly for the society, an honour of which they may justly be proud. Mdlle. Adelina Gerhard played the pianoforte solo and a fugue of Bach, and received the enthusiastic applause which never fails to attend her efforts. The vocal music was supplied by Mr. Bettelheim, the favourite contralto of Her Majesty's Theatre; and Herr Meyerbeer, from whose pen we look for the production of great merit and reputation. At the next concert, on the 30th of this month, it is announced that Mr. Benedict will conduct Haydn's

The second "Opera Concert" at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last was more important than that of the previous week. The finesse of the weather, joined to the anticipated attraction of the entertainment, brought together a very numerous company, who seemed greatly to enjoy the pleasures of the place. The concert was chiefly vocal, the singers being Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Parepa, Herr Wachtel, Signor Colonese, and Signor Campbi. Mdlle. Krebs, the young pianist, whose success has become a favourite with the Sydenham public, obtained great applause by her brilliant execution of a fantasia on Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and (in place of the Polish violinist) played two solos, which were cordially received. The concert began with Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," and terminated with "Non più mesta," sung by Mdlle. Georgi, and "La Reine Sa'ba," than being the only orchestral pieces in the programme.

The subscription concert given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday, last week, by Mdlle. Georgi was a most elegant and attractive entertainment. We have on more than one occasion had to bear testimony to this young lady's talents and attainments. Endowed by nature with a voice of singular power and flexibility, she has been a diligent student of her art, and has become a singer of the most classical school. She was assisted by her sister, Mdlle. Clementine Georgi, a young singer of talent and merit. The principal performances of the sisters were the rondo finale of the "Cenerentola," "Non più mesta," accompanied by Mdlle. Georgi; and the great duet from "Semiramide," "Giorno d'orror," sung by the sisters; and a ballad, "Leggero invisibile," by Mdlle. Clementine Georgi, and accompanied by the composer; and the same author's valse, "L'Addio," sung by Mdlle. Georgi, with Mr. Lindsay Sloper's accompaniment. The other vocal performers were Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Santley. Instrumental music of the most instrumental peace were executed by Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Signor Sivori. The concert was given under the most distinguished patronage, and the rooms were crowded to the doors with fashionable company.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—On Monday a new comedian was a candidate for the suffrages of a London audience—Mr. Dominick Murray, who appeared as Waverley Green in Mr. Byron's new comedy entitled "The Old Story." Mr. Murray is an actor of the purely natural school, and his performance of the part of a young man, the only son and heir of a father who was impressive, and amusing in those of humour. He shall be glad to meet with him again in a new character.

ST. JAMES'S.—The new drama, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, produced at this theatre, appeals to the public under circumstances somewhat singular. It is accompanied by a statement from the manager against its being considered an "original" play, though sold to him as such by the author. Mr. Boucicault has replied to the charge. Whether all this be a new mode of puffing we are not sure. A condition to decide is the merit of the piece. The fact is, the new piece is similar to the drama of "David Garrick," by Mr. Tom Taylor. The circumstances of the first act having been suggested to Mr. Boucicault by the French drama of "Sullivan." In the subsequent acts nothing of the plot is drawn on other sources, and is embarrassed with a multiplicity of incidents. The merchant's family introduces the popular actor to some odd people, among others, to his own wife, Mrs. Rackless, whom he has left because she was rich and he objected to be a stipendiary husband. The merchant's daughter is bewitched by his apparently absurd behaviour, and soon transfers her affections to a scapegrace adventurer, who costumes himself as a wild Indian and schemes to be nominated by a scientific old lady. The play is called "The Forty Thieves," and the title relates to the characters of the wild and eccentric personæ, who is a hypocritical scoundrel, guilty of robbery and incendiarism. The part was capitally played by Mr. Boucicault. In the epilogue, Mr. Boucicault rightly raises the question as to the class to which his new piece belongs, and acknowledges himself unable to decide whether it be a drama, comedy, or play; adding,

Success depends upon the public voice—
You pays your money, and you takes your choice.

This may serve to indicate the author's own opinion of his production, which, indeed, appears to have been sportively put together from the miscellaneous materials accumulated in his portfolio. Some of the dialogue is clever, and runs in interest as it progresses. It is frequently witty and amusing; and ultimately the curtain fell to considerable applause.

OLYMPIC.—The piece entitled "Sense and Sensation," the production of which at this theatre we announced last week, on Monday, with superb scenery and a powerful cast. It is called a sensation drama, and is dramatised from the story of Mystery. We have Sense with his seven daughters, and Sensation with his seven sons, who meet in society under different circumstances, and pursue their respective objects in life. Sense, as usual, is the most unfortunate; the attitude of a satirist and exposes the prevalence of sensationalism in our everyday life. Sensation, however, triumphs, and overcomes grievances, law refuses, and stage productions. In treating these subjects there is too much sameness in the characters, and too glittering frame in which they are set, somewhat wearies the spectator. A shrewd and clever piece of writing, however, and one well calculated to the form of a morality and probably do not properly understand. Miss Swanborough has taken account for the strange indifference with which the new drama is received.

NEW THEATRE AT GREENWICH.—On Saturday, at a meeting of Kent tradesmen, held at Greenwich, Mr. T. Lewisham, chairman, application was made on behalf of Mr. Sefton Parry, of the Royal Princess's Theatre, for a license for a new erected theatre in the town of Greenwich, contiguous to the railway station. In answer to questions put by the magistrates, Mr. Parry stated that all modern improvements had been observed in the construction of the building, and that ample means of egress existed in the event of fire, the whole of the doors in the interior of the building opening outwards. The presumptuous suggestion of Lord Chamberlain, for the protection of pupils, both for the safety of the scenes and the public, had been adopted. The magistrates, after a short consultation, agreed to grant the license. The theatre will be opened for the public during persons, is announced for opening on the 23rd inst. Greenwich has had possession of a theatre for many years, but it was burnt down, a former theatre was destroyed by fire. The new theatre will be contiguous to the railway station, and will be under the lease to the same lessee, by Mr. Burnand, which, it is expected, will have a considerable run.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

5th Dragoon Guards: Capt. G. S. F. Kennedy to be Major, Lieut. W. Chaloner to be Captain, Cornet A. J. Fuller to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. D. Thompson to be Cornet.

1st Dragoons: Lieut. H. Hall to be Captain, Cornet J. Hall to be Lieutenant.

2nd Dragoons: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, C.B., from 7th Hussars, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

3rd Dragoons: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

7th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

8th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

9th Lancers: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

10th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

11th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

12th Lancers: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

13th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

14th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

15th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

16th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

17th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

18th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

19th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

20th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

21st Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

22nd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

23rd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

24th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

25th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

26th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

27th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

28th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

29th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

30th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

31st Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

32nd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

33rd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

34th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

35th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

36th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

37th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

38th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

39th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

40th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

41st Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

42nd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

43rd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

44th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

45th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

46th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

47th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

48th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

49th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

50th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

51st Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

52nd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

53rd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

54th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

55th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

56th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

57th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

58th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

59th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

60th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

61st Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

62nd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

63rd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

64th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

65th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

66th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

67th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

68th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

69th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

70th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

71st Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

72nd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

73rd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

74th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

75th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

76th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

77th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

78th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

79th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

80th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

81st Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

82nd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

83rd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

84th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

85th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

86th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

87th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

88th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

89th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

90th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

91st Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

92nd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

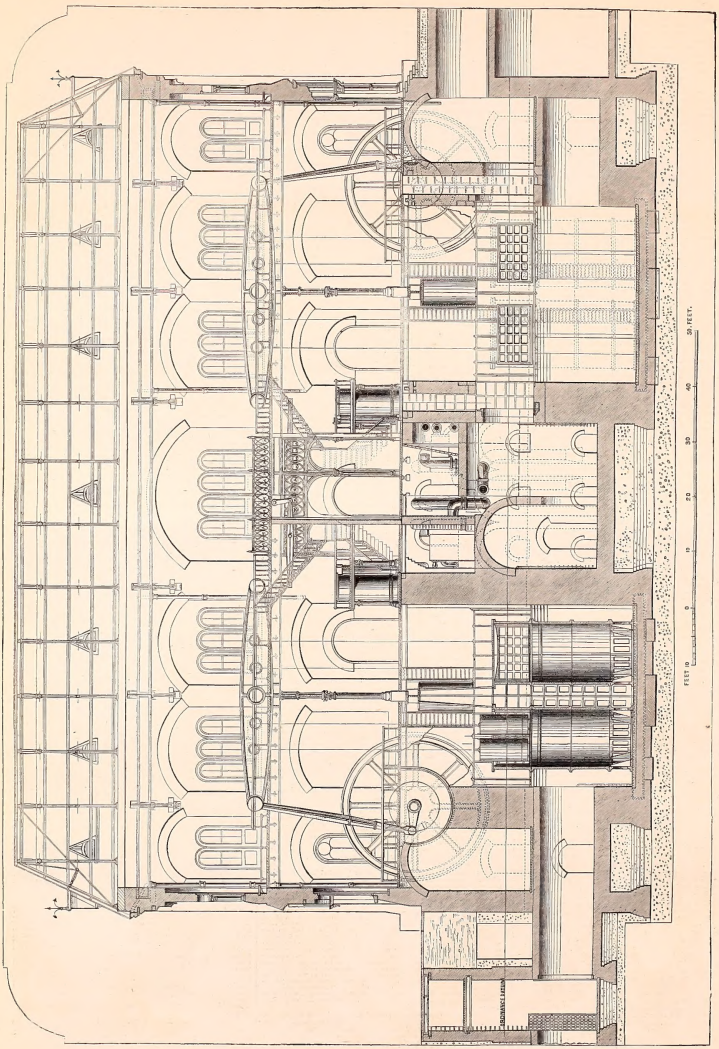
93rd Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

94th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

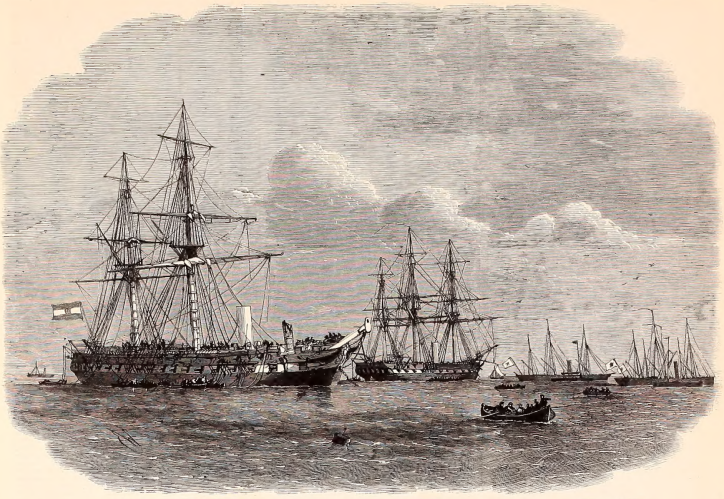
95th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

96th Hussars: Lieut. Col. Hon. C. Bruce, from 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major, Lieut. W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Le Fevre to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

97th Hussars:



THE METROPOLITAN MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS: MACHINERY FOR LIFTING THE SEWAGE.—SEE PAGE 521.



THE WAR IN DENMARK: THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN SQUADRON AT CUXHAVEN AFTER ITS DEFEAT OFF HELIGOLAND.—SEE PAGE 493.



FETE GIVEN BY THE PRINCE IMPERIAL TO POOR CHILDREN OF PARIS IN THE TUILERIES GARDENS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE GIVEN BY THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

ONE of our illustrations, from a sketch taken by our Paris Artist in the Tuileries Gardens on Sunday week, represents the fête which was given that day by the little Prince Imperial to the poor children of Paris. This entertainment was nominally connected with the Children's Lean Society, of which his Imperial Highness is the President. The officials of the Emperor's household had caused preparations to be made for the gratification of the young guests as visitors, both old and young. A long line of tables, spread with white damask, with store of cakes and wine upon them, was placed on the broad terrace, parallel to the Rue de Rivoli, from the Palace of the Tuileries to the Place de la Concorde. They were served by waiters in liveries in the Imperial livery, with the addition of a few soldiers. There military bands enlivened the company with music, and set the children dancing with the animation and enjoyment which are natural to their age. The Prince Imperial was present throughout, as an exhibition of lighter performances, merry-go-rounds, puppetshows, Punch and Judy (in the French version of Polichinelle), and the usual amusements of the fair. The presence of Punch, which is seen beneath the stately trees of the palace gardens is portrayed in our Engraving. The moment when the Imperial family visited the gardens was not marked by any particular demonstration. The Emperor, the Empress, and Princess Clotilde were present, walking quietly through the crowd. The little Prince remained there for nearly two hours. The gardens were, of course, full of people, though a charge of 2s. was imposed for their admission by ticket, and none were allowed to enter without having one children's fête in Paris. The success obtained by this means must have brought a considerable augmentation to the funds of the Children's Lean Society, for the receipts for the tickets had been bought up wholesale by good-natured persons, who distributed them among the poor.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, March 26.—The topic of a month's seldom offers much scope for novelty to a correspondent writing from a colony which, though it has made a very long step indeed since the first days of the earliest youth, is rather looked upon by us in a motherly and somewhat lofty light as unquestionably, but a bit of a fledgling. We wade in the great gold times such a harlequin jump into existence, and were, for at least three or four years, so much the centre of Tom Tiddler's ground, that the announcement that we are now socially, politically, and financially "as well as can be expected," and that each of us pays for the services he receives from the State about a half as much as his brother at home, sounds decidedly flat.

The session of the Legislative Council has been lengthy, like most official papers in great countries as well as small, a year in arrear; but his report on the cost of the Civil List will not be ready for a week. The interesting twelve months we lost half a million of particular revenue by our tardiness, which we have made up again by the increase of economy and old balances. The land is now getting unlocked again, but a new Land Act is under review of the Council. The present Government have partially carried their bill, which is much the same as that of their predecessors and antagonists, but more workable in its details. It has passed the Assembly by a large majority—34 to 20—both sides presenting the most anomalous combination—Irish and Scotch, Orange and Green, Protestant and Romish; old foes for once side by side with old foes, and old friends placed at the end of a session at each other's throats. Best of all, the Pylades and Orestes—O Shaussey and Duffy—the destined two who were to represent Victoria at the Exhibition, the commonplace principles, like the son of Christabel and his friend, and the cold water from the fountain basin. All the Irish and Scotch members stupid enough; but as there is no smoke without fire, so, under the cloud of a wrangle, there is always a quarrelling, the great question of cash versus numbers is as steadily facing for and ever it was in Rome under the Gracchi.

We have had a fine harvest, and the farmers are certainly not thriving; but for this they have chiefly to thank their insane persistence in growing wheat on land which the success of other crops in the grazing feature is the marked increase in the introduction of "small industries." Victorian meat, put up in tins, is now quoted against basalt, and Victorian claimants, which, though somewhat variable, is for as broad an average as can be given, are not to be beaten by anything; but we have been long in finding it out. If things go on, however, at the present pace, we shall soon be able to supply the requirement our gold and wool with wine, silk, olives, tobacco, &c., in every respectable quantity. All that we want is labour; and there is some talk, but no much in Victoria itself to the point, of a new Act, what Australian gold may do towards bringing in a portion of that tide of Coolie labour which has been so long flowing to California.

Business here is a good deal more interlaced with pleasure than in bleaker London. In fact, the fêtes fill nearly as large a portion of the boats are. The saints are pretty regularly respected, so far as respect consists in keeping holiday, but the Queen's Birthday is considered a more eager to show its loyalty by drinking her health and getting up a picnic on every anniversary which could be remotely connected even with the Royal house. Whether from fuller purses or the climate, which makes little children always ready for a holiday, I cannot say, we take our pleasure rather less sadly than our compatriots, and, on the whole, about as orderly. It is true that, for some miles round Melbourne, all is dangerous to throw stones at, from the kangaroo to the turf, which is paved with broken bottles; but the days of hard drinking and spreeing are pretty well over. I do not say that much much the ways we had in the older land. As the Census shows, three females to two males, Victorians are not likely to drink much the last ten years. Ten years make a great change when men are pitchforked single people into a society of a few males and a few long together in masses; and it is therefore intelligible enough that society out here has not yet got into the way of the Continuous the Establishment Church and the sacramentary. The working classes are not much given to drink, and indeed prefer their recreations than those of their order at home; but their tastes are more brought out in the sunlight by the want of the counterbalancing influence of the upper ten thousand. The northern colonies, for instance, is not very liable to the charge of indifference to that noble game; but the Victorians, now of 140,000 souls, and growing, have not have gone mad about the survival of a dozen cricketers, as Melbourne has done. There is a feeling in the air, except that, instead of bringing out Mozely, King, Heenan, and Sayers next year, which, I hastily hope, they will not, but rather Eton, Harrow, and the other branches of muscular schooling we are keeping a very good place. Certainly, little is done in cricketing matters by colonial people as individuals amongst us and the possession of a land-locked bay as broad as the English Channel; but there is a strong feeling in substitution among the rising generation. The Yarra, at Melbourne, is much like the Lower Lake at Windermere, except that, instead of flowing through fields bright with daisies and buttercups, it has on each deep and quiet stream between billsides skirted with vines and dotted with villas and farms, a clear river-road for pleasure-boats above the town; and this is thoroughly used. We have not yet aspired to race an eight-oar, but there is a regular club for it, and very pretty play, considering. The river on a fine day, and Saturday afternoon without fine or not, is studded with boats of every description, and not a few quite worthy of Searle.

One of the most remarkable signs that we must lack is a taste for drawing. A sketcher is a being unknown. When a good painting comes out, makes no commotion. Nobody is at all aware that he has to do with its merits. A year or two ago an art-union was started. At the last meeting its funds were £36, and, though there is a spasmodic attempt at revival, it is unlikely to stand. We have, however, two good landscape painters, who would hold their ground in Europe but both foreigners—M. Chevalier and E. von Guerrard, a pupil of the Dusseldorf school. It is right to say that both these gentlemen have confined themselves satisfied with the encouragement they receive here. They both paint in the thoroughly hard, Continental style; but their subjects are taken by no out of place, as with yours. Tenderness of colouring is chiefly found here in the varying tints of the magnificent atmosphere. I will beneath the sky is stiff, uniform, and angular; our mountains, from their trap formation, being moulded after the stiffest mathematical types, and our olive-green gum-trees, the very widows of the forest, perpetually in mourning. A real artist, however, can make much even of these, and this year our twins have come out splendidly. Chevalier has produced some half-dozen noble specimens of the great mountain of Gipp's Land, that unknown region which, though little known as a human habitation, is the very finest thing about till the summer, when the cry of "Gold, gold!" at once flushed a multitude to the mountains and valleys. Of course, whatever may be said of the paintings, are finer than in two of three years, when the whole country will be one vast Donnybrook, with basalt rise grin and bare, like the skeletons of a pre-Adamite world, and leave on the memorial-stones of Australia the same country stretching far beneath, wide and wild as the ocean in the savagery of the solitude. Mr. Guerrard has a piece in another style, which would exactly suit Cresswick—the light of a bright, clear, summer vegetation, a stream gushing down the bottom, and a cloud of parrots flashing like rainbows through the sunlight—a perfect scrap of Shakspeare, good, but not equal to his group of Burke and Wills, which would be a credit to any gallery. The former is larger, but has not brought him that fame and remuneration which such a work ought to have.

We are not at all satisfied with the decision of the House Government to continue sending convicts to Western Australia. Looking less than an absolute occasion of the evil will please us, and by this small straw communications from the Parliament and the Anti-Transportation League are sent home on the subject.

Since the return of Mr. Commissioner Wilson, the Acclimatisation Society is giving evidence of increasing vitality. The Government has granted £4000, on the condition that the sum of £600 is raised by private subscription; and this has been done, which will doubtless be successful, to collect this sum. The society has already three deer-parks in existence, and is still active.

The Easter holidays—in the midst of which we now are—have been taken advantage of for building a new racecourse, which, for the fourth that has been held since the inauguration of the movement, and it is more successful than its predecessors. That Victoria is a racing country is not to be denied. The scene of the encampment this year is on the banks of Jackson's Creek, on the Sunbury road, about twenty miles from Melbourne. The weather being fine to-day (Saturday), great crowds have flocked to the ground. The Governor is to ride to-day before his Excellency the Governor on Monday.

On the return of the Victoria eleven cricketers from New Zealand, they proceeded to Castlemaine, when, of course, they beat the local twenty-two—the numbers being, Castlemaine (two innings), 49 (1); All-England eleven (two innings), 50 (1). On the second meeting a match of the series took place on the Melbourne ground, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., between the Victoria eleven and the All-England eleven made up by the addition of local players, Parr and Anderson being the only members of the original eleven. The result was 281 for Anderson's beat them, with four wickets to spare. The Englishmen afterwards proceeded to Sydney, where it is that Mr. Lillywhite's name scoring was the wonder of the cricketing world at home, has been particularly conspicuous. He has played in Victoria, and in in Sydney—the majority of his scores not having reached double figures.

Governor Sir Charles Darling has been on a short tour to some of the gold-fields, where he was well received.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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A casket of gold, a present from the ladies of Sydney to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, is on its way to this country.

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Gardiner, the bushranger, has not at length been captured. He was keeping a public-house and store in the neighbourhood of Goulburn-plains, when, on the 15th inst., he fired at Sergeant Day, three Sydney detectives. He has been brought in here where he will quickly be tried.

The capital of the Bank of New South Wales has been increased to £1,000,000.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, March 26.—The weather has been severe in this colony. The floods caused an entire cessation of communication with the interior, and telegraphic communication with other colonies was also interrupted. The crops have been destroyed, and the sheep submerged. Many sheep have been destroyed. The flood is now subsiding.

The Australian papers state that gold has been discovered in New Caledonia, one of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION.—Among the names in that city of Music Gaeta, the widow of Manuel Garcia, the founder of the greatest opera of singers of the age, and the mother of Mme. Malibran, Mme. Pauline Garcia, and M. Garcia, the professor of singing in London.

The Governor of Madras and Lady Denison, the Commander-in-Chief, the Colonel commanding the Madras Fusiliers, and their wives and families, as the local *Daily News* has it, were present at the first meeting of the Madras Dramatic Amateur Club, on the 5th inst.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTILLERY.—A meeting of the members of the Royal United Service Institution was held on Friday, at the theatre of the institution, in Whitehall-yard—Admiral Sir Frederick Nicholson in the chair—when Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis-White Jervis, R.A. F.R.S., Sec., on Improvements in Artillery at Home and Abroad." Captain Jervis-White Jervis, R.A., read a paper on "Improvements in Artillery." He spoke on the subject of rifled guns, and the great advantage which resulted from the various experiments at Shoeburyness, and the importance of maintaining the efficiency of the artillery force of the United Kingdom. It was those experiments which had so much tended to stimulate the energy of the iron trade throughout the country, and to produce the great advance for the manufacture of guns and armour-plates as well as shot and shells; and it placed in the hands of the Royal Artillery a most powerful arm. He pointed out that the great invention came at last to be accomplished. England was the first to adopt the principle of rifling, and she was the first to have to make her gun factory the mast of the world. He next referred to the introduction of the Armstrong gun, and to the success which had attended it. He then referred to Scotland, and to the improvements that the Americans had at length turned their attention to steel, and had put a gun out of their hands which was considered to be most astonishing to common intelligence. The Americans did not use solid steel; they brought forward a gun which was made of wrought iron, and which was greater velocity. Their idea was that the smashing effect was the point most to be desired in a gun. The American gun was made of wrought iron, about 15 inch bore guns, with which they were fortifying all their seaboards. Their object was to have a gun which would be capable of a certain proportion to the weight of the powder. Great attention had also been paid to the subject of rifled guns in Prussia, and the Prussian gun was the third which was considered worthy of notice. The Prussians had recently done much damage to the Danish capsis ship. The Russians had also turned their attention to rifled guns. He next spoke about the French, and it was supposed that the 9-in. and 11-in. guns manufactured by the Emperor Napoleon's orders at the Imperial Foundry, Ruelle, had the gratification of seeing important improvements taking place in the plans of the Government. He then referred to the question of the thickness of armour-plates which was fluctuating in the outset, and would so long be finally abandoned. Referring to the three systems—namely, breech-loader, short-rifling, and muzzle-loader, Captain Scott showed that recent experiments had established the vast superiority of the last named. England had the best armour-plates, and she had also ships better adapted to carry the additional thickness than any other nation in the world. As to the material and construction of guns, the Armstrong, since it was set free, turned out excellent weapons and excellent shot; but he could not say that they had yet attained to the perfection which they were capable of. He then referred to ammunition. What was essential to be known before this country entered into a naval war was the kind of shot and shell which would be most effective. Up to the present time, the Government had not made up their minds what they were going to have gained, there was no fear but that England would beat her antagonists over no inferiority of the seas.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WE have lately heard that, happily for the preservation of the balance of power amongst the different classes of this country, the system of our public schools has had a great deal to do with the formation of the character of the gentlemanly class, who are thus enabled to hold their own against the mere mechanical class. When the deliverer of this opinion uttered it in the House of Commons, he looked before him complacently, half turned to the benches behind him, and, carefully avoiding to even glance at the benches below the gangway on his own side (their turn was to come in a few days), by the significant expression of his countenance seemed to enquire whether he had satisfactorily described the bulk of the members of that assembly. Most observers of their habits will be inclined to say that the assembly does retain many of the peculiarities of schoolboys. Their impulsiveness, their fondness for practical jokes, their love for hunting one another on every possible occasion probably spring from the same root. Nothing; and in nothing do they show the leaven of schoolboyism more than in their eagerness for fighting and pommelling by a few hours their legitimate holidays by a count out on the last evening of their sittings. Their love for fighting is greater than the fondness of Whitcombe awaited them; and certainly they were justified in such a proceeding, both on the score of health and humanity. Part of the malt tax has been practically settled for the present year twice this Session. But Wednesday, Mr. Morritt has shown on the few occasions on which he has spoken a certain geniality, not to say joviality, and a broad way of putting things which is nearly humorous; yet his humour, so to speak, is rather of the calibre of the late Colonel Sibthorpe than of that worthy gentleman's successor in the office of the Sir Richard Mayne. Mr. Morritt in the same manner as the Colonel, and with the same broad brogue, but his contrasts strongly with his earnest, almost irascible, manner when anybody wishes to put him down. Whether on the subject of the police, or the discretion of Sir Richard Mayne—moved the promised House, unites to inquire into the practice of the Council of Education with regard to the Inspectors of Schools, Mr. Morritt declared that every one had discovered that, after his famous explanation, Mr. Lowe—at that moment the most popular reality at his disposal—all the attacks made some weeks ago were directed—was really the most favorable man in the House. Mr. Lowe, in fact, was the only person present to review in debate the little dispute which it had been arranged should be settled privately by a Committee. Mr. Morritt was to be Hoserrie in one's phraseology when desiring to describe Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Lowe was to be Ananias, and in Sydney—the majority of his scores not having reached double figures.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Both anyone wish to be royally indignant, and to let the *sævæ indignatio* vent him like a thing of fire? Let him go to the Royal Academy to find noble rooms, and noble talent too, hoist, not so much for the encouragement of art as for the less worthy object of advertising certain commonplace people who can afford to have whole length portraits done "in this style," price, let us say, 400 guineas. Yes! three weeks have not taken the edge off our temper at the cruelly bad taste of the hanging committee. The number of pictures exhibited is less than usual, but about two hundred, and, to make up for quantity, the selector has taken to size! In one room we have portraits of chimneypiece ornamental beauty, crinoline, exhibited and hidden; cotton and black silk stockings, a mayor's gown, a pair of whiskers, a brooch, and a ring or two, and a few other such pesky faces, in huge frames, about the size of a large drawing-room door, hailed proud and all. The unhappy painters, driven to despair, call forth sarcastic and withering remarks. "Look at Mrs. Blank," cries a lady friend; "I mean to paint her legs as life"—"Yes," says she looks as if she had, in a rage, dismissed her cook." "And quite capable of taking the situation again," is the next sympathetic reply, and the lady speakers pass on. The principle of selection is not Darwinian; it evidently does not aim at the improvement of species," but at the attainment of size. Execution is thought, and the 200 young artists, who, being accepted, could not be placed and are mourning in their less work, are wrong when they do not perceive as exalted as may be, a canvas 11 ft. by 6 ft., and to paint away and cover it with nations and trousers, or beards and armholes, and bust it into the Academy, as their best chance of getting their picture hung and—encored by every lover of art.

Considering the circumstances—not very cheering to artists—above pointed, our rejoicing at the prospect of a new Art Gallery in connection with the gardens of Burlington House must be sincere; and indeed they would be so but for the fact that the Government will be content and all manner of will be cut up when Burlington Gardens are built over. Does not Pope's description of palace Burlington, Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery, come back to us as we near the spot—

> "To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
> To rear the column, or the arch to bend,
> To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot;
> In all, let Nature never be forgot."

That nobleman endeavoured "to be whatever Vitruvius was before," and, indeed, had a very pretty building, a villa-like one, in the rear. Here his house and his gardens, we shall lose them in a good cause. Let us hope that the new National Gallery will be worthy of such a notion. Captain Fowke, a much-abused man, did, in the Exhibition of 1851, show us what an English architect could plan and build. The fine-art gallery at the Exhibition was certainly the admiration of all who saw it, and it will be a pity if such a lesson be thrown away, or if the architect of that admirable structure be not consulted in the erection of the new National Gallery. We say nothing against the Dilkosian dish-covers; the gallery, in design, proportion, light, and fitness for its object, was a fine specimen of the work.

The holidays at Whitsuntide, which all coffers were blessed with four weather (late holidays are usually made of, prove to us that summer has come in, and has come to stay, and that the most pleasant and immense prophecies of future hot days, summer goods are called for, and consume beverages in great quantity. The total suppression of the Drinking-fountain Committee appeal to the public for funds. It appears that that excellent charity, the Ragged School Union, has, for instance, in a chronic state of debt, and Mr. Samuel Gurney will be very happy to receive any contributions that may be forthcoming. These can be little doubt that these fountains have done much good, and the cause is worthy of support. Only it is a pity that they were not about it, that the police would drive away the horrid little boys who splash, splash, and make mud-pies over the edges of the water. Can anything be more annoying than to see a pretty marble figure dashed and muddy, the pavement sloppy, the cups torn off, and a ragged urchin sitting in the basin splashing away with both hands and all the same time squirting the water at some other Tommy or Billy who stands in his position? Surely the police force could find time to do well to protect these sacred fountains?

The opening of the summer will no doubt play an important political part. The weather, if commanded by Generals Storm, Snowball, Blight, or Eclipse, Sirocco, or Simoom, will be very distasteful to Conservatives, or that which Tacitus tells us quelled the revolted Roman legionaries, has had a great effect upon the elections. In New York even the women are coming to the rescue, and, at a political meeting, resolved to contribute to the cause their home-made spun, and to eat and drink only of Northern products. At another meeting of women, farewell the fifty per cent import duties, farewell the revenue therefrom, and farewell, no doubt, to the expenses of the war. The *Times* tries to ridicule this very natural meeting of "mothers and wives," but one would like to see the ridicule of the literary ladies" in New York. We see, however, no footing for ridicule. Our own and warm sympathies are with the Federals, and would do it again in spite of Gladstone's treaty; nay, would vote in favour of our own Coventry Address, if called upon. Meanwhile, fields alike, and British beer against all Continental importations. Moreover, this meeting of women, and women's wives, and daughters are to wear a Boe brooch with a tricoloured ribbon on the left breast, means something else. It means good hard work from husbands in the field, and mothers who have sons alive, will join the revolution, and the widows whose bitter experience have taught them the hopelessness of this war. Woman in America is the real power behind—or, rather, of references to Dr. Goldsmith and Lemprière. The armies are now facing each other in Virginia, and Richmond is safe. Could not a ready cohort of New England matrons emulate the example of the Sabine women, by rushing in and separating their brothers, and their fathers from useless internecine slaughter?

Thirty miles per hour is a rapid pace for a horse, but Reynolds's yard at Poplar is one of those cigar-shaped ships of which we gave an engraving years ago in these pages, rolling on the ways, launched, say, at a pinch, under—the water, and which will keep up at that speed at sea. The communications between this country and America will be executed in half the usual time. Whether ships of this build be for anything but speedy communication and very light freightage is a hard to say. This narrow model must be the fastest of the waves of some pace mast, is 256 ft. long and 16 ft. in diameter.

New literary ventures are always interesting, although there can be but little novelty in a city which produces two or three new journals each week, each of which, as a matter of course, contains poetry and politics, to tickle the witty gentlemen, elevate the dull, inspire the patriot, and make the most extreme a pattern of propriety. But, without any prospectus or promise, a little irregular, fly-by-night journal, like one of a sheet of foolscap, has appeared in numbers of four pages only, and costing sixpence, which is called the *Owl*, has flown into the public and has made many friends. Its object, as appears to us say or do nothing without present inspiration, *carpe diem*, and the many quick fancies which it has of the passing hour in jokes are very mild; but it has the air of being "done" by young men of Fleet Office or elsewhere, and we can pick up reliable information, and who are familiar with the facts of the day, and not the mere diplomatists. There is a back-stairs air about it, and it is ready to assure everyone "that you may depend upon it that the news this morning my Lord Duke called out three times, Jerningham, Jerningham, Jerningham, hung up on the wall, and Lord Duke Skeggs says of "her own little things in the *Lady's Magazine*, there's nothing lowlived there;" and the *Owl* is not a bad title for a short burlesque letter of M. Mocquard, which, being republished in the *Times*

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,
No. 50, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.
Invested Capital, £ 500,000.
Invested Funds, £ 800,000.
Annual Income, £ 210,000.
Claims paid since the establishment of the office, £ 3,572,253.
FOUNDER—The Right Honourable Earl Grey.
CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS—Frederick Squire, Q. C.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Richard Dawson, Esq.
The Profits distributed at a Quinquennial Division.
The Profits distributed at a trading definition are divided among the Insured.
Examples of Bonuses declared by Policies issued by the PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

Number of Policy.	Date of Assurance.	Annual Premium.	Sum Assured.	Amount with Bonus added.
4715	1823	18	£ s. d. 500	£ s. d. 1000
3924	1831	168	5 0	1050
4284	1827	168	5 0	1050
4285	1827	168	5 0	1050
5746	1836	147	5 0	1050
5747	1836	147	5 0	1050
7044	1842	42	1 0	1050
798	1826	29	1 0	1050

Bonuses declared at Quinquennial Divisions.

Sum Assured.	Bonus.	Total Amount.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1000	0 0 0	1000 0 0
1000	50 0 0	1050 0 0
1000	100 0 0	1100 0 0
1000	150 0 0	1150 0 0
1000	200 0 0	1200 0 0
1000	250 0 0	1250 0 0
1000	300 0 0	1300 0 0

Bonuses declared at Septennial Divisions.

Sum Assured.	Bonus.	Total Amount.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1000	0 0 0	1000 0 0
1000	70 0 0	1070 0 0
1000	140 0 0	1140 0 0
1000	210 0 0	1210 0 0
1000	280 0 0	1280 0 0
1000	350 0 0	1350 0 0
1000	420 0 0	1420 0 0

Bonuses declared at Decennial Divisions.

Sum Assured.	Bonus.	Total Amount.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1000	0 0 0	1000 0 0
1000	100 0 0	1100 0 0
1000	200 0 0	1200 0 0
1000	300 0 0	1300 0 0
1000	400 0 0	1400 0 0
1000	500 0 0	1500 0 0
1000	600 0 0	1600 0 0

JOHN HODGSON, Secretary.

BANK of NEW ZEALAND,
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Head Office—Wellington, Cook's Straits, New Zealand.
Capital, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £90,000.
Branches and Agencies in New Zealand.
Auckland — Nelson — Christchurch — Dunedin
New Plymouth — Lyttelton — Invercargill
Napier — Timaru — Hokitika
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12 Dessert Ditto	0 10 0	12 Dessert Ditto	0 10 0
12 Tea Ditto	0 5 0	12 Tea Ditto	0 5 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 4 0	1 Soup Ladle	0 4 0
1 Sauce Ditto	0 1 0	1 Sauce Ditto	0 1 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 3 0	1 Gravy Spoon	0 3 0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	0 3 0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)	0 3 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 10 0	12 Tea Spoons	0 10 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 1 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 1 0

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	Pattern.	Pattern.	Pattern.
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Gravy and sauce ladles	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Salt cream spoons	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 4 0
Fish carvers and forks, in cases	1 15 0	2 5 0	3 5 0
12 pairs fine ivory knives and forks	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 15 0
2 Bell-seeing knives, in cases	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Pair of Game carvers, in case	1 10 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pair of Poultry carvers, in case	1 10 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Bedroom Candlesticks, each	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 7 0
Pair Snuffers and tray	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kitchen table knife, each	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10
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Japanned Deal Goods may be seen in complete suits of five or six different patterns, as well as in Polished Mahogany, Walnut, and Rosewood. Bedsteads, Sofas, Cots, Washing-stands, Towel-horses, Chairs, Tables, Chests of Drawers, Dressing-tables, Cheval Glasses, and Looking-glasses are also to be seen in the different woods and colours. A Suite of very superior Guelph Oak Furniture will generally be found on view, which is made in the best manner, and is suitable for large rooms and halls.
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The superiority of J. S. Fry and Sons' articles has been attested by numerous public approbation
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BLACK GLACÉ, GROS GRAIN, and other SILKS, in ANTIQUES, &c.
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HUBBELL'S ONDINA OR WAVE-JUPON
cloth is unsurpassed for the graceful and elegant outline it imparts to the figure, and for its durability. It is made in all the new colours, and is sold by the principal Drapers throughout the kingdom and its dependencies. Hubbell's Ondina or Wave-Jupon cloth is manufactured by the patentees, Messrs. Hubbell, Limited, Bradford, Yorkshire, and is the only genuine article in the possession, in fitting in a close carriage, or in coming in contact in the crowded room

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1261.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THOSE political seers whose ken enables them at a glance to comprehend the exact position of American affairs inform us, with an air of authority, that the campaign which has just commenced in Virginia is to be the last of the war between the Federal and Confederate parties. The events of the first few days of the renewal of hostilities alone would suffice to sanctify a fervent wish on the part of all thinking men that the prediction may be verified. If the dispute between these belligerent brethren is to be settled by competitive slaughter, most assuredly a great deal has been already done towards its solution. Making every allowance for a natural, and still more for an American, tendency to exaggeration, the numbers of slain in these last battles on the road to Richmond are such as to lead to a belief that the exhaustion of both parties is a question of a very precisely given time. Nothing has more struck the general mind of Europe in the contemplation of the civil war in America than the vastness of the hosts which have been brought together in the shock of battle. Notwithstanding the felicitous faculty of the Anglo-Saxon race for increase, which has been duly developed in the United States, as compared with its extent of territory, America is a thinly populated country. As a rule, its male population has not been more than adequate to the requirements of its industry; and, taking this fact also into consideration, it is really marvellous that in this later period of a war of desolation and extermination, armies on such gigantic scales should be brought into collision, that one side alone confesses to a loss of 40,000 men. At this rate, the recruiting of the whole world, if it were attainable, would soon be insufficient to meet the insatiable demands of the Transatlantic Bellona.

"FOREST LEAVES," BY S. ANDERSON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Beyond the immediate influence of the hot passions which inflame the partakers in this direful contest there can be but one wish, and that is, that the time is really approaching when this awful sacrifice of human life may to stay.

The mode in which the news of the events of the American war has reached this country has always been akin to that by which the writers of serial stories contrive to stop short in each number on a sensational point in order to keep interest alive until the issue of the next chapters. The mails are always dispatched at some critical moment of the operations. The situation which was reported at the beginning of this week, although forming no exception to this rule, was yet such as to enable an opinion to be formed of the probabilities of the next week or two. For the first time, the conduct of the Federal forces has been committed to a commander who, if not exactly a great general, is a man of high character and of great tenacity of purpose, who is capable of forming a plan of military movement and of adhering to it. The crossing of the Rapidan, and the simultaneous movement of different Federal corps upon Richmond, were the result of a matured scheme, and, in the main, its execution was good. With his usual strategy, which seems to be to tempt his enemy into the exact position which suits his preconceived plans, the Confederate chief fell back, and on his own ground awaited the shock of the attack which Grant delivered with admirable courage and impetuosity on his front. That Grant was repulsed in this onslaught is shown by the fact that Lee, in the course of the first day's encounter, assumed the aggressive, and took his adversary's line in flank, driving it back on the centre with great loss. During the fearful pause of the following night, although the advantage may be said to have been with Lee, that General, having to make a relatively small army do the work of a large one in the face of a considerable superiority in his foe, wisely declined to fight again on the same ground, and retired in another and a shorter line of defence, against which, for three successive days, Grant hurled his battalions with persistent vigour, but in vain; and there the accounts received in the early part of this week left the combatants.

Unquestionably another battle on the same terrible scale as those of which we know was imminent; but, considering the relative positions of the contending armies, it hardly seemed possible that it could be a decisive one. The Confederates were scientifically posted, so that every advance of ground could be made available almost to security. It appeared quite possible for them to stand fast and to resist any attacks which might be made on them, and to keep themselves for an indefinite period between the two advance if Grant on the one hand, and Sigel on the other hand, the Federal General, acting with a unity of purpose and an independence of will which none of his predecessors in command sound to have possessed in the same degree, the authority with which they were invested, with all appliances and means around him, appears to be fixed in his determination to bring the campaign to a decisive issue. He is asserted to have said that he will fight it out on this line if the whole summer, language which, coming from him, may be taken to indicate a feeling that he is not yet, or not likely just yet to be, completely victorious. Acting on this resolution, in the latest accounts inform us, Grant, again with unabated vigour, and well, indeed nobly, seconded by the troops, who feel that they have at length got a leader who conceives a purpose and holds to it, brought on another fierce contest. In its result it tended no further to a decisive issue than the two preceded the continuance of an evidently predetermined plan on the part of Lee. That General, on the whole, standing, under great difficulties, the ground to the termination of this last battle, again executed a retiring movement, and left his position, at Spottsylvania, crossed the river Po, and occupied another and, no doubt, strong point, against which Grant will be compelled to dash himself as he has done on the previous occasions. That he will take that course is certain; but the tactics of his opponent remain unimpeached. The Federals have fought their way twenty miles into the enemy's country; and their success in their next battle will still further remove them from the base of their operations, and the source of their supplies, their way lying through a desolate middle passage, in an exhausted country. Every inch that the Federals have made in advance is ground to be occupied and, as far as the main features of the war are concerned, the strategical situation is unchanged.

In the mean time, what may be called the outlying parts of General Lee's line of defence Richmond in the seems to have been more successful than his own immediate movement. The detached corps moving on the capital of Virginia are well watched and likely to be intercepted by sufficient Confederate forces to prevent them in a triumphal march on the destined city is not to be predicated. But supposing that Lee should find it expedient still to fall back and occupy Richmond itself, the war would but enter on a new and still more military phase. We have almost forgotten the way to reckon how long Charleston has withstood a siege, and it is not easy to calculate the period during which the Confederates could make a stand around and within the capital of their new-born Republic.

In considering the chances of the campaign of this summer, and its bearings on the ultimate issue of the contention involved, it must be remembered that the Federals almost confess to be staking their last General. It is not necessary to repeat the long list of the men to whom in succession the command of the chief Northern army has been committed, and who, one by one, with more or less noise, have what the Americans themselves would call, burst up. At length, as the Federals believe, the "coming man" has come; and, while placing implicit trust in General Grant to retrieve all the errors and to supply all the incapacity of his predecessors, there is a tacit admission that after him there is no one. Largely provided, how one can scarcely imagine, with money, men, and material of war, the Federal hosts have hitherto been practically without a leader; they did not have the fortune to possess a chief who could develop their capabilities, and their numerous battalions have proved but a cumbrous and unmanageable machine: their ranks have been recruited in immense numbers only to swell the lists of the slaughtered. Up to the present time Grant must be held to have justified, by a proof of his confidence which has been placed in him; but, looking calmly on the events of the late battles, there does creep over one a notion that he has exhausted his strategical ideas in the formation of his preconceived plan for an advance into Virginia, and that in the actual contest he is acting on the old system of simply sending men by hundreds of thousands to an assault upon a resolute foe only awaiting attack on their own well-chosen ground. But whatever fortune may follow this last military hope of the Federals,—if either by his success or his failure he should be the means of bringing this fearful internecine quarrel to such a crisis that the voice of reason and humanity may be heard in the intervals or at the cessation of the din of battle,—shall by any means, direct or indirect, it should be his fate to be the cause of bringing this terrible war to a close, his name will be written indelibly in the pages of his country's history, even though he should be described as no more than her accidental saviour.

"FOREST LEAVES," PAINTED BY S. ANDERSON.

It has been for many years our practice to endeavour to assist in bringing under the notice of our readers the best works and the pleasure of finding many whose merits we were among the first to recognise afterwards rising rapidly in general estimation. The picture by S. Anderson, which we engrave from the Society of Artists' Exhibition has been selected for engraving upon this principle. It appears to us to be a work of high promise, and we hope to hear more from one who is little known. There is a graceful sentiment in the subject, simple as it is; the figure is unaffected in attitude, and the drawing correct and beautiful. It may, indeed, be said that the effectiveness of the colouring is excellent in the rich contrast of the golden-green, glowing hues—the scarlet and crimson, the gold and purple, of sunset. It is not, however, in the colouring that the chief charm lies, but the effectiveness of the contrasts, that a judge would think of estimating the artist's gift by. The pose of the figure, the expression and touch of the tones in shadow; particularly, in this instance, those of the boy's flesh, which have rare delicacy and purity. The title of this picture is very appropriate, for the leaves are falling from the trees which the girl, in her ramble in the neighbouring forest, has gathered to fill up the interstices of her basic ribbon-dyed as they are with the richest hues of autumn. She has woven them into a wreath for the head of her companion, a boy. As she is kneeling, with the sun almost at her back, the rays of light, already splendidly functioned with their own hues of amber, gaze through the coloured leaves and produce a beautiful effect, which cannot, of course, be rendered in black and white. The boy has turned the head the wreath of simple "forest leaves" seems like a "glory" or halo, and looks up to the face of his companion. The child-lover is, perhaps, rather too much in the shadow of the large, ribbed tree into the darkling blue of the sky opposite the setting sun, gives a spirituality to the figure of this little rustic maiden which might afford a reason for its not quite appearing to represent the child Beatrice of Dante or the Mignon of Goethe.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the Emperor has offered himself as a candidate for the vacant chair of Mechanics in the Academy of Sciences.

As the Emperor was going to the Tuileries yesterday he passed by the Nottingham cricketers at the Bois de Boulogne end of the Avenue de l'Impératrice. He drove his four horses at a gallop, and cheered vociferously. The Emperor seemed much pleased, and waved his hat to the cricketers.

The birthday of Queen Victoria was celebrated in Paris on Tuesday by a dinner given by Mr. Mitchell, the British Ambassador. Ministers were present, and M. Douyer de Lhuys proposed the health of the Queen. Earl Cowley replied, and proposed the health of the Emperor.

The Government has received from Algeria the news that Princess Clotilde, is expected soon to present her husband with another infant.

The Emperor has been suffering from a bad cold since until Saturday (to-day).

Baron Haussmann had an interview with the Emperor on Saturday and at his conclusion he paid a visit to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The Baron had returned to Paris from his country residence, and in the evening dined at the Tuileries. His Excellency returned to London on Tuesday. Count Walewski was also in communication with Ministers at the Conference, was on Wednesday received by M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The Emperor and Empress have chosen Saint-Cloud for their summer and will continue till June 5. Besides the ordinary pieces, amounting in all to 20,000f., the Emperor, the Empress, the Imperial Prince, and the Princess Mathilde will give private representations in their palaces and revelvers to be shot for. All comers are welcome to try their hands.

The Moniteur publishes the following return of the metal coined and £100 prize at the international steam-ploughing match near Lyons.

The Bourse has been unusually animated for the last few days. It began on the 21st, and will close on the 30th inst.

The Duke de Persigny, late Ambassador, Governor-General of Algeria, died recently at Algiers. The *Moniteur* is announcing his death, says that he was the friend of the Emperor from his youth. The news from Algeria is stated to be satisfactory, nevertheless, a considerable number of troops are being sent thither.

SPAIN.

A committee of the Senate has proposed to authorise the Government to raise in the Bank of Spain 200,000,000 reals (nominally) for liquidating all the deficits of the Treasury. The Bank would have to issue 200,000,000 reals in notes, and 50 million francs, bearing six per cent, interest from the 1st of July, 1864.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Congress an energetic speech was made by Olozaga, in which he complained of the acts of Marines, which the Ministry defended successfully. In a recent sitting of the Congress the Duke de la Victoria had given a remarkable speech upon the Italian question. The declaration of the Minister in favour of the Pope had given great satisfaction to the Conservative elements.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has taken into serious consideration the differences which have arisen between Spain and Peru. Fresh instructions have been dispatched to the Spanish representative in that quarter, and to the Admiral in command of the fleet in the Pacific.

BELGIUM.

The Duchess of Brabant gave birth to a daughter last Saturday morning. Her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are both doing well. The Princess Clementine is to be godmother, and Princess Clotilde Louise Hermine Marie Charlotte.

The Belgian Senate has resumed and the Ministers having with drawn their resignations. The Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for the 31st inst.

ITALY.

The official account of the state of the Treasury up to the end of December, 1863, reviewing the final results of the Budget of 1863 and the preceding years, was distributed on Wednesday among the members of the Chamber of Deputies. In this account the revenue is stated at 2,233 millions lire, and the expenditure at 2668 millions, leaving a deficit of 435 millions lire. Part of this deficit is covered by advances of 165 millions remaining in the public treasury on the 31st of December, and the remainder will be met out of the loan loan of 200 millions.

On Wednesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister for War, replying to the questions of Signor Mordini, stated that the active army consisted of 360,000 infantry, eighty batteries of artillery, and nineteen regiments of cavalry. This army was capable of defending the kingdom from any attack whatever, but the Minister could not say whether it was sufficient for Italy to make an attack without allies. The state of the fortifications, he said, was excellent, and the modernisation of the national guns was nearly completed. The Budgets of War and Marine were subsequently approved by the Chamber.

The commercial treaty between Holland and Italy has been approved.

The Chamber of Deputies has appointed a committee of seven of its members to examine the numerous rumours of bribery laid to the charge of several of the Deputies in reference to the South Italian Railway Company.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The general elections to the Folkething (Lower House) of the Danish Diet, the special assembly for the kingdom, which were to have taken place on the 14th of June, are now ordered, by public letter of the King, to be held on the 28th inst. It is confidently expected that Julland should send its representatives to the *Legislative Body*; and, as the armistice expires upon the 15th, it is doubtful whether the elections could take place at the date originally intended.

The Minister for War has resigned, and it is said that several important posts in the Danish Government are hereby vacated.

A deputation from the town of Kolding arrived at Copenhagen, on Monday, to request the King not to prolong the armistice, and in concluding peace, to uphold the rights of Denmark. Several similar addresses have arrived from other towns in Julland.

The inhabitants of Utrecht have forwarded, through the Danish Minister at the Hague, an address of sympathy and admiration to the people of Denmark in their struggle against Austria and Prussia. An address of the same nature has been sent to the Danes from the people of Florence.

The Times prints of a despatch forwarded to the Prussian Ambassador in London by Herr von Bismarck, on the 15th inst., has been published. Its chief feature is a distinct repudiation of the Treaty of London.

The *Spenerzche Zeitung* of Tuesday publishes a telegram from Vienna asserting that the representatives of Bavaria and Saxe have made declarations to Count Rechberg abandoning the Treaty of 1852, agreeing to the election of Duke Frederick of Augustenburg as separate State independent of Denmark, and absolutely rejecting a personal union between the two.

On Monday an address, bearing 30,000 signatures and requesting the Government to recognise the Duke as a separate State, was presented to the King of Prussia by Count Arnim-Boytzenburg.

The Federal Commissioners have issued a declaration through the Federal Commissioners to the German Diet and Baron von Beust demanding separation from Denmark equally with the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

The Duke of Augustenburg has published a manifesto, in which he protests against the proposed cession to the Crown of the population or his rights. It is stated that, in order to prevent the reception of Duke Frederick by the Schleswig-Holsteiners, the Austrian Holstein having an official character, the Federal Commissioners have instructed the authorities not to receive him.

RUSSIA.

The Budget for 1864 has been published. It shows an equilibrium. The public revenue and expenditure amount to 401,000,000 rbls., of which 355,000,000 are from ordinary sources, 18,000,000 from Treasury bonds, and 28,000,000 from the Polish revenue. The Polish expenditure is estimated at 364,000,000, to which must be added 37,000,000 for extraordinary military expenses.

TURKISH PRINCIPALITIES.

The result of the popular voting in Roumania is almost everywhere unanimous in favour of Prince Couza and his little coup-d'état. Another representative assembly has been convoked in Jassy. A deputy has been arrested, and the papers of some organisation calling itself a National Committee have been discovered.

AMERICA.

The two great armies of the North and the South, let respectively by Grant and Lee, have been engaged in conflict, with slight or prolonged slaughter from the rear of war in Virginia arrive by every mail. Even now, the enormously protracted engagement which have reached us it is not easy to summarise a precise narrative of events.

General Grant took the initiative. The order to cross the Rapidan was given by the latter on Tuesday, May 3, and was effected during the afternoon of that and the early hours of the next day without molestation. Sedgwick commanded the left wing, Hancock the right, Warren the centre, and Burnside the reserve. On each flank Sedgwick commanded the left wing, Hancock the right, Warren the centre, and Burnside the reserve. On each flank Sedgwick was supported by a whole army, with its supply-trains, which had got safely across the river on Wednesday night, and Burnside's corps had not yet got into motion when it became known that Lee's army was advancing upon them. The night was passed in making a line by eleven P.M. Lee had turned from its original line of march and was ordered to take a route said to contain no enemies within ten miles. At five o'clock a detachment was pushed forward from the centre to ascertain Lee's position and strength. They came upon the enemy after advancing about a mile and a half, and found him in unexpected force, and were driven back upon the main body with severe loss. At six A.M. Lee was ready to make his attack on the weak point in the Federal line, and at once attempted to cut off Hancock, who had to retire from his right, to form a line at right angles with that of the centre. Sedgwick was ordered forward to attack, and the completion of the line of battle was accomplished by Hancock, under a terrific fire of musketry. The dense underground of the country prevented the employment of artillery. The battle lasted about 1000 men that day, but Grant had prevented Lee from breaking him through the centre, and was to meet him after the passage of the Rapidan. On the following day (Friday, May 6) the struggle was renewed by the attack on the Federal right wing by the Confederates under the command of General Ewell. It was repulsed, and immediately the left was assailed by Longstreet. This attack was successful, and the men "mauled the right," the right was once more assailed by more formidable numbers, but a second time Ewell was repulsed. On the second line, from ten to five o'clock there was a succession of fierce assaults, but without any decisive success on either side, except that the Confederates repeatedly. The day was excessively hot and the men were exhausted. About five Grant was met with news deeper newly arrived from Orange Courthouse and Hill's corps, made a fierce charge on Hancock's left flank, and forced Getty's division into confusion. The left centre was compelled by this movement to give way, and the conquest of a break. General Hancock ordered Colonel Carroll's brigade to form at right angles with his own, and to charge the enemy's flank. After words this Confederate made a new and fiercer attack. It was this time against Sedgwick's right by a part of the force of the division under General Seymour, and they were at work intrenching themselves when the attack was made. The main line was driven back, but this division of it gave way. Sedgwick's flank was turned in less than ten minutes' time, and the whole brigade, posted with a mule and a half through the wood to a plank road in their rear. Sedgwick, however, retrieved the honour of his corps and maintained his position to the close. The last blow seemed designed only to cover Lee's retreat, which he effected, in good order, during the night. General Grant pushed forward in pursuit, and found his antagonist strongly posted at Spottsylvania Courthouse, on the River Po; and after heavy skirmishing on Sunday, May 8, he attacked his enemy along his whole line on Tuesday, the 10th, the telegrams say, with no decisive result. The battle was severely suffered that no end to doubt. Longstreet is severely wounded, Pegram badly so, and Jackson is killed. On the other hand, Sedgwick and Wadsworth are

killed. The losses of officers and men on both sides must have been frightful if there be an approximation to the truth in the estimate which the Federal papers give of the 10th. We suppose, certainly, 10,000 men killed or wounded on the 10th, making an aggregate of 40,000 soldiers, killed, wounded, or missing during the week's campaign.

By the City of Washington and the Belgian we have news from New York to the evening of the 11th.

There was no fighting on the 11th inst., but at an early hour on the morning of the 12th, the 2nd Corps of the General Hancock's corps, which had shifted its position in the Federal line during the night, vigorously attacked the right of the Confederate position at Spottsylvania Court House, carried a line of rifle-pits, and captured 3000 or 4000 prisoners, including General Johnson, who commands the right of the rebel army. The success, however, was said to have been afterwards abandoned or recaptured. A further battle was fought on the 12th, which was said to have lasted all night; but General Grant made no further impression on General Lee's line, the Confederates retaining their positions before Spottsylvania Court House. During the night General Lee withdrew his forces across the River Po, leaving a line of skirmishers in front of General Grant's army. On the morning of the 13th it was reported that two divisions to ascertain whether he had already had retreated.

At the date of the 13th inst. it was not yet known what occupied the General Lee had occupied, or intended to occupy, a strong position on the North and East of Spottsylvania Court House. He had also destroyed several miles of railway in his rear on the 9th or 10th inst. There is a report that General Lee has taken up a position halfway between Chancellorsville and Lynchburg, and another report that he has been attacked and defeated by the Confederate under Breckenridge, General Grant, to whom the Federal Cabinet was sending reinforcements, was supposed to be manœuvring to intercept the retreat of the Confederates with as much speed as was permitted by the state of the roads, which had been rendered difficult by a heavy fall of rain during the night of the 13th inst. The reinforcements had given of the numbers of slain and wounded during the 12th inst.; but we are told that the Washington papers say that they are not calling like grain.

Accounts from other scenes of action are interesting, but for the most part so incomplete, and so far dwarfed by the absorbing interest of the main events, that we have not room for them. General Butler had pushed forward to some extent the auxiliary operations intended to have been effected by a land force, and the rebels claimed to have gained some successes. Nothing having been heard from him for some days, a shade of misgiving was naturally beginning to fall over the hopes of the North, which was likely to deepen any important ad towards the common object of taking Richmond.

The capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, is confirmed, and has been entirely recommenced, with the result, as far as it is known, of leading to the discovery of the Confederate ironclad ram Albemarle. She was destroyed, it is believed, not afloat, but moored to the wharves at Fort Pillow, after having defended it for a long time on the river Mississippi.

From Louisiana the news is more and more disastrous for the Federals. General Banks's retreat from Alexandria by the Red River was cut off by the Confederates, who, after the battle of Pleasant Hill, were endeavouring to reach Bourbeau City. A fleet of steamers, with supplies and reinforcements for him, had been sunk or captured; and Admiral Porter's gunboats above the rapids of the Red River were stranded by a diversion of the waters, and were sure to fall into the hands of the Confederates.

The Governor of Kentucky has issued a call for 10,000 troops, to serve for six months, in order to raise the number of troops in the State for war, and save the Government.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution to draw from the army-rolls all unemployed General officers, including Generals M'Clellan and Fremont. It is said that, to speed the bill, plenty of soldiers and sailors, both white and coloured, housetreads from confiscated Southern plantations.

Major-General M'Dowell has been appointed to the command of the military department of the Pacific, and was to leave for California immediately. The object of his appointment is supposed to be the possibility of a rupture with France on the Mexican question.

The letter of the Emperor of the French to M. Rouher, dated April 30, per cent preliminaries.

The *Richmond Examiner* of the 2nd reports the death, occasioned by a fall, of Joseph E. Davis, aged four years, second son of the Confederate President.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Governor Wodehouse had returned to Grahamstown, having declined to administer the affairs of the Free State during the present frontier dispute, because the Free State Volksraad would not give him unfettered discretion. They stipulated that the Sand River boundary line of 1852 should be maintained; that the Governor personally should remain in suppressing the frontier cattle-thefts by rigorously enforcing the pass system, upon all natives entering the Orange River territory, of whatever character, or colour.

The mission to the Moselikatzer country was progressing favourably. The missionaries were about to make an application to the old chief for permission to establish a station in Matabele country.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings intelligence from Calcutta to the 29th ult., and from Bombay to the 30th ult.

The Viceroy had left Calcutta for Simla, at which place the Viceregal court was to remain until further notice.

The Hon. Ashley Eden had returned to Darjeeling, from Bhotan, where, as is already known, he was engaged on a diplomatic mission by the chief.

The King of Bokhara had released the four Indian officers whom he had imprisoned.

Favourable accounts of the prospect of cotton supplies are received from the Central Provinces, 600,000 acres being under cultivation, with a likelihood of increase if prices keep up.

The Imperial Council has passed a new marriage law for India.

Fresh troubles have broken out in Cabul. The Sirdars had entered into a conspiracy against the Ameer, and had driven him to the hills, urging him to march on Cabul. The Ameer has solicited the aid of the British Government.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway has been brought to a successful termination, and was to be shortly opened.

Mr. F. Pulzsky contradicts the report that he has been appointed by the Austrian Government.

A Royal decree has been published at Lisbon creating a colonial bank.

The Queen has approved of M. Gadban as Consul-General in London for the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Advices received from Alexandria state that 5500 Egyptian troops have been dispatched to quell the insurrection in Yemen.

The people of Winslow, Nevada territory, have adopted measures for constituting a Court of Lynch Law, and Colonel Fossett and English subjects during the insurrectionary movements.

A fete, or rather banquet, was held at Warwick on Friday and Saturday last week, on behalf of the Poles. The articles offered for sale were mainly useful and unpretending, and the sum of 700l. had been sent over to this country to be disposed of in this manner. The presents and ornaments, which were principally of Polish manufacture, were about 100 in number, and comprised necklaces, brooches, earrings, and even wedding-rings, to the value of about 5,000. There would have been many more; but a large number were confiscated on the Austrian frontier, and those which escaped were in the hands of Custom-house officers all the parts of the journey were displayed in the picture-galleries of the mansion, and were under the care of many of the patronesses who had kindly undertaken to preside. Two cave peasants of peculiarly melancholy interest, filled as they were with wedding-rings and keepers belonging to Polish widows who had lost their husbands during the insurrection. The sales were readily effected, and the sympathy excited was deep to the extreme. The house and grounds were crowded by visitors, and amongst them were the Countess Jablonowska, Mr. A. Sallowski, Marquis d'Angelin, and a large number of the members of the Corps Diplomatique, as well as members of the English nobility.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Venerable John Lee, D.D., was duly installed on Tuesday as Archdeacon of Dudley, in Christ Church Cathedral.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Birchfield, near Birmingham, was consecrated on the 12th by the Bishop of Lichfield.

A new chancel to the Church of St. John, at Hull, was consecrated yesterday week by the Archbishop of York.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley, Hants, has been appointed Canon of Middleham Collegiate Church, Yorkshire.

The *canon d'office* has been issued for the appointment of Dr. Jean Joseph Hallaure, Bishop of Clermont (who was created Cardinal Deacon in the Consistory of 1858).

The Rev. Thomas James Church, Leckhampton, Cheltenham, has recently, through the exertions of the Incumbent, the Rev. L. J. Harrison, erected a new and handsome parsonage.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated, on Thursday, a churchyard and burial-ground, which have been added to the parish of Otterbourne, Bart., of Otterbourne Park, for the use of the inhabitants of the village of Otterbourne and the neighbourhood.

The Venerable Archdeacon Bale addressed the clergy of his Archdeaconry of the diocese of St. Sepulchre's Church, Snow-hill, yesterday week, on the subject of the Bishop of Natal's recent publications, and the position of the Church of England in the Colonies.

The foundation-stone of the parish church of St. Giles's, Dullingham, Sussex, was laid on the 11th inst. by Miss Emily Burton. The church is to be built from designs by Mr. Scott, and to seat 300 persons. The Bishop of the diocese has contributed 250*l.*

Ordinations were held on Trinity Sunday by the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Durham, Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Llandaff, Oxford, Rochester, and Winchester. The Bishop of St. David's intends to hold a general ordination in the parish church of Lampeter, on Sunday next, as usual.

All Saints' Church, Muston, Yorkshire, was reopened on Whit Tuesday by the Archbishop of York, after having undergone a restoration on the chancel being designed by the patron and lay rector, Admiral Mitford, and the remainder of the church by Mr. Street, of London. The east and west were the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Ambrers.

The Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, to rebuild the old church of Caton, Lancashire, the first stone was laid a few days since by the widow of the late Mr. Littledale, of Halton-house, assisted by the children of the family, the affairs of the parish. The cost has been estimated at about 2,000*l.*, of which Mr. Littledale's friends subscribed 1,000*l.* in his memory.

The new preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall (appointed, 1st, by the Bishop of Oxford, and 2nd, by the Bishop of Winchester), from the 20th of June next for the usual "one years," are—Oxford, Rev. James Riddell, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Rev. Joseph Stevenson, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new chancel of St. John's Church, Stockwell, was performed by the Rev. R. W. Majendie, Rector of the parish. Beneath the corner-stone a glass bottle was deposited, under the stone, bearing the following inscription:—"This stone was laid by the Rev. R. W. Majendie, M.A., Rector, Rev. H. M. Nicolls, M.A., Vicar of Speer, and was consecrated by Richard, Bishop of Oxford, on the 10th day of October, 1850. The chancel was added to the church and consecrated on the year 1864, by the Rev. H. W. Majendie—the Rev. John Adams, M.A., being Vicar of the parish, and Sir Walter Roper Trevelyan, Bart., Patron thereof."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford the undermentioned persons have been elected to scholarships and exhibitions as follow:—Chancellor's Prize, to Mr. G. A. Simcox, Fellow of Queen's; Latin Verse, Mr. Wickham, Scholar of New College; Latin Prose, Mr. Cheyne, B.A., Fellow of Worcester; The Newdegate Verse, to Mr. W. J. Courthope, Demy, Magdalen; Chancellor's Essay, Mr. Hutchinson Stephens, one of the Scholars for the ensuing year:—By the Vice-Chancellor, W. G. Ridgway, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose; Ireland Scholar, Mr. H. M. Nicolls, M.A., Vicar of Speer, and was consecrated by Richard, Bishop of Oxford, on the 10th day of October, 1850. The chancel was added to the church and consecrated on the year 1864, by the Rev. H. W. Majendie—the Rev. John Adams, M.A., being Vicar of the parish, and Sir Walter Roper Trevelyan, Bart., Patron thereof.

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The Prince of Wales has given 100*l.* to the Welsh Asylum and Prisoners of Wales. The stay of their Royal Highnesses will extend over three days—from Thursday next until Saturday. The Prince and Princess of Wales are prepared, so far as at present arranged, of the festive proceedings:—Wednesday, June 1—Arrival of the Prince and Princess at Chester, and reception by the Mayor and Corporation at the Town Hall. Thursday, June 2—Public Reception and Arrival of the Prince and Princes at noon, presentation of Universities and Public Schools Address, and Reception of Deputations. Inauguration in the Senate House at noon, dinner at Peterhouse, ball at the Fitzwilliam Museum. Friday, June 3—Commencement. Public Orations in the Senate House at twelve, luncheon at King's at two, procession of heads at three, horticultural fete at Chesterton, dinner at Trinity, Fellows' Lodge, ball at Trinity. Saturday—Departure of the Prince and Princess. The Prince and Princess will attend the Commemoration Ball at Fitzwilliam Museum. They have expressed their intention of being present at the Fitzwilliam ball, and on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Cambridge the Prince will distribute prizes to the school of Art. The Prince will take his degree at the Commencement. The Prince will be created M.A. by the Vice-Chancellor, and Prince Leopold Master of Arts. The Prince will receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. will be conferred by special grace during the evening Royal Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Prince Albert, K.G., Prince Leopold, K.G., Prince Louis of Hesse, Earl Granville, the Duke of Manchester, Earl Stanhope, Earl Spencer, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Clarendon, Lord Carnarvon, Lord of the Lord Alfred Hervey, Lord Leigh, Lord Haarts, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Sir W. Page Wood, Sir J. Pakington, Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir W. Hardy, Dean of Westminster, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Dr. Watson (President of the Royal Physicians), Dr. Acland, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester.

The election of the manorial fellowship examination in Trinity College, Dublin, which terminated last Saturday week, was highly honourable. The successful competitor is Mr. John P. Mahaffy, who obtained 1054 marks. Mr. Mahaffy's distinguished career in the University includes the first place in honours in classical scholarship; in 1859 he was elected a University student, and was the first in the examination for scholarships in 1860, and in 1861 and again in 1862 and in 1862 and 1863 he was awarded the Madder prize. This splendid honour, therefore, which is given for competition to the first scholar of each of the ordained candidates for fellowship, has this year been awarded, with a colder premium of 40*l.* to Mr. Mahaffy.—*Dublin Express.*

The Rev. Charles Francis Routledge and Mr. P. Le Page Renouf have been appointed two of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Palmerston was unanimously re-chosen on Monday Master of the Trinity House, in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland.

The exhibition of stained glass is open at the Kensington Museum, and contains contributions from most of the great manufacturers.

The statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Mr. Theed, was placed in the Institute on the 24th of June, at Willis's Rooms, by the Prince of Wales, who had been elected Life Member or President of the Institute.

A floral fête was held in the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Kensington on Wednesday afternoon, being one of the first conversaziones for the season on Thursday.

The first grand flower show of the season was held on Saturday in the grounds of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park. Although the weather was dull and wet, there was a large number of the aristocracy as well as of the general public present.

The Islington dog show began yesterday (Friday). The entries are numerous, and the arrangements complete. The exhibition is for one-hound entry is very smart, but the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has generously offered a prize for a single dog, which will be awarded to-morrow day night.

The first annual general meeting of the Public Schools Club took place on Monday, the chair being taken by Dalrymple Spence, Esq., in the year 1864-65 the average number (corrected) was 1915.—There was an increase of more than a hundred in the deaths of the week that ended last Saturday over those of any of the three previous weeks. The number to last week was 1421. The average number of deaths in the twentieth week of ten years was 1,000. Fortune, in many instances, favoured the brave.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at Burlington House, London, on Monday—Sir Roderick Murchison presiding. From the report is appeared that since the last anniversary meeting 253 new members had been elected, and sixty-one vacancies had occurred, the total number of fellows now being 1,161. The balance-sheet was favourable, the difference between the actual receipts and actual outlay having left a surplus balance in hand of 1,631*l.* The funded capital of the society consists of 4,100 stock, yielding an annual income of 103*l.*, as the reserve fund of the society. The Royal medals were awarded to the travellers, the report stated that the sum of 400 was voted to Mr. Bentley Gerard on the 15th of February, 1864, to assist him in his projected journey to the Interior of Southern Tibetation; and the Council had at present a proposal under the consideration of Government for the exploration of the Nile from Egypt, for which a sum of 1,000 would be required. The founder's medal fell to Captain the Hon. Dr. Dickson, for the journey from the east coast of Africa to the great mountains of Kilimandscharo, and the Victoria medal was presented to Mr. Gray, a speech very complimentary to the zeal and energy of the Baron, who was now filling out his second year of office. The anniversary was presented to Mr. Grant, for his Nile discovery. The annual dinner of the society took place on Whitsuntide in the rooms of the Freemasons' Tavern.

LAW AND POLICE.—A very important decision was given, on Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer. The question arose whether the Middle-level Commissioners were liable for the neglect of their servants in respect of the repairs of the bridges over the drains. The judges of law and the Lord Chief Justice held they were not; Mr. Justice Blackburn was of a different opinion. The case is to be carried to the Court of Appeal.

Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart gave judgment, on Wednesday, in the long-pending action between Sir John Shelley, Bart., and the trustees of the Pimlico neighbourhood improvement scheme, which was instituted for the object of granting verbal leases, renewable in perpetuity, and the present Baronet, who succeeded to the estate, claimed the leases on a term of years only, and to raise the rents, which led to a dispute that finally issued in Sir John bringing an action of ejectment. The question was tried in the court of common pleasure, and the Vice Chancellor decided that the tenant had acquired a right to the leases which he claimed, and dismissed the bill, but granted the perpetual right to be declined. Sir John Ramsden to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., has addressed a letter to the working classes for raising a subscription to send Nonconformists to New York was finished in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, by the sentence of imprisonment upon that the proprietor of a penny gaff, and another for landed over to the United States authority. Justice Crompton, Blackburn, and Shee were, however, of opinion that the sentence was not illegal. Judge Lush in favour of the liberation of the prisoners, they were at once set free.

Yesterday week, application was made in the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday, Colonel Waugh came up before Mr. Commissioner Goulbourn for settlement and discharge, and Mr. Bacon, the solicitor, brought before the Court a petition for proof of his debts. Both bankrupts will appear again, Mr. Windham on the 30th inst., and Colonel Waugh on the 31st.

At the old woman, named Blackie, who is known among the begging fraternity of London as the "Queen of the Gipsies," was brought before Mr. Commissioner Pelice Court, last Saturday, with begging in the streets. She denied that she had ever before been in custody, but from an officer residing in the line of convictions against her, the said, "All right, my pippin, you have done your best; and what is left for me to do is to do mine." The old woman's appeal said he should now send her to the House of Correction for one month, with hard labour. She was then removed, to appear again for the same offence she should make it more. The prisoner—Oh, that is joyful! I'm only going to my home for a few days!" The magistrate smiled while she was removed.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK

At its review of volunteers in Hyde Park on Saturday, in celebration of the Queen's birthday, there will be a total of about 22,000 men and twenty-six guns. The force will be divided in addition to Hyde Park, by the 3rd march past the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at six o'clock. The following is the list of corps present:—

TO ENTER BY HYDE PARK GATE.

Cavalry, Captain W. Fitzwygram, Commanding.—1st Surrey Light Horse, Lieutenant Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., 36; 1st Middlesex, Lieutenant J. F. Leach, 11; 1st Hertford, Captain Lord Dacre, 50; total, 97. Infantry, Major Lord Elcho, Commanding.

Artillery Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Truro commanding.—1st Administrative Brigade Middlesex, eight guns, Lieut.-Colonel Creed, 70; 2nd Middlesex, twelve guns, Captain Hall, 120; total, 176. In column of route on the east side of Stanrower glade; head of column to be opposite Tattersall's at 5.45 p.m., by Albert-gate to south, west entrance of Hyde Park.

Engineer Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Truro commanding.—1st Middlesex Engineers, Captain Lloyd, 60; 2nd Middlesex, Captain Lewis, 60; Infantry, Major Bateman, Hon. Artillery Company, Light Cavalry, 1st Surrey, Infantry, Major Robinson, 300; 1st Surrey Engineers, Captain Lloyd, 60; 1st Kent, Captain Bowyer, 903; 2nd, 3rd Cambridge (University), Lieut.-Colonel James Baker, 1st Sussex, 1st Middlesex (Victoria Rifles), Lieut.-Colonel Wyndham Lewis, 641; total, 1398. West side of Horse Guards-parade; to march at 6.40 p.m., by Constitution-hill.

First Brigade, First Division, Lieut.-Colonel Gladstein commanding.—1st Administrative Brigade Middlesex, 70; Hall, 600; 19th Middlesex, 1st Kent, Lieut.-Colonel C. Ellis, 800; 2nd Middlesex and 1st City of London, Major Fraser, 1st Warwick, Lieut.-Colonel Wise, 1st Administrative Brigade Middlesex, R.E. Tug Force, 300; 1st Administrative Brigade (Gloucestershire), Lieut.-Colonel Wise, 1st Middlesex (Victoria Rifles), Lieut.-Colonel Wyndham Lewis, 641; total, 4,450 (in column of route); to march under special instructions.

Second Brigade, First Division, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Vernon commanding.—1st Battalion, 11th Middlesex (St. George's) and 32nd Middlesex, Major Fox, 1st Middlesex (Victoria Rifles), Lieut.-Colonel Wyndham Lewis, 641; Cavalry Fitzgerald, 422; 3rd, 32nd Middlesex (Queen's), 2nd Battalion, Major Russell, 421; 4th, 10th Middlesex (Hackney), Lieut.-Colonel Lord Vernon, 1st Surrey, 371; total, 1624. East end of Mall: to march at 4.40 p.m., by Constitution-hill.

TO ENTER BY ALBERT GATE.

Third Brigade, First Division, Lieut.-Colonel Viscount Bamleigh commanding.—1st Middlesex Engineers, Captain Lloyd, 60; 2nd Middlesex, 1st Middlesex Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel Macleod of Macleod, 526; 2nd, 4th Administrative Battalion, Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel Wyndham Lewis, 641; 2nd Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart., 291; 4th, 2nd South Middlesex, Captain C. Ashley, 400; 1st Middlesex (Victoria Rifles), Lieut.-Colonel Wyndham Lewis, 641; total, 2,750; to march at 4.10 p.m., by Albert-gate to south, west entrance of Rotten-row.

Fourth Brigade, First Division, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Percy Herbert commanding.—1st Battalion, 1st Middlesex, Major A. L. Cole, C.B., 298; 1st Surrey (Southwark), Major M. Dowdeswell, 250; 2nd, 3rd Administrative Battalion, Surrey, Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Cole, C.B., 298; total, 1236; to march at 4.40 p.m., by Albert-gate to south, west entrance of Rotten-row.

Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Thynne commanding.—1st Battalion, 16th, 17th and 23rd Surrey, Major W. H. Lubree, 480; 2nd, 5th, 2nd Tunbridge, 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal), Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Lubree, 480; 2nd, 2nd Tunbridge, 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal), Lieut.-Colonel J. Anderson, 351; 1st, 2nd Tunbridge, 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal), Colonel W. H. Lubree, 480; total, 1,791; to march at 4.40 p.m., by Albert-gate to south, west entrance of Rotten-row, following 4th Brigade, 1st Division.

TO ENTER BY CONSTITUTION GATE.

Second Brigade, Second Division, Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Donegall commanding.—1st Battalion, 1st Administrative Battalion Kent, Lieut.-Colonel Cracklebank, 347; 2nd, 4th Middlesex (London Irish), Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Brinckman, 1st Kent, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Richards, 351; 1st, 2nd City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel G. Wardle, 648; 13th, 2nd Middlesex (Civil Service), Lieut.-Colonel Lord Elcho, 1,000; total, Grosvenor-square, W.; to march at 4.50 p.m.

Third Brigade, Second Division, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Walker commanding.—1st Battalion, 1st Administrative Battalion Essex, Lieut.-Colonel Sir C. W. G. De Crespigny, 400; 1st, 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Capper, 600; 2nd, 2nd Administrative Battalion Essex, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Walker, 400; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Administrative Battalion Hertfordshire, Lieut.-Colonel Bevan, 400; 1st, 2nd Administrative Battalion Essex, Lieut.-Colonel Bevan, 400; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Administrative Battalion Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Fortescue, 400; 1st, 2nd Administrative Battalion Essex, 400; total, 3,000; to march into north-west entrance of inclosure.

Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bolsteck commanding.—1st Battalion, 1st Administrative Battalion Cambridge, Lieut.-Colonel Whitehead, 400; 2nd, 2nd Administrative Battalion Cambridge, Lieut.-Colonel Whitehead, 400; 3rd and 19th Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bolsteck, 1,000; 1st Administrative Battalion Cambridge, Lieut.-Colonel Capper, 300; total, 2,100. Gloucester-square; to march at 5.45 p.m., by Grosvenor-gate to south.

TO ENTER BY CUMBERLAND GATE.

Third Brigade, Third Division, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Brooke commanding.—1st Battalion, 19th Middlesex and 8th Bedford, Lieut.-Colonel T. Hughes, 691; 2nd, 37th Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Cowie, 377; 3rd, 40th Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Somerset, 602; 4th, 39th Middlesex, Lieut.-Colonel Fenton, 321; 5th, 40th Middlesex, Major G. J. Boyer, 289; total, 1795. Russell square; to march at 4.15 p.m., by Regent-street, Quadrant, Quadrant, Regent-street, Edward-street, and Great Cumberland-street.

Fourth Brigade, Third Division, Lieut.-Colonel Earl Grosvenor commanding.—1st Battalion, 1st Administrative Battalion Worcester, Lieut.-Colonel E. Lloyd, 450; 2nd, 1st Battalion (Devon Mead), Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Wright, 570; 2nd, 1st Warwick (Birmingham), Lieut.-Colonel J. O. Mason, 613; 4th, 1st Administrative Battalion Derbyshire, Lieut.-Colonel H. Wilmot, 600; 25th, 32nd Lancashire (2nd Manchester), Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Cunliffe, 450; total, 2,684. Portman-square; to march at 4.30 p.m., by Great Cumberland-street.

By order,

M. P. MUNDY.

War Office, May 24, 1864.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. JEUNE, BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE Right Rev. Francis Jeune D.D., the new Bishop of Peterborough, is a son of the late Francis Jeune, Esq., of Jersey, where he was born, about the year 1806. He entered upon one of the Jersey foundations at Pembroke College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1827, and, having taken first-class honours in classics, was chosen Fellow of his college. For several years subsequently he held a college tutorship, and was appointed Examiner in 1834. His next became Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, taking, at the same time, his degree of D.C.L. In 1836 he was appointed Dean of Jersey, and obtained the mastership of Pembroke College in 1845. When the question of University reform was in agitation, Dr. Jeune was chosen one of the Commissioners who were directed to inquire into the state of the University of Oxford. In 1859 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, an office which he held for the three following years. During a part of this time the Prince of Wales was an Undergraduate of the University. Dr. Jeune was appointed Dean of Lincoln towards the close of last year. He is now raised to the see of Peterborough.

The Engraving of his portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.



THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS JEUNE, D.D., BISHOP DESIGNATE OF PETERBOROUGH.

LONDON MAIN DRAINAGE WORKS.—NORTH SIDE.

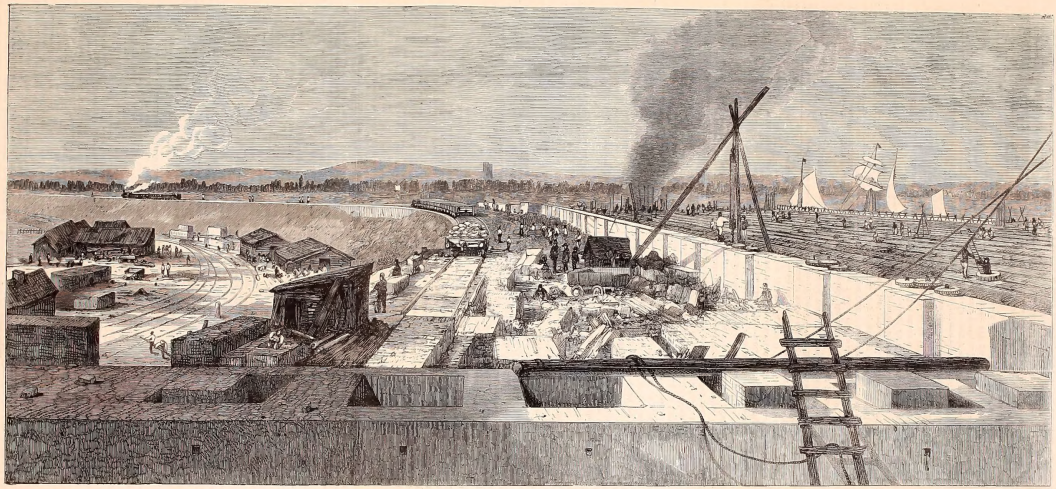
IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we gave a Map of this portion of the river Thames, below Woolwich, where the outfalls of the northern and southern systems of main drainage are placed on the opposite shores. We also gave two large Engravings representing the buildings and machinery of the southern outfall at Crossness. We now proceed with similar Illustrations of the great northern outfall on the Essex side of the Thames, west of the river Roding (generally known as Barking Creek.) Our Engraving on the next page shows the present state of the works at Barking Creek. The embankment in the distance extends nearly from Hackney to this point, and contains buried in it the great outfall sewers through which the entire accumulated drainage of the metropolis north of the Thames finds its way into the river. The point of sight chosen by the artist is immediately over the outlet to the river (shown in section below). The extensive works indicated on the right of the Engraving are the tops of the arches which cover the reservoir (twelve acres in extent) in which the sewage is allowed to accumulate during the greater part of the tide, and from which it is allowed to escape by gravitation at or near the time of high water, so that it may be carried down the river with the ebb tide. But it is not intended to allow the sewage to run off with the bottom of the ebb; the sluices will be closed two hours before low water, so that the last of it will have travelled sufficiently far down the river before the tide returns to prevent it again visiting the metropolis. Or if it does come back part of the distance, it will be in combination with such a mass of pure water that it will not be noticeable.

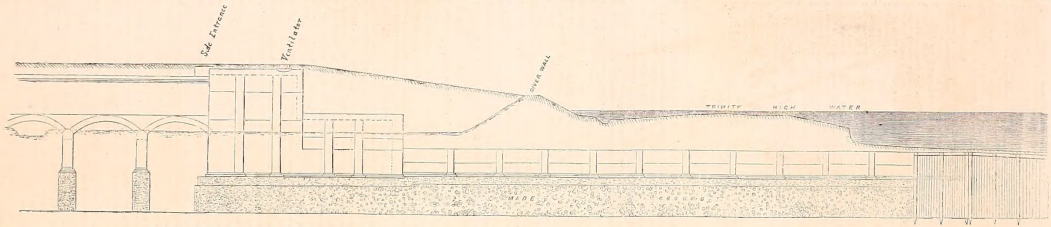
The Illustration below shows the manner in which the numerous waterways and branches of the Lea River are crossed by the aqueducts of the main drainage-works. These are generally wrought-iron tubes and girders, supported at each end by piers and abutments of solid masonry. The example shown in the Illustration is that which crosses the canal immediately below Abbey Mills, at West Ham. When the whole of the main-drainage scheme is carried out, which it will be when the Thames embankment from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge is completed and the new street thence to the Mansion House made, there will be erected at West Ham the largest pumping establishment of the entire work. It will require engine-power to the extent of 1140 horses to give the accumulated drainage of the metropolitan low-level district on the north side of London its final lift into the great outfall sewer, through which it will flow by gravitation into the river at Barking Creek. The engine-power proposed to be erected at this point will consist of eight double-acting condensing engines, with cylinders 84 in. in diameter, with a stroke of 9 ft., and working pumps, two to each engine, of 60 in. diameter.

The sewage from the western districts of the metropolis on the north side of the river, including the localities of East Acton, Fulham, Hammersmith, Shepherd's-bush, Brook-green, Brompton, Chelsea, and Pimlico, which,



LONDON MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS: AQUEDUCT AT ABBEY MILLS, STRATFORD.





LONDON MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS: VIEW AND SECTION OF THE OUTFALL OF THE NORTHERN DRAINAGE AT BARKING CREEK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

together with so much rain-water as it is proposed to divert from the river, is estimated to amount to 200,000 gallons per day. It will be lifted, in the first instance, by steam-power to a height of 171 ft. at a pumping-station to be erected near the Thames, at the outlet of the Grosvenor Canal at Pimlico, whence it will be conveyed by a continuation of the Ranelagh sewer, but at a higher level, to be again lifted at the West Hem station. To lift 6000 cubic feet per minute at Pimlico, it is intended to erect four double-acting pumping-engines, each of 40 (nominal) horse power, or 240-horse power in all, working eight double-acting pumps each 42½ in. in diameter, the cylinder of each engine being 36 in. in diameter and having a stroke of 8 ft. The sewage lifted at this point will be carried through the low-level sewer, which for its base since the Thames embankment, now in course of construction, and along the intended new street to the Houses of Parliament so far as Canon-street; and thence in an easterly course past the Tower and the neighbourhood of the London Docks and Limehouse to the large pumping establishment at Abbey Mills. This sewer will collect, in its course, in addition to the water from the storm-overflows, the sewage from Westminster, the City, Mile-end, Shadwell, Stepney, Bow, Limehouse, Poplar, Bromley, and Blackwall; the whole of which—amounting in all to 15,000 cubic feet per minute—will be lifted at Abbey Mills into the outfall sewer, already constructed, and conveyed through it to Barking Creek.

In the ensuing autumn, we believe, the southern outfall works will be finished, and there will be a formal opening of the entire system both on the north and south sides of the Thames. It is true that Mr. Bazalgette's plan will not be completely carried out until he has finished the Thames Embankment, the works of the new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House, and the completion of Embankment at Abbey Mills, because the drainage of the western suburbs of London, on the north side, will still fall into the river until those works are completed. But, as all the great sewers and storm-overflows into the Thames will have been closed, except for storm waters, we may then consider the sewage question as practically settled so far as the River Thame. We believe it will then ship and flow exceedingly pure; the wash of the steam-boats will be found to be trifling. It shall be pleasanted if we do not find the shore of the Thames between Lambeth and Battersea as clean and sweet as those of the coast.

We have passed over these works during their early stages, we have also watched them carefully as they have approached towards completion, and we feel sanctified in saying that they have been executed with great skill and judgment; the workmanship throughout is unequalled, and the materials used unexceptionable. Those who design and execute works of this class may justly claim the warmest credit than they deserve from the general public, as there is so little seen of them when completed, nearly all the most important parts being buried underground, and with them the history of the exertion and dangers that have been incurred, and the skill and perseverance that has been brought to bear upon them during their construction. Many London tunnels have been driven, however, many fine works above ground, and these are generally as good-looking as they are skilfully constructed. They may also have been carried out in a proper spirit, the skill of the engineer being supported by the liberality of those who employ him; for there is an indication of meanness at any point as much opposed to good engineering. To do the thing well and at once seems to have been the rule; and we feel sure that when both the new and old outfall are brought fairly to the knowledge of the public, the board which has controlled the engineer who has designed and executed them will have executed it will receive the proper amount of credit due to them.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

SUNDAY, May 23.—First Sunday after Trinity. Birth of King Charles II. 1630. Sir Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, the Cid Campeador, died 1099. Grand display of Fireworks on account of the Peace with Russia, 1802.

MONDAY, 25.—Death of Archbishop Usher, 1656. Battle of Palo Alto, 1846.

TUESDAY, 26.—Death of Joseph Haydn, the great composer, 1809. Severe destructive battle of Resaca, near Dalton, Georgia, U.S., 1864.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.—Nicomede Bianchi, Prussian Envoy and Martyr. Jack Cade and his followers defeating the Staffordshire Militia, under Lord Audley, defeated by the Covenanters at Dromlecg, 1678.

THURSDAY, 2.—The Founding Hospital (established by Thomas Coram) opened, 1756. George III. receives John Adams, the first Ambassador from the United States of North America, 1785.

FRIDAY, 3.—Death of William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, 1657.

SATURDAY, 4.—Charles I. captured by Argyle, at Kelsey, Northamptonshire, 1647. Battle of Magenta: Victory of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia over the Austrians, 1859. New Moon, 11h. 49m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M. A. M.	H. M. A. M.	H. M. A. M.	H. M. A. M.	H. M. A. M.	H. M. A. M.	H. M. A. M.
1 20	2 0	2 40	3 20	4 0	4 40	5 20
1 37	1 57	2 17	2 37	2 57	3 17	3 37

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 29′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 0′ 45″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.
	Barometer, corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point Temperature.	Humidity. Amount of Saturation.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	General Direction.	Horizontal Motion in Miles.	Depth in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	Saturation = 100	°	°		Miles in 24 hours.	Inches.
13	29·216	59·9	52·4	·56	69·5	47·4	NE. N.	78	·000
14	29·170	60·2	52·6	·56	69·8	47·6	NE. NE.	181	·000
15	30·079	57·4	52·3	·62	69·3	42·8	SW. SSW.	239	·000
16	30·077	57·4	49·9	·87	64·7	47·3	SW. SSW.	227	·000
17	30·053	59·4	45·7	·71	74·2	45·6	SW.	227	·000
18	29·963	57·4	47·7	·77	65·6	47·2	SW. NNE.	192	·000
19	29·917	57·4	48·1	·77	65·6	47·2	SW. NNE.	192	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.
Barometer in Inches reduced to 32° Fahr.	29·216	29·170	30·079	30·077	30·053	29·963	29·917
Temperature of Air	59·0°	59·0°	55·0°	55·0°	57·0°	55·0°	55·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	52·0°	52·0°	51·0°	49·0°	45·0°	47·0°	47·0°
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	NW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Messrs. Gye and Harris have the honour to announce that the Theatre will be closed on WEDNESDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY next, and will open on WEDNESDAY, June 1, with a GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT, to take place on SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868, when the following eminent artists have promised their assistance:—Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Wilde, Mr. Henry Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Gardoni. Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Tietjens, Mdlle. Lemmens, Mdlle. Adelaide Phillipps, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. Director of the Music, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Leader, Mr. Sainton. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets and places to be had at the Box Office, from 10 till 5 daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Immense success of A CHARM AND WITH THE CHANGE, and overwhelming success of the farce in the new character of CORNELIUS MOONEY, HAY, by Mr. Buckstone, EVERY EVENING, with Mr. Sothern, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. Howe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, and Miss Louise Angel. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, DAVID GARRICK—Mr. Sothern. Concluding with A CHARM AND WITH THE CHANGE. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; Upper Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places to be had at the Box Office, from 10 till 5 daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.—Immense success of MR. CHARLES MATHEWS, who EVERY EVENING at Seven o'clock will perform his celebrated Entertainment of AT HOME. Concluding with the new and successful farce of MR. BUCKSTONE'S. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Doors open at Half-past Six. Private Boxes, £2 2s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Acting Manager, Mr. Charles Mathews. To conclude with SHAKE HANDS—Mr. J. Cave.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY, the celebrated twenty-eight years, at the BAZAAR, Baker-street.—A MODEL of the Illustrious Duke of Wellington, from the commencement of his career as a private to the present time, is now added. Admittance, 1s.; extra Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven o'clock until Half-past Five.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY, MAY 28, the GREAT FLOWER SHOW of the Season, Tickets Season Tickets Free. Admission Tickets Seven Shillings and Sixpence. Doors open at Ten. Fine Promenade Gallery of Flowers. Flower Show from Tickets till Seven. Great Fountains at Two. Programme Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Extra Attractions and Arrangements for Whit-sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

Sunday, Open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, at Ten. One Shilling; under twelve Sixpence.

Monday, Tuesday, Friday, a new and highly interesting Programme, and GRAND FIREWORKS. By J. F. Wonder, Esq.: Music by Signor Alberto Randegger. Characters by Mr. Fox, Mr. Paulo, Mr. Harry Payne, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hillier

attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the concert-room soon after ten o'clock, when the concert was commenced. The performers, exceeding 160 in number, consisted of the Queen's private band, aided by several instrumentalists of the Philharmonic Society, Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera, the chorus being selected from the operas and the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The performance was conducted by Mr. Anderson, the director of her Majesty's private band.

The Baroness of Ely officiated as Mistress of the Robes for the Duchess of Wellington, who was unable to attend from indisposition.

The Princess of Wales wore a black tulle dress, with flounces of tulle and jet ornaments, and a head-dress of tulle and jet. Head-dress, a tiara of jet, with jet ornaments. Her Royal Highness also wore the Order of the Garter and Albert Edward, and the Order of Isabella.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a black silk dress trimmed with flounces of tulle, and covered with a deep lace tunic. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds and pearls, with lappets, ornamented with diamond lace and carriage pearls and diamonds.

Princess Mary wore a white satin dress, trimmed with tulle and satin ribbon, covered with a tunic of Brussels lace. Head-dress, a diadem of diamonds and white feathers; stomacher; necklace and earrings of pearls and diamonds.

The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a general officer, with the insignia of the Garter and the Star and Collar of the Star of Isabella.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

Yesterday (to-night) the Prince attended Her Majesty's Theatre concert. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses drove out. The Marchioness of Hastings, with a distinguished party of friends, dined and attended at Marlborough House to present some lace to the Princess. The Marquis of Ely, Equerry in waiting, accompanied the ladies and presented an oak casket. Lady Georgiana Vernon, with a deputation of ladies from Worcester, attended to present to the Princess a work-box and writing-case, enamel, manufactured at the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, and presented by the lady of the Mayoress. Several gentlemen and ladies from Worcester attended to present a breakfast service.

On Saturday the Princess of Wales received visits from the Countess of Morton and Lady Teesdale, drove to Hampton Court. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Hon. and Rev. Canon Liddell, the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Rev. T. Helmore.

On Monday the Princess of Wales, with Princess Mary, rode out and visited the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace. In the afternoon the Princess honoured the Royal Horse of Leeds. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, drove out.

On Tuesday the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and attended by the Countess of Morton and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, visited and present at the parade of troops at the Horse Guards in honour of the Queen's birthday. Subsequently the Prince rode out and the Princess took a drive. In the evening the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, attended by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Adolphus, honoured the Princess of Wales with a visit. Princess Mary, the Duchess of Montpelier, the Princess Marie Isabella of Orleans, and the Duke of Aumale, visited the Queen Dowager.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Hon. C. Carington and attended by the Hon. Col. Keppel, visited the Queen's birthday at "the Derby." The Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, drove out.

The Rev. Professor Gibson has had the honour of explaining to the Princess of Wales and their Royal Highnesses Princess Mary and Prince Royal Highnesses on their marriage by the Presbyterians of Ireland.

Mr. Leonard C. Wyon has been honoured by his Royal Highness with a sitting for the execution of a bust of his Royal Highness, for which the Prince is president.

His Royal Highness has also honoured Mr. Barraud with a sitting for his portrait for the picture of Hyde Park.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived in London on Thursday from the Continent. The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert conducted the Prince and Princess from Antwerp, and anchored in the Downs on Thursday morning, from which place their Royal Highnesses travelled by a special train to the Bricklayers' Arms Station, South-Eastern Railway to Charing-cross terminus. Here they were met by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Mary of Cambridge. They proceeded to Marlborough House on a short visit, and in the course of the day left on a visit to her Majesty at Balmoral.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was present at the marriage of his cousin, Princess Clotilde of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with the Archduke Joseph, which was solemnised on Sunday last at Gotha. His Royal Highness proceeded thence on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Hesse, then, on Tuesday, to Turin and Geneva, to Marseilles, at which place he joined the Racoon on Sunday.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, visited the Dockyard, Woolwich, yesterday (Friday), where he was received by Captain Commissioner Hewett, C.B., and Mr. Barnaby, at the landing-stage, on board the twin screw steam-launch recently completed as a tender to the large ships of the Channel squadron. She which proceeded up the river on a trial-trip. On her return to Woolwich his Royal Highness subsequently visited the Royal Arsenal at Blackheath.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Mecklenburg, visited the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and occupied about three hours in inspection of the gun factories, the laboratories and other departments.

Earl and Countess Russell, accompanied by Lady Georgiana Russell and family, arrived at their residence in Chesham-place on Monday, from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Countess De Grey has left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, at their seat in Cheshire.

Lord Broughan arrived at his residence in Grafton-street, on Sunday, from Paris.

His Highness Prince Mustapha Pacha, brother and heir to the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Tuesday, from Paris.

A marriage is fortunately believed on Mr. Henry Milbank, third son of Mr. and Lady Augusta Milbank, nephew of the Duke of Cleveland, and brother-in-law of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, with Miss Dora Deberah, eldest daughter of the Duke of Leeds, and sister-in-law of the Marchioness of Carmarthen.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Ministerial banquets were given on Tuesday evening in celebration of the Queen's birthday by the following members of the Government:—The Lord Steward of the Household—The Duke of Somerset; the Secretary of Admiralty, Sir Frederick Grey, Bart.; the Secretary for War, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Palmerston, K.G.; Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.; the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Attorney-General, Sir Roundell Palmer; and the Royal Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had a dinner-party on Wednesday evening at Lambeth Palace.

The Archbishop of York gave a grand dinner on Tuesday evening at his residence in Cavendish-square, in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

The Duchess of Inverness had an evening party and entertained a select party at dinner on Saturday last at their residence at Prince's-gate.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey had a dinner-party on Saturday last at their residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

The Earl of Wilton entertained a distinguished circle of friends at dinner on Tuesday evening at his house in Grosvenor-square.

Princess Caroline Wallerstein had an assembly on Wednesday evening, which was numerously attended.

Lord and Lady Londesborough entertained a distinguished company at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Grosvenor-place.

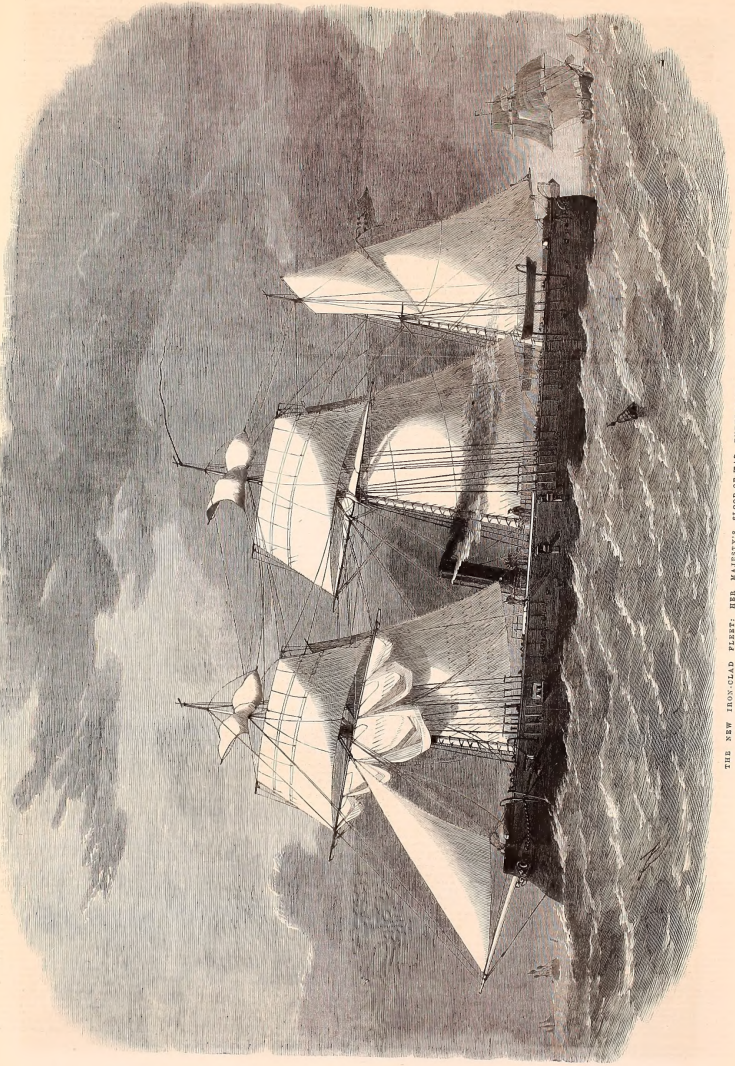
The Earl and Countess of Derby gave on Tuesday evening at the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer's private residence, in Carlton House-terrace.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., had a Parliamentary dinner on Saturday last at his mansion in Whitehall-gardens.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DERBY Monday at Tattersalls—most probably the last that will ever be held at "the old spot," whose associations years' lease is just waning to its close—was, as usual, a great affair; and, while "the Broom" and "The Chief" backers were in full force on the hows, the hunting-seasoned lovers of a good cob had a strong afternoon cut out for them in the yard, with kingly-crowned "Knight of Snowdon" as chief. Elastic, the Teddington mare which was purchased by Earl Coventry at the Middle Park Stud sale, was second for the Royal Society's Hunter Prize to Mr. Booth's Beechwood, and bought in for 260 gs. There were hardly any buyers of blood stock, and three clever ones of Captain Hatton's Greyhound, a mare by the Professor Pepper and Gambler by Colsterdale, all bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, into but quite large enough to suit the pockets of the modern buyers, went back to Hasketon. Mr. Milward's ponies had more than the best of it, and Mr. Lee's Lady Lee, by Lee Gap, the dealers liked them better for it; and one of the most eminent of the Cockney purchasers was the man who won the last Thurgarton Priory let he had ever seen, and backed his opinion by bidding 30 gs. for Mr. Lee's Lady Lee, 27 gs. was the price for Lucinda, by Mr. Fleming, of Kilkerran, but we believe that she was for a London friend. Mr. Chaplin's Grosvenor Lass, The smallest of the ten, Paul Rizzo, was knocked down to Lord Poltimore at 20 guineas, and Mr. Lee's Lady Lee went to the light hay Bonchore, between Earl Cardigan and Lord Feversham, at 61 gs. The latter, however, terminated in favour of the latter at 61 gs. The noble Earl returned to the Cardigan Arms, Hampton, with Mr. Lee's Lady Lee, and Mr. Lee's Lancet or Gadabout. They averaged very nearly 60 gs., or within a few shillings of it—which is the best average of any previous sales during the afternoon of masters of hounds, with Mr. Foljambe, Lord Macclesfield, Sir Richard Sutton, Captain Percy Wyndham, Mr. Chaplin with Charles Treatwell, Jack Goddard, and Tom Clark at their head, but there are not many of these gentlemen left to encounter to report. We heard however, with great regret, that the Cleveland Hound Show is to be discontinued.

Epsom opened on Tuesday with the very hollow victory of Marksman in the Coulsdon Stakes, which saw the last of Isoline, another misfortune for Mr. Naylor, and one which cuts off a good whatever this year. On the strength of his half sister's and trial with Scottish Chief's friends became very confident, but the mud of the public was so taken up with the favourites that he did not go any better in the race for the Derby than Mr. Merry's Lord Lyon, carried top weight (9st. 7lb.) in the Brighton Stakes, and won a head in the Brighton Stakes, and won a head in the Brighton Stakes, and won a head



THE NEW IRON-CLAD FLEET: HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP-OF-WAR ENTERPRISE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

"THE PHOTOGRAPHER," BY W. MONTAL, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 516.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

We were very decidedly told a little time since that after Whitsuntide the business of the Session of Parliament was to begin. There had up to the middle of this week been afforded no definition of when after Whitsuntide meant. Speaking from the stern logic of facts, it must be taken at present that what was intended by that phrase was the week after the Derby. So, next week everything is to be begun, and everything is to be done well, and everything is to be finished by the last week in July; which, being interpreted, means that the Session shall be cowed with the session, although that can scarcely be managed on the Unity Service if Members are spread out this by a process akin to the goldbeater's art. One or two Irish law Bills, which might be fought but can hardly be talked out by the small hours, and perhaps induce the adoption of that system which was invented when a vote to make the public believe that members are superior to women, and which is known as the Closure Bill.

No one could understand why there should not have been a fortnight's holiding at Whitsuntide, and the announcement of the absurd stormcock stuck to the conventional five days, just as if it was only possible to go a moderately long way in the way of a great constitutional party battle, why the House of Commons took the matter into their own hands and made a compromise. Then in the evening when the regular recess was over there stood but a minute between the House and the Row, as if the one or the other had not been forty members. This would have been a disgrace to the great Parliamentary institution, only that it is one which everybody cared whether the House met at all), and Mr. Braid enacted more wonders than a man. He seemed to multiply himself into three whipping-in boys, and he went in and out of the House in a manner-bearer in a limited theatrical procession who has to make his appearance at least ten times in the course of the same piece. He seemed as though he was trying to enrage the Speaker to such a pitch that he would throw over, with a long-suffering air, and respecting the reappearance of Lord Palmerston, which did not receive the cordial welcome he hoped would be the case, because he looked at the notice-paper, and they were not to be done. There was not even one question on a previous matter to engage the active and indifferent legislator to the halls in which he knew there would that night be dazzling light. There was no question on the Irish or other club. Even Mr. Hennessy was not seen flitting from seat to seat, as he usually is, with a view to stardi the House, as he speaks for the thirty-fifth time in an evening, each from a different place. However, by the unearthing of a young member, who had got hold of a large Bradshaw in a remote corner of the library, he was fallen into a state of coma from which he was with difficulty roused by using the most violent exertions although he was supported by the Home Secretary and carefully removing the obnoxious volume to a great distance, but there was made a House, and there was no question of an early adjournment at six o'clock.

Next day was better. There had been rumours that Lord Palmerston was coming down to make a Ministerial statement; formally to take off his coat and sleeves, and roll up his shirt-sleeves, and it was said that Mr. Disraeli had been requested to be present. That gentleman rather discredited the rumour by coming in half an hour later than he usually does, and sitting for a time in the most small House assembled. At length there was a stir amongst the few members present, and then a cheer, and then a cry that the House would allow of, and Lord Palmerston came in by his usual entrance behind the Speaker's chair. He was in a morning dress, but elaborately got up in new spring costume, and, in a sitting posture, looked exactly as he does in a natural position. He has a powerful chest; no man can be great without it. People think states-manship, and wisdom, and long, and weighty words are written in men's heads. A mistake! A man may just as well have no brains, if he has not got a chest to spread himself on. Every one was very glad to see the Prime Minister that every one hopes to ask questions of him; and though he did rise from his seat with some little difficulty, when he had once got himself on his legs he was quite at ease, he spoke then came the grand chest into play once more. It was not, however, still his voice from any weakness, but was remarkably more. Far from it. He parried one of Mr. Whitbread's most vigorous and subtle thrusts, and played Mr. Whitbread's fish with the adroitness of a House which always cheers and sympathises with that gentleman from a conviction of wrong, and a love of persecution. There are three or four members in the house who must think there is amusement to be got out of Mr. Bass. The Ministerial side of face by impeaching the policy of Lord Palmerston in China—that creation of his own by Providence, Mr. Cobden, for which once sent his present chief to a general election being moved forgotten by deadly-lively young Conservatives, or by gentlemen who still professed to be the Liberal supporters of the late Sir W. Gibson, the Minister, a family likeness to a renegade. Well, this time Mr. Bass must have very decidedly got into a mistake about the name when intending to set down that of Mr. Baxter?—introduced a little question about China, and Lord Palmerston, with his usual steadiness, watched the case of the Taepings. There was nothing to be prevented Mr. Layard replying, as was his business; but, somehow, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs always contrives to ruffle somebody's temper, and he did so on this occasion. Mr. Layard, and to say that Mr. Bass's insolent Taepings which caused Colonel Sykes to turn white with the enormity of the suggestion, and made the lookers-on thus get an adequate idea. Consequently, both these gentlemen, when the application of a little cold water had the same effect as the drawing of a tooth, were minded to interrupt and to deny, and endeavour to put down the speech of the new Minister and ready reparties which he poured upon them. It was as good a specimen of a Parliamentary combination debating as any which has been had; and, in its way, it must have been a great physical effort. It was amusing to those who have witnessed it, but it was impossible to be added approval at the points which were made, giving it to be understood, by inference, that he could have done better. It was a wonderful exhibit, supremely unconscious that his chief had put himself to all that trouble for the express purpose of preventing his admiring follower from making one of his invariable messes of a Parliamentary speech. The effort was produced, and things lapsed down to fifteen members, to which were presented the Civil Service Estimates.

But a Parliamentary Nemesis arose in the form of Mr. Augustus Smith, who had had the honour to be elected a week or two since often than any member of the present Parliament, determined to try whether that was the case, and began operations on others that operation which he had so often painfully suffered himself. He did the thing in the boldest way, and with the aid of a martyr if he liked. So dodging behind the Speaker's chair—no faint whisper of "Divide" could be heard—he entered and then rushing away with all speed into Palace-yard, and jumping into a fast cab on waiting for the recovery of the quietest and least frequented room in his club. Up he stood and began to perform his duty to the public and disposing of the money of taxpayers by such a sparse Committee as that, though he failed in his effort, he persisted in a second, and was victorious over foes who were only too happy to be conquered.

Probably on Monday there would have been no House but for the fact that there was a notice of an adjournment for the Derby on Thursday, by which the fortnight's holiday which everybody had determined to have was abolished. The Government were obliged, in its unimportance, was kicked through, and every one went to celebrate the odds on the Derby, and was glad to get off. Mr. Lowe endeavoured to produce something out of nothing, and to turn to the best account in our power nearly the most blank Parliamentary week on record.

Mr. J. Powell, Q.C., recently appointed to the recordership of Wolverhampton, was on Wednesday re-elected for Dissenter.

A general meeting of the International Rifle Association was held, on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Lord Elcho explained at some length the present condition of the society. The finances, he said, were in an extremely favourable position, and support had been promised from all quarters. They had in the bankers' hands £810, and £427 in the hands of the secretary. A large increase would take place in the number and value of the prizes to be competed for in 1870, and it was also determined upon adopting Mr. Hill's system of target-marking. The council also proposed that the distribution of prizes should take place this year at Wimbledon, instead of at the Crystal Palace, as heretofore.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House met on Monday for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess. The Viscount (Sandon) Bill passed through Committee.

The Under-Secretaries Indemnity Bill and the Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Bill were read a second time, and passed through Committee.

The Earl of Kimberley moved for a Return of the Number of Debtors committed, in a speech on the second reading of the Debtors Bill. He contended that the Lord Chancellor had charged the University of Oxford without a shadow of justification with having failed to discharge its duty in not making adequate provision for the Greek Professorship.

COUNTY COURTS.—On the second reading of the Equitable Jurisdiction of Assistant Bill, Lord Brougham and Lord St. Leonards took some objections to the measure, which, however, they did not press to a division. After a few remarks from Lord Cairns, the Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that it should be considered in Committee on Monday next.

ARMAMENT.—Tuesday being the Queen's birthday and Wednesday the Derby Day, their Lordships did not meet again until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir J. Ray obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the Bank of England to issue their notes in exchange for gold coin and bullion at a fixed rate.

It was agreed, after some desultory conversation, that the Fines and Recoveries (Ireland) Continuance Bill should be referred to a Select Committee of five members, chosen in the usual manner, for the purpose of considering the expediency of its provisions.

The Army Prize (Shares of Deceased) Bill, the Bechuana (Ireland) Bill, and the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, in their respective stages, were read the first time, on the motion of those sitting in the lower house, were respectively read a second time.

The Lieutenant-Governor Bill, on the motion of Mr. Anthony Hill, and the Chief Rents (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

Lord C. Hamilton, in reply to a question from Mr. Hay, stated that the recent expulsion on board the Bacchante during her experimental firing had destroyed a great deal of property, and was a most unfortunate affair. Compensation was not material.

THE DISTURBANCES IN JUTLAND.—Mr. WHITESIDE asked if intelligence had been received that after the armistice had been agreed on a Prussian General had issued a proclamation declaring that the inhabitants of Jutland had forfeited their rights as neutrals, and had become enemies, and also compelled the inhabitants of Duppel to remove the fortifications which had been erected by the Austrians. He would also ask if it was true that the Danish Minister at Berlin had applied to Mr. LAYARD said that the Prussian Ambassador informed him on Friday that the telegram had been received, but the proclamation had not been published. It had been relied on the people of Jutland after the 11th, but that all proclamations issued by the Prussian Generals now in Jutland, and of the proclamation alluded to, her Majesty's Government had sent for full information from Berlin, and would communicate it to the House. In reply to Mr. D. Griffith, Lord PALMERSTON said that the armistice distinctly provided that the fortifications should be removed by the Austrians and Prussians after the face of the armistice. The Government had received an assurance that the Prussian Government would not violate the armistice, and would not take advantage of it in any manner inconsistent with the terms of it.

clouds clearing away in the distance, claims also to be specially noted for its delicate handling. "The Bishopstone Valley, South Wales" (100), by G. Sant, has fine qualities; but there is a want of keeping between the white light and the heavy shadows. Miss A. Blunden, though at present a little photographic in her effects, will make a considerable reputation if she continue to paint with the vivid truthfulness of her "Mullion Cove, near the Lizard" (320). No picture in the exhibition, of similar dimensions or subject, seems more full of promise than a small representation, by C. B. Johnson (177), of a party of fishermen launching a lugger through the surf, and standing on a rocksbeach under a watery sky. Realism is carried almost to excess in A. Rankley's "Mont Blanc from the Col de Voza" (215), which seems in a want of the relative subordination of parts to give the requisite vastness and majesty to the scene. In a view of the Grand Canal at Venice, with the foreground veiled in misty gloom while the horizon is all shining with the "Morning Star," there is, at least, indicated a broad and impressive truthfulness which makes us regret the picture did not find a better place. But many pictures are remarkable for literal and minutely—almost microscopically—elaborate transcription of nature; in the whole Exhibition are, however, "Masks, Bay of Naples" (469), and "A North-West Squall in the Mediterranean," by T. Stothard—the latter a wreck-picture of the first class. Nothing is far from conscientious with the labour. To attempt to explain why would require more than our present space. We must simply maintain that these pictures violate one of the most fundamental principles of art. Take the last, however, for a moment, and a due will be found in our assertion. Here, at least, indicated is the rolling motion of the "swell" and the fierce superficial action of the squall being really suggested; but the microscopic and photographic stillness, while the evidence of toil gives rather pain than pleasure. The accessory information that the artist has got is no reasonable an instrument for interpreting nature to be brought into competition with the unthinking camera.

Other works of merit, generally small in size, deserve notice, especially "On the Quay, Sous-le-Vent, Jersey" (1), by W. J. Hennessy; "Dillon, a study or sketch admirably coloured; "Watergate Bay, near New Quay, Cornwall" (90), by J. Mogford; "Newhaven, on the Way by the Wold" (160), by E. C. Barnes; "Venice" (312), by W. Hoey; showing a profitable study of Canaletto; "In the Cottager's Overpasture" (324), by E. Moore—remarkable for the truth of the sky and the mottled sky; "A Thames Lock" (379), by C. J. Lewis; a view in Sherwood Forest, by N. Longmore; and "Sunset on the Lagoons," introduced, "Scene from Ivanhoe" (311); G. W. Mote's "Poachers" (467), brilliant, but rather overcharged in colour; "Fruit, Flowers, and Game," by Miss Duffield; F. Harrison, C. F. Knight, E. Edwards, A. J. Lewis, J. C. Ramsay, and G. Martin (No. 1).

Of the pictures of still-life, the best are the flower-pieces by the Misses Mutrie, and those by F. Smallfield (No. 7), Mrs. Duffield (259), by E. Mason, and water-colour drawings of fruit, by J. Sherrin.

THE PORTRAITS.

The portraits are, generally speaking, even less satisfactory than usual. The causes which have led to the present low state of the British school of portrait-painting have been often discussed, and as there columns to require repetition on this occasion. There is, however, one special cause for regret in the present exhibition. Among the many portraits and busts there is not one of the late Prince Consort, full young bride, which—of course, by loyal deference on the part of the hanging committee—occupy so many of the most conspicuous walls there are scarcely more than three (including busts) which, strictly on their merits as works of art, would have found a place among the rejected exhibition at all. It is easy to appreciate the influences which have given unlucky prominence to a large number of the "Royal Academy Exhibits" artist, which we must refrain altogether from criticising; but the general result could hardly be worse. The fact is, that among of our best-known artists, so many painters and sculptors whose reputation has to be made are represented by their most unfortunate and importunate begging we should, no doubt, refer those instances of the betterment of the Royal grace and favour which have proved most unfortunate to get the public confidence in the Royal discrimination; and there are surely many weighty reasons why the most illustrious patronage in the land should not be given to the wrong man or woman.

Of the many portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the only one which seems to us merely passable is that of the Princess (50), and even this is, like other of the artist's portraits, flattened, pasted, and staged. The "Portrait of Princess Dagmar young English damsel; is her refinement, certainly, but flattening on insipidity, and the general treatment of the complexion is fair and frank carriage of the head which so eminently characterises Englishly lovely in the future. The "Portrait of the Duke of Wellington" (488) indicates what may be expected from artists after having been prematurely brought into notice by Royal favour. Enough to say that this poor picture is poor in colour, effect, and brilliant handling. "The Lord Mayor of London" (35), Mr. Blanchard (79), the well-known portrait-painter, and "Portrait of Judge Bodkin" (283), are admirable; but still more masterly is the head of "General Cubrera" (10)—one of the finest heads in the room exaggerated in the shadows, in force and magic of characsure is not unworthy of Rembrandt, yet the public commission which has produced and thoughtfully elaborated half-length of his friend Gibson, the sculptor (54), and by a singularly unfortunate coincidence, of "Captain Sam Sadler (113), which seems, however, a little black in the flesh-tints. Edwin Grant's marine sea, with a fine sky and atmosphere, but his colour is poor, his drawing not always correct, and one head here (459) is almost a solitary example of any particular claim at effect in light and shade, yet he is rather offended by want of taste. His principal contribution is the mounted group of the "Duke and Duchess of Beaufort" (112); but the head of the Duke is better than the head of the "Hon. Mrs. J. Macdonald" (278). The admirers of manly and full portraiture will find much to please them in the life apprehended, of failing powers in Sir Watson Gordon's works. The portrait which appears to us the most successful example of former years is that of "Sir Alexander Morrison, M.D." (211). The Scotch school of portraiture is, on the whole, somewhat hard, dry, and over-literal portraiture, at the head of which Sir Watson has long been, is certainly not in a flourishing state. A thoroughly well drawn portrait of "Sir David Brewster" (459), and Maclise's portrait of "Captain Forbes" (4), Bart. is more favourable to the impression in this view of the last exhibition. There is too-often-repeated scale of colour and effect in the large group of "Mrs. Fothergill and Children" (111) to be quite pleasant, and those technical qualities press upon the attention somewhat less than they have been apt to do in Mr. Frith's works. In the latter, for cases, as usual most when children are his "subjects"; the little "Lady Gladys Herbert" (222) will be a favourite with all. In "The Riding Hood," a chromotype of which we issued not long ago; and the "Girl at Work, Whittington" (1), we have the usual elements of child-character and rich colouring. G. Richmond's best oil portrait is that of the "Countess of Airlie" (14). The general effect of the painting and the definition of forms are a little hard and cold. A portrait of a little girl in "Fancy Dress" (1), by W. B. Richmond (on of the last names), is charming in character, but heavy in general tone. The full-length of "Lady Constance Grosvenor" (169), by E. Buckner, though not free from the taint of affectation, is the most solid and characteristic piece of work this painter has produced for many a day. E. Armitage, the eminent mural painter, is represented in this department by a portrait of "Dr. Brinton" (229), which, though not very happy in arrangement, is good in drawing and naturalness.

Among our younger or less well-known portrait-painters, the artists who appear to us to have acquired the greatest mastery are H. T. Wells, J. E. Williams, and Miss Gillies. Mr. Wells's full-length portrait of "James Hodgson, Esq., twice Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne" (70). Here is a slight want of clearness in the flesh from the exaggeration of the demi-tints, but the insignia of the mayoralty are very cleverly introduced, so as to form an effective picture. The same pictorial feeling, too rare in portraiture, is shown in the carefully painted full-length of Mrs. Stewart Hodgson (290), gracefully lettering, as it were, with her parasol over her shoulder, among the flowers of her garden. In a similar manner the pictorial power evinced in Mr. J. E. Williams's group of "Mrs. Gladstone Spencer," W. F. Withington, F. MacDowell, and F. R. Pickersgill" (317), proudly exhibited in the "Mrs. Gladstone Spencer," W. F. Withington, F. MacDowell, and F. R. Pickersgill" (317), proudly exhibited in valve the fidelity of the portraiture, the force and depth of effect, and the sober richness of the colour. Mr. Pickersgill (the younger R.A. of this name) is seated before his easel, painting, but he has partly turned to make some observation to his friend and brother of the brush, Mr. Witherington, who has thrown himself into a chair unmistakably behind, so as to command a view of the canvas in progress. Mr. MacDowell, the sculptor, standing at the back of Mr. Witherington's chair, forms the apex of Mr. Williams's skilfully composed group. Mr. Lewes Dickenson's portraits—take, for example, that of "The Rev. H. Warnford" (154)—have less of pictorial quality, but they are natural in character, and carefully and fully coloured. There is some excellent painting of accessories in Mr. Collins's portrait of "Mrs. Wm. Ewart" (153), but in his commonplace of self-consciousness in the expression the painter has failed to secure. Mr. Lee's portrait of "Gentleman" (155) deserves attention to a very sweet portrait of a little girl (101) by E. U. Eddis. "Portrait of Gentleman" (156), by Mr. Lee, and Richmond (319); to W. Gosh's meritorious full-length of the late Sir J. Naplier (320); and to those by E. H. W. Pickersgill, entitled "Captain Speke and Grant" (324); to C. Lutyens's group of children (351); "Portrait of Gentleman" (356), by Mr. Lee; and to Mr. Lee's portrait of "A Country Gentleman" (364

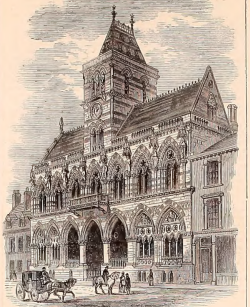
THE NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Northern India Rifle Association, which owes its establishment chiefly to the exertions of Mr. R. H. Dunlop, C.B., musters already nearly 250 members. It holds its meetings successively at Agra, Bareilly, Lahore, and Sestapoor, at different periods of the year. Our Engraving represents the prize cup given by his Highness the Nawab of Rampoor, to be competed for by the members of this association, at their match on the 28th of December, at Agra. Its



RAMPOOR PRIZE CUP OF THE NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WON BY MR. R. G. CURRIE, AT THE AGRA SHOOTING-MATCH.

value is a thousand rupees, and it was manufactured, like all the other prize cups of this association, by Messrs. Angell and Co., of the Strand. The Rampoor prize was won by Mr. R. G. Currie, of the Indian Civil Service, one of the honorary secretaries of this association. The same gentleman also won the gold medal of the association, and one or two other prizes, with the rifle championship of Northern India for 1864. He is a son of Sir F. Currie, one of the Council for the Government of India.

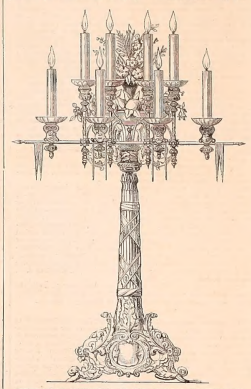


THE NEW TOWNHALL OF NORTHAMPTON.

We have engraved a View of the new Townhall of Northampton, which was opened with much festive ceremony on Tuesday week. There was a street procession, a religious solemnity, and a formal dedication of the building, with the planting of a Wellingtonia gigantea in All Saints'-churchyard by the hands of the Mayor, Mr. Mark Dorman, in commemoration of the day; after which there was a breakfast at the George Hotel, where Lord Lyveden, Lord Henley, Mr. Knightley, Colonel Cartwright, and Mr. Gilpin, the borough and county members, appeared and spoke; there were also morning and evening concerts and balls in the new hall on two successive nights. The architect of the new hall is Mr. Edwin Godwin, of Bristol; Mr. John Watkin is the builder. The design is of a Gothic style, as appears from our Illustration. The statues, furnished by Mr. Boulton, of Worcester, which adorn the front of the edifice, represent St. George, St. Michael, Richard I., Henry III., Edward I., Edward IV., Henry VII., and Queen Victoria. There are sculptured groups of subjects from English history on the arches of the lower windows, and many other decorations, which our limited space will not allow us to describe. Upon the whole, the new Townhall of Northampton is such an edifice as few provincial municipalities can boast.

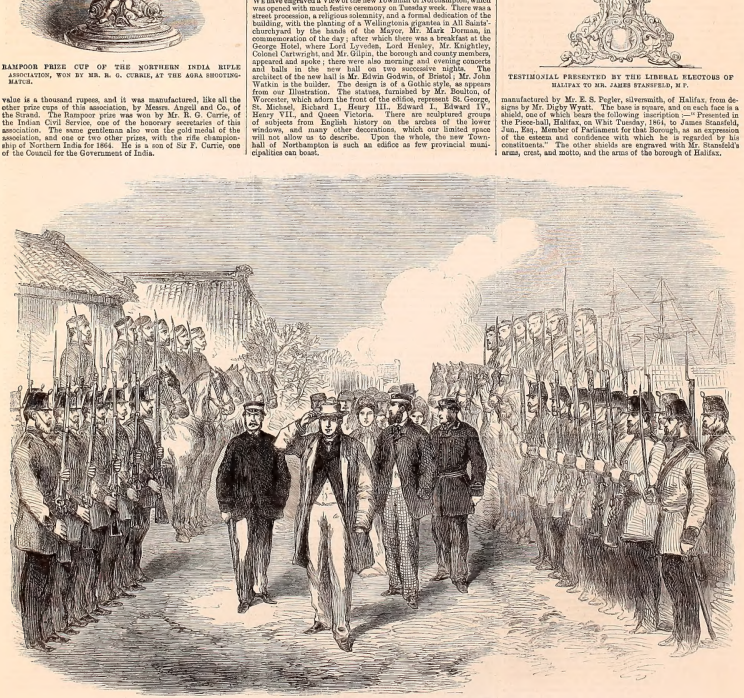
TESTIMONIAL TO MR. STANSFELD, M.P.

WE noticed last week the presentation of a testimonial, by the electors of Halifax, to Mr. James Stansfeld, M.P. for that borough, who lately resigned his office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty in consequence of the discussions that arose upon his correspondence with Signor Mazzini. We now publish an Engraving of the elegant piece of plate, combining an epergne and candelabrum. It was



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE LIBERAL ELECTORS OF HALIFAX TO MR. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P.

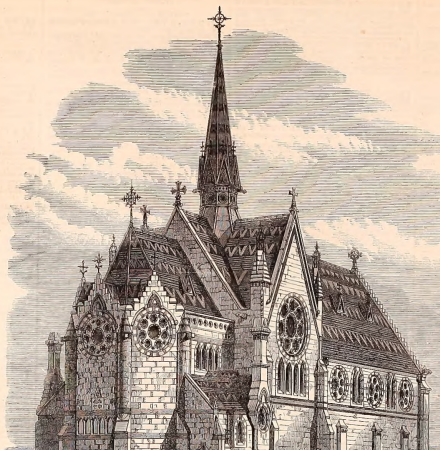
manufactured by Mr. E. S. Fegler, silversmith, of Halifax, from designs by Mr. Digby Wyatt. The base is square, and on each face is a shield, one of which bears the following inscription:—"Presented in the Piece-hall, Halifax, on Whit Tuesday, 1864, to James Stansfeld, Jun., Esq., Member of Parliament for that Borough, as an expression of the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by his constituents." The other shields are engraved with Mr. Stansfeld's arms, crest, and motto, and the arms of the borough of Halifax.



LANDING OF SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., AT YOKOHAMA, JAPAN,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CARDEN-PLACE, ABERDEEN.

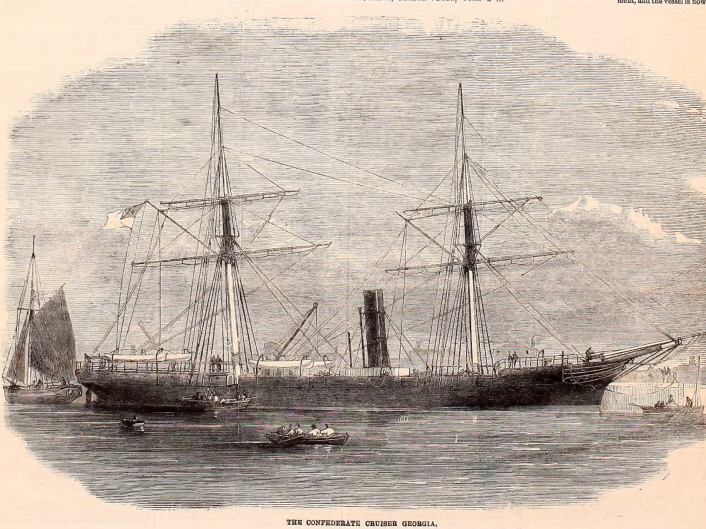
THE new Episcopalian church, Aberdeen, which has been erected mainly by the efforts of the Rev. F. G. Lee, is one of the handsomest modern ecclesiastical edifices in Scotland. Our Engraving shows its external design, the merit of which belongs chiefly to the clergyman himself, who is an accomplished amateur architect; though he had the able professional assistance of Mr. Alexander Ellis. The building is principally in the middle-pointed style of Gothic architecture, with some of the details partaking of Italian and Scotch character. It consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, the latter being flanked on the north and south sides by small circular-sided buildings projecting therefrom, the one on the north side forming a vestry, and that on the south side containing the organ. Underneath the chancel is a crypt, the ceiling of which is supported on pillars and groined, on which again is formed the floor of the chancel. Externally, on the north and south sides, the large gables of the transepts, flanked on each side by projecting buttresses crowned by massive square pinnacles, mark the divisions of the church—the nave running westward, and the chancel to the east. The nave is divided into five bays by the clerestory windows, which are alternately circular and coupled lancets—three circular and two pairs of lancets on each side. The west front shows the largest circular window, 14 ft. in diameter, and the principal doorway underneath: which is marked by a projecting door-piece, consisting of base and polished granite pillars, with carved capitals of lily pattern, the pillars supporting a massive gablet finished with cross and sunk circular panel filled with Derbyshire marble. The transepts externally present each a large circular window, 12 ft. in diameter, with four lancets underneath. The masonry, is rubble-granite, but the parts are marked by the use of bands of red and white freestone and black granite. These stones are also alternated in the formation of the circular and other windows and principal details throughout. The whole length of the church inside is 128 ft.; the nave, including transept, is 90 ft. long, 26 ft. 4 in. wide; 30 ft. high from floor to top of side walls, and 60 ft. 6 in. from floor to apex of roof. The chancel is 22 ft. wide and 33 ft. 6 in. long; side walls same height as nave, and from floor to apex of roof, 53 ft. The point of cross on spirelet stands 112 ft. above the ground. The interior will accommodate between 700 and 800 persons.



THE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH OF ST. MARY, CARDEN-PLACE, ABERDEEN.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER GEORGIA

WE engrave, from a drawing by Mr. Frank Wilson, of Birkenhead, the steamer Georgia, in the naval service of the Confederate States of America, now lying in the Great Float at Birkenhead. This is the vessel which formed the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on Friday, the 13th inst., when Mr. Thomas Baring contended that the British ports ought to be shut against her, because she had been originally equipped and sent forth from a British port in violation of the laws of this neutral State. It appears that the Georgia, which was formerly called the Japan, was built a year or two since at Dumbarton, on the Clyde. She was equipped by a Liverpool firm. Her crew was shipped by the same Liverpool firm for Shanghai, and sent round to Greenock by steamer. She was entered, on the 31st of March, 1863, as for Point de Galle and Hong Kong, with a crew of forty-eight men. She left her anchorage on the morning of the 2nd of April in that year, ostensibly to try her engines, but did not return. She had no armament on leaving Greenock, but a few days after her departure a small steamer called the Ailar, freighted with guns, shot, and shell, and having on board a partner of the Liverpool firm who had equipped her and shipped her crew, left Newhaven and met the Georgia off the coast of France, near Ushant. The cargo of the Ailar was successfully transferred to the Georgia on the 8th or 9th of April; her crew consisted of British subjects. The Georgia was registered as the property of a Liverpool merchant, a partner of the firm which shipped the crew, and she remained the property of this gentleman until the 23rd of June, when the register was cancelled, he notifying to the collector her sale to foreign owners. From the very first, however, the Georgia has been carrying on war against the United States, cruising in the Atlantic and burning a number of vessels. Her crew have never been paid off in Liverpool without any concealment, and the vessel is now laid up.



THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER GEORGIA,

**** The charge for the insertion of *Births, Marriages,* and *Deaths* is *Five Shillings* for each announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Cromer Hall, Palemham, Norfolk, the wife of Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at the Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, the wife of Edward Haygarth Maling, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., at Leytonstone, the wife of T. Powell Buxton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at Twickenham, the wife of A. T. Stewart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th inst., at Acton, by the Rev. James Monkhaus, John Nicholson, Esq., merchant, to Margie, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Alexander, Esq., surgeon, R.N.

On the 19th of March, at St. Peter's, Glenelg, by the Archbishop of Adelaide, assisted by the Rev. J. Stewart, James, M.A., Incumbent, Thomas Wide of Tintinara, South-eastern District, second son of the Rev. Mr. Lambert Boothby, one of the Queen's Justices of her Supreme Court of the province of South Australia, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Edward Davis Hodding, Esq., of Gwinear, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at 16, Westbourne Park, William Parish Robertson, Esq., late of Valparaiso, aged 46.

On the 19th ult., at Rosia, Florence, Augustus Jones, Esq., aged 38.

On the 23rd inst., at 16, Westbourne Park, London, William Parish Robertson, Esq., late of Valparaiso, South America, aged 46.

On the 20th inst., at Lee, Kent, Adeline Christiana, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Nicol, and eldest daughter of the late John Augustus Dietrichsen, Esq., aged 68.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is now open at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (Close to the National Gallery). Admission by Catalogue, One Shilling.

R. SIMPSON'S.

THE SCANDINAVIAN GALLERY, 7, Pall-mall East, is now open. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open from Nine o'clock. Free to Artists' Private Views, by the usual stationed Invitation cards, daily from ten till six o'clock.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Twenty-Second Exhibition is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, from Nine till Seven. Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MR. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS of the ENGLISH, FRENCH, and ITALIAN SCHOOLS, in the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, DAILY, from Ten o'clock. Admission, One Shilling.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY and MR. SAINTON-DOLBY will announce that their ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, when they will be assisted by the most eminent Artists of the day.—Programmes, Letters, and Applications for Tickets for Stalls, Reserved Seats, and Balcony, to be addressed to 6, Burwood-place, Edgware-road, and Omnibus Office, 28, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Tickets may be had at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and Omnibus Office, 28, Regent-street, Piccadilly.

MR. JOHN MACFARREN'S "MORNINGS AT THE PIANOFORTE," ST. JAMES'S HALL, every THURSDAY, at Three o'clock. Subscription for the Series of Seven, Two Guineas. Single Tickets, Half a Guinea. Mdme. Arabella Goddard Viardot. Tickets, 3s., 5s. and 10s., at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

OPERA COMIQUE ENTERTAINMENT at the ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Commencing on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, 1st, 3rd, and 10th, ELIOT WARBURTON'S Entertainment, entitled "THE ROMANCE OF THE CAMP," with Original Music by Wallace. To conclude with a Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "Our Volunteers." Stalls, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. Office now OPEN. Doors open at Seven, Commence at Eight. Programmes may be had at the Hall, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Application for Stalls to be made at the Hall. Arrangements for every form of Pantomime Conducted for Public Entertainments. Address—

MR. BOOSEY'S MUSICAL UNION (Joachim, Jaell, and Sainton), ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, TUESDAY, June 7, at Three o'clock. Vocalists—Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Programme—Quartet, No. 2 in G—Beethoven; Songs by Mendelssohn and Schubert; Pianoforte Quartet, No. 1 in E flat—Mozart; Solo for Violin—Spohr; Vocalist—Mr. Sims Reeves; Quintet-duetto, with 16 Violoncellos—Onslow; Solo for Violoncello—Servais; Vocalist—Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; and Quartet, No. 1 in C—Haydn. Tickets, 10s. 6d., at Austin's Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly. J. ELLA, Director, 19, Hanover-square.

JUNE 7.—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—MR. BENEDICT'S SONGS of SCOTLAND, and other ENTERTAINING MUSIC, on MONDAY, the 6th of JUNE, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. Benedict. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s., at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and at the Hall.

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A GRICULTURAL HALL.

DOG SHOW OPEN THIS DAY.

ADMISSION, SATURDAY, 28th MAY, open at 9 a.m., 2s. 6d.; at 2 p.m., 1s.; at 6 p.m., 6d.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 30th and 31st MAY, and 1st JUNE, Admission, 1s. Open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

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SPANIELS.

RUSSIAN TERRIERS.

KANGAROO-HOUNDS.

ENGLISH MASTIFFS.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

THE PRIZE SHOW opens JULY 11, finishes (not JUNE 25, as previously announced) on SATURDAY, JULY 16.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN FARRY, will open every Monday (except Bank Holiday) at 8, with their Unique and Genuine Entertainment, entitled PRIVATE LIFE, followed by THE BARD and HIS RIVALS, and concluding with a BURLESQUE, entitled THE LITTLE FANCY DRESS PARTY, by Mr. John Farry.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Pimlico, to his New Entertainment, entitled THE PARK and the PEOPLE, EVERY Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and Saturday Mornings at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. Doors open half an hour before the commencement of the Performance.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park.—EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS, Bulbs and Annuals. EVENING PROMENADE, TUESDAY, June 14. Tickets, to be obtained at the Gardens only by Fellows, 10s. 6d. each. Open from Seven to Ten o'clock. Band in attendance. On June 15 will be admitted again on June 22. Gates open at 2 o'clock.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park.—GREAT SPRING SHOW of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 11. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only by Fellows, 10s. 6d. each. Open from Nine to Seven o'clock. Band in attendance. Admission on June 13, 2s. 6d.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF STAINED GLASS, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, 1 NOW OPEN.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Exhibition will be open from Ten o'clock to Seven. Admission, Tuesday, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 1s.; Wednesday, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 6d.; Thursday, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 1s.; Friday, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 6d.; Saturday, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 1s. Admission 6d. each.

THE NEW CLUB (Limited), 17, CHARING-CROSS, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

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Lord Garvagh, Dunsilly, Ireland, and Army and Navy Club.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Monymusk, Aberdeen.

Lord Lindsay, Kennedy, Montrose House, Petersham, S.W.

Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., Moncreiffe, Perth.

Lord Rollo, Duncrub Park, Perth, and Carlton Club.

Lord Strathnairn, Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane.

Lord Wemyss, Gosford Castle, and 3, Upper Wimpole-street.

The New Club is now open for Members and Guests. The Subscription is £5 5s. per annum, and £3 3s. for Country Members. The proposed name of the Club will be submitted to the Members at the first General Meeting.

Applications for membership must be addressed to the Secretary, at the offices of the Club, 17, Pall-mall, S.W.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—There will be VACANCIES ARRANGED for PUPILS at the FURSTEN SCHOOL, at Frankfort.

Terms, 100 guineas per annum. References to the British Chaplain, Frankfort, and to gentlemen now in charge of the Pupils, Rainer Clemens, Frankfort.

SMART'S SOLE WRITING INSTITUTION for the Improvement of Defective Writing. Open Daily, Ten till Four. Lessons, Private or Class. Terms moderate. Prospectuses sent free on application. Lessons can be had at the Pupils' Residences in any part of London. Also at Eight to Twelve Every Evening. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which Gentlemen are not admitted. Mr. SMART'S Specimen Plate for proper Position of Hand, Pen, and Paper, 1s. 6d.

S.M.—Agent to the West of England Insurance Company.

WANTED a Firsthand DRESSMAKER for one Lady, Residing in Paris, with pretensions of former Employments to 20, Boulevard, Etrangers.

NO. 7, BANK-BUILDINGS, corner of Old Bank-street, to the Post Office, an ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a BUSINESS.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT MATTING and HASSOCKS, FLOOR CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, Remnant from No. 42 to 46, LUDGATE HILL.

ATKINSON and CO., CABINETMAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, UPHOLSTERERS, and FURNITURE DRAPERS, 169, Piccadilly, corner of Bolton-row, Mayfair.

WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, carpet and moderate in price.

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CAUTION.—Office! Office! Office! NEW CURTAINS, 42 in. wide, 2½ yards long, 3s. 6d. per pair. Also Tapestry Curtains, Door Carpets, and other large Consignments of LINENS, DAMASKS, and FURNISHING GOODS, at the Manufacturers' Prices. Patterns free.—WILLIAM SLADE, 1, Blackfriars-road, Southwark, DAMASK, SILK, and TWEED CLOTHS, and all descriptions of Furnishing Goods.

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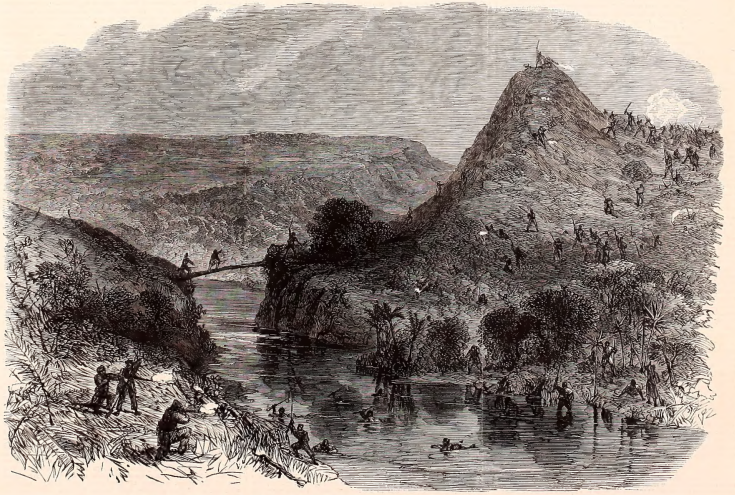
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BAZAAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL IN AID OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN SOHO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



FIGHT AT WAIARI, ON THE MANGAPIKO RIVER, NEW ZEALAND, ON THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BAZAAR FOR THE FRENCH PROTESTANT FREE SCHOOLS.

THE opening of the grand fancy bazaar, on Thursday week, at St. James's Hall, for the benefit of the French Protestant Free Schools situated in Gerrard-street, Soho, was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was not expected that his Royal Highness would have attended the bazaar; but, greatly to the pleasure and profit of the fair stall-keepers, he accompanied the Princess of Wales, and during the time of his visit purchased many of the exquisite contributions sent from Paris, Geneva, and Berlin for the benefit of the schools. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Countess of Morton, and the Prince of Wales by Major Teesdale. They were received at the entrance of the hall by the Committee—the Duchess of Grafton, the Duchess of Somerset, the Marchioness Maria de Casa Irujo, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Marchioness of Bath, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the countess Grey De Wilton, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Caroline De Grey de Malin, the Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor, Lady Isabella Barnes. The bazaar was in every respect a great success, and the funds of the French Free Schools were materially benefited by its operations.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—FIGHT ON THE MANGATARA HILL.

THE skirmish which took place on the 11th of February, at Waitoi, on the Mangapiko River, between the Maoris and a small party of British troops is well illustrated in our Engraving on the opposite page, which is a sketch taken on the spot. This place lies in the Waikato Valley, about 15 miles from Auckland. The Engraving represents the position which we describe the almost impregnable position of Paltaranga, held by 700 or 800 of the enemy, had been engaged all the morning by a force under Colonel Waddy, C.B., consisting of 500 men of the 40th and 50th Regiments, with about 300 yard between the two parties of the Queen's forces, with a ravine and small stream between them. This stream flows into the river Mangapiko, distant not more than half a mile from the position, and about the same distance from Paltaranga. The river here makes a bend, running first nearly towards the front, on which both the Maori and British positions are situated. The small party of troops formed on the opposite or east bank of the river is covered with thick scrub, and the position on the west bank is covered with a similar scrub, which joins the peninsula with the country eastward. Across the neck of this high ground, between the river and scrub, is about one third of a mile in breadth, are three parapets and ditches of some old Maori fortifications. It seems that the enemy were aware of the enemy having got into the peninsula, just opposite to our camp, till about 11 o'clock, in the afternoon, when the Maoris, finding that some of our soldiers went into the river to bathe, and were suddenly fired upon by the Maoris, who had crept down to the river-bank. The covering party, under Lieutenant Simeon, and the picket on duty near the river, under Major Bewsher, immediately replied to the enemy's fire, while the bathers got out of the water and dressed as quickly as they could. The Maoris now slowly retired towards the old fortifications on the neck of the peninsula, but not before the alarm was given in our camp. A party of officers had been out on the left, reconnoitring Paltaranga, when they now hastily returned. They were Colonel Sir Henry Havelock, V.C., Captain Cole of the 65th, and Captain Lloyd of the 1st Waikato Rifles. Collecting a handful of men, who ran out to see the skirmish, they formed a bend connecting with the original line position, and, after a sharp run, gained the neck of land already spoken of by which the Maoris of the peninsula must retreat. Here they met with a small reserve of the enemy, who, after a few minutes of sharp firing, were dispersed. Captain Fisher now descended a bridge over the river. It consisted of a single tree, 18 in. long and about 15 ft. above the water, here running in a deep narrow channel, 15 ft. below the bridge. Captain Fisher, with about 20 men, and Captain Heaphy in support of him with four more, at once put across this bridge. They were in the act of crossing when the scrub on the other bank, but no one was hit; and, rapidly ascending the high bank on the opposite side, they had the satisfaction to see some fall upon the retiring ambuscade party of the enemy. The Maoris for a moment seemed panic-stricken, astonished at the presence of mind, fired an ill-directed volley at the British, and ran for the shelter of the next parapet. Here Captain Fisher, with about five or six men, whose rifles were loaded, charged into them, and Captain Heaphy coming up with his three or four men cleared them out of the ditch. They took refuge in the next parapet, which Major Havelock now came over to the isthmus and took charge, assisted by Captain Fisher and Captain Heaphy, of the skirmish with some Maori reinforcements that were coming down from Paltaranga. The Maoris in the ditch retired to the next parapet, lying close in the thick scrub of the ditch. Sir Henry Havelock and Captain Heaphy with their men, on reaching it, turned these out, pushing them back into the fire of Major Bewsher's party, who had got their range from the parapet on the other side. Of the twelve men (40th and 50th Regiments) who were with Sir H. Havelock five fell at this charge. Their success was complete, the enemy had no way of escape; some hid themselves in the scrub, lying perfectly still for hours, with our people within a few feet of them; others attempted to swim across the river, but were shot. Desperate hand-to-hand fights here and there took place in the scrub. After every assembly of the Maoris had been dispersed, they committed the murders of unarmed settlers and children near Auckland, the full extent of which horrible atrocities remains unscathed. One soldier—Cousins, of the 50th—pursued the enemy too far into the scrub, and was wounded, in a dangerous part, by one of the scrub. He waved his hand, poor fellow! for assistance, expecting no doubt the instant temptation would be overcome by the volunteers, ran into the hollow to aid him, and, as he stooped to examine his wound, received a ball in the back of a few feet distance from seven or eight Maoris in the scrub. Four balls entered his body, but only inflicted slight wounds, while his clothes and cap were perforated with bullets, one cutting the feather in his cap, which fell quivering on the ground. Recovering himself in a moment, he took aim at the Maoris, and one of them fell dead, shot by him. The loss at the 40th gallantly came to his support before the enemy could reload, and seven Maoris were shot down in the scrub in front of the ditch. Strong reinforcements now came down from the enemy's main position at Paltaranga, and Captain Heaphy, assisted by Captain French, of the 40th, skirmished with them across the bridge. Sir Henry Havelock, with his handful more, kept in the ditch, still in position in the old fortifications. He placed Lieutenant Leach, of the 50th, with a few men at the bridge, to support Captain Fisher, and gave to Captain Heaphy a mixed party of 40th and 50th soldiers, to go on without an order. Thus, formed under a heavy fire and gaining a commanding position, three men in the scrub were shot by the flank of the Maori rebels as, with French's and Fisher's cross-fire, entirely prevented them from joining the fight in front.

At sunset there yet remained some lurking Maoris in the scrub at the riverside, about three men in a place, and Captain Heaphy, at the head of a small party, under Captain Jackson and Von Tempsky, Sir Henry Havelock's volunteers, went to get into the scrub, with their swords and knives. They went down, and in a minute the most awful yells and Maori curses were heard, followed by the fire and fierce fight of muskets and the quick popping of revolvers. In ten minutes, the Rangers appeared on the parapet carrying up five Maori bodies, and two Maoris wounded. They had not themselves sustained loss. Night fell; the wounded and dead, at the first and fierce fire of the latter, were carried into camp, with ten Maori corpses and the wounded; six more Maori bodies were left on the path and seven in the river. With those who fell in the scrub, and whom it was too dark to find, and those who were shot of the reinforcements, forty-eight were killed or mortally wounded. Such was the skirmish at Waiari. It not only inflicted a severe defeat upon the enemy, but it has opened a "short-cut" road to Rangiawhia, by which the whole of the Maori positions can be turned.

The Prince del Drago has found some beautiful ancient mosaic pavements on one of his estates in the country, and he has just now entrusted them to the cellar of his palace for some unexplained matter of Venus, minus the head and arms unfortunately, but perfectly beautiful as to the body and lower limbs. It is about 9 ft. high.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Life and Genius of Shakspeare. By Thomas Kenny. (Longmans.) This is no hasty concoction of Shakspearana, which the occasional popularity of that theme on the eve of the tercentenary festival might prompt a biographical gossip to compile. It is a thoughtful essay, the result of much reading and reflection upon the characteristics of Shakspeare as a man and poet, so far as they are revealed to us in his writings and by the few authentic dates of his personal career. The essayist, wherever he may be—for we suspect that "Thomas Kenny" is a mere nom de plume—has applied rare powers of historical criticism to the task he has undertaken. The remarkable independence and serenity of judgment, he claims away in the mythical controversies which Richard Barnfield, when he grown out of the fancy of so many enthusiastic worshippers of the mightiest Master of the Drama, are exhibited in the calm and unprejudiced spirit of inquiry. With a firm and careful hand he separates from the life of Shakspeare the mass of fable and legendary biography a snarky collection of facts well ascertained from the registers, records, and contemporary notices of Stratford. He regards Shakspeare as "a man of easy temper, intent on securing the social advantages of respectability and independence," who came up to London because he could not earn a living for himself and his household on the side and children of an imprudent early marriage, and here joined the theatrical company of Richard Burbage, whom he may have known as a Warwickshire man. The manager was a person that, whatever might be the estimate of Shakspeare as an actor, it was more profitable to use his literary talent in adapting or composing plays for him. "Shakspeare's letters, diaries, or other dramatists in their disappointment would call him, because the most successful playwright of the day, and the owner of the Globe Theatre, like to know what salary or prices of copyright Master Shakspeare received. With his facility of rapid composition he must have earned a good deal of money in this way. It is said that Lord Southampton gave him a thousand pounds at one time, which was a large sum then in the theatre. That Shakspeare was under some personal obligations to his noble patron is proved by the dedication of a manly and respectful but still grateful service. It was perhaps the only way for the stage than by his narrative and lyrical poems that he hoped, in those days of the Queen's displeasure, to be heard and fancied muse of Ovid was a favourite study at the Elizabethan Court. Shakspeare took up the theme of Venus and Adonis, and wrought for the subjects of those pleasing compositions, which were the first published with his name. The poet's fancy and fine feeling of his "ungrand sonnets" were bespoken by one or other of his aristocratic patrons, who may have had the honour of inspiring some of them. Some verses for the purpose of an amorous intrigue. Mr. Kenny's opinion is that the sonnets were written by Shakspeare himself was enslaved by a guilty and extravagant passion. From seventy-nine to eighty-eight sonnets it would appear that there was a partnership or a divided interest in the object of the poet's love, to whom these effusions were addressed, probably on behalf of the Earl of Southampton, "Mr. W. H." Mr. Kenny's theory in view of the case with that ability which distinguishes the whole of the book. He is not afraid to look the matter in the face. On the personal character of Shakspeare, the essayist shows a faculty of discrimination which many critical writers since Hazlitt have displayed upon that theme. Some have gone into extremes of fine-drawn panegyric on the several plays. "The Life and Genius of Shakespeare" is one of the best books that could be placed upon that inexhaustible topic of critical and biographical investigation.

Foreign Travel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." 2 vols. (John Maxwell and Co.) The author of this book has seen vast crowds of spectators, and Miss Braddon attracts vast crowds of readers. Her power of writing a sensational narrative of incident has been considered questionable, and the taste which is displayed by the author has been occasionally censured as defective. But the defective taste in a very difficult subject upon which to speak authoritatively, and taste in one age or one country is not the same in another. The bloody contests of the gladiators, the scarcely less sanguinary combats of the bull-fight, the fierce excitement of the prize-ring, the bull-fight, bear witness to this; for, without prejudice to their good taste, they are the delight of thousands. The reluctant heroism of the dying gladiator and the voluntary immolation of the bull-fighter soon scare, beneath the strokes of the guillotine. It may be, and, I thought, was, that the "Lady Audley's Secret" has been thrown in feeding the mind upon "sensational" garbage. As my readers know, I am not a reader of sensational novels. But I have for some time been enthroned Queen of Sensation. Wherein her great strength lies may be a difficult matter for the critics calmly to understand as it was to the Philistines to discover the secret of Samson's locks of strength. But denying her power of fascination over a particular class of persons. And I am very far from even principally that her power prevails. Whether it be that there is a subtle affinity between the "sensational" and the "natural," as their detractors affirm, causes the best as well as the worst of them to be popular, or that the "sensational" is the "natural" and perplexities, and to consider it beneath the dignity of womanly clever-ness to write about them, I cannot determine. But I do know that the manœuvres, or whether it be nothing of the kind, let physiologists determine, but I do know that the "sensational" novelists and that it is the fascination exercised by Miss Braddon. The art of ingenious author's hands to the Philistines to discover the secret of her

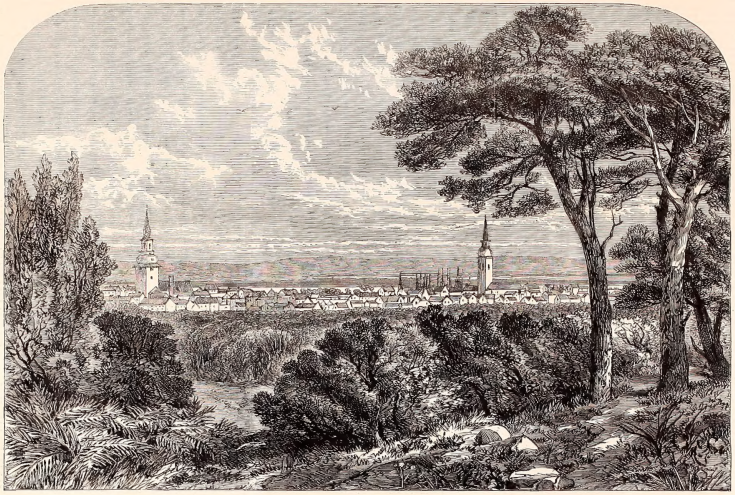
Beethoven's concerto (a piece which he has made peculiarly his own) at the Philharmonic Society's Concert on Monday next. The singer was Mr. Banks, a confirmed favourite at the Monday Popular Concerts. She sang with her usual sweetness, and received the usual meed of applause.

Two State Concerts have been given by command of the Queen at Buckingham Palace—the first on Wednesday (last week), the second on Monday last. In the musical entertainment of the Court are naturally interesting to every lover of the art, as they indicate the state of musical taste in the most exalted and fashionable circles. The indication given by the concerts in question is highly favourable, as they were of a very classical character. Haydn was represented to the most refined and intelligent audience. Without transcribing the programme of either concert, it may be mentioned that the last included Mendelssohn's overture and music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the chorus, "Amiel, Amiel," from Mosaniello; the gipsy chorus from Weber's "Preciosa;" Niedermeyer's quintet, "Pour la strada," from "Marie Stuart;" and a selection from the "Lohingrin" of Wagner. These were interspersed with some of the finest Italian and German airs and duets of the day. The principal vocalists were Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Miso Liscelles, Signor Gardoni, Signor Delle-Sedie, and Herr Wachtel. The instrumental accompaniments to the vocal music consisted of the Queen's private band, reinforced by performers from the two Italian theatres and Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, the whole being selected from the Operas and the Sacred Harmonic Society. Mr. Anderson, the director of her Majesty's private band, presided at the pianoforte; and Mr. Cusins was at the pianoforte. In the absence of the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales did the honours of the entertainment to a party of nearly eight hundred persons of the highest rank and distinction. We hope that these Court concerts will be frequently repeated, for they are in every way calculated to improve the art to distant period, and have a great and healthy influence on the progress of music in this country.

Mr. Kennedy's entertainment, "The Songs of Scotland," was brought to a successful close on Monday evening at the Royal Gallery Hall in Store-street. In addition to a miscellaneous selection of the most favourite Scottish songs and ballads, Mr. Kennedy introduced a new and attractive feature in a condensation of Burns's celebrated "The Jolly Beggars," with the incidental songs, as arranged and composed by Sir Henry Bishop, in 1813, for Thomson's famous collection. These rare effusions of the poet's genius were given con amore by Mr. Kennedy; and the elegant pianoforte accompaniments were admirably played by his able coadjutor, Mr. Lask. The whole work was filled with characteristic humour. A new Scottish ballad, "Ye're a' the world to me, lassie," from the classic pencil of Mr. Kennedy, was also produced; and Mr. Kennedy is a worthy successor of the late John Wilson. His "Songs of Scotland" have taken a permanent position among the attractions of the London season, and will be brought to a conclusion, for this season, by the two Saturday morning performances at the Hanover-square Rooms.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.—That the earliest of Shakspeare's tragedies should also be the most popular is one of the facts which go to show how much the very worst is intelligible. The manner in which he has studded the very worst materials of the Elizabethan drama with the most dramatical, and not much improved by Belleforest in the novel from which, no doubt, he derived the story, is a curious illustration of the genius that the judgment of our great dramatist was at all times equal to his genius. The taste in the matter of horrors which Shakspeare found, indeed, the subject already popular, a previous play, now lost, having existed, together with the incidental songs, as arranged and composed by Sir Henry Bishop, in 1814



THE WAR IN DENMARK: VIEW OF AALBORG, IN JUTLAND, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

were unbecoming to most ladies. The strange little form, however, which has been decidedly fixed upon for the summer is generally adopted. Some of the latest novelties in the way of bonnets are without the ordinary bavolet, a floral ornament replacing that portion of the capricious article de toilette. It is now quite the mode to wear a small lace veil; the loop, as it is called, descending as far as the nose, which should be irreproachable in form, or the effect thus produced is not sure to be advantageous.

In imitation of the English, enormous gold earrings are becoming very fashionable in Paris; and the jewellers in the Palais Royal are applying their taste to the production of some most extraordinary appendages of this sort.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

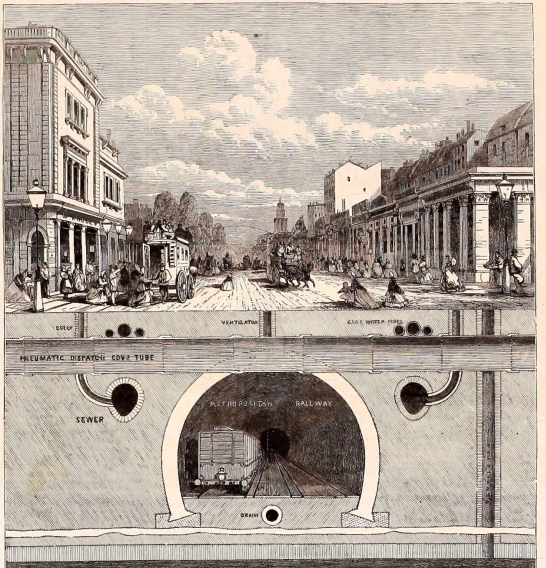
Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.* Dark lilac poplin robe, trimmed with black passementerie ornaments. The corsage is cut in the style known as the corsage Impératrice, without seam. Lilac crape bonnet, covered with black tulle, and ornamented with lilac marguérites beneath the front edge.

Fig. 2. *Carriage Dress.* Slate-coloured moire antique robe, trimmed with violet ribbon, fastened at intervals by bows of the dress material: the sleeves are similarly ornamented. Rice chip bonnet, edged in front with a trimming of black lace, and provided on one side, behind, with a violet bow and green leaf; a small bouquet of green leaves is also placed upon the violet silk bavolet.

Fig. 3. *Dress for a Watering-place.*—Robe of grey moire, which it is needless to describe, as the principal feature of this figure is the Mainteno mantle, composed of cashmere, lined with taffety. The hood is flat, trimmed with lace, and, forming a pelerine, falls over the shoulders when worn out of doors with a bonnet. With the hood raised over the head, as shown in our Illustration, this mantle will be very convenient for evening rambles in the country, or at the seaside.

UNDERGROUND WORKS IN THE EUSTON-ROAD.

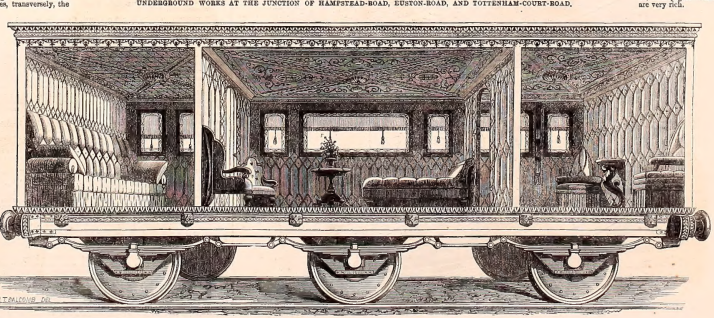
OUR Engraving represents a section of the underground works at the junction of Tottenham-court-road and Hampstead-road, with Euston-road. The view is taken from beneath the north-west corner of Tottenham-court-road looking towards the east along the line of Euston-road. It will serve to show what extensive subterranean works are being constructed in different parts of London, yet which make no show on the surface, and the very existence of which is probably unknown to a very large portion of the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood or daily walking over the site. We have chosen this particular locality because it is a point where the lines of a number of different works intersect each other. There is, first, immediately under the surface of the road, a double set of mains and pipes for supplying the district with water and gas. Beneath these passes, transversely, the iron tube belonging to the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, through which parcels are constantly being conveyed backwards and forwards, and occasionally the mail-bags also, between the General Post Office and this district. Under this tube, in the tunnel of the Metropolitan (or, as it is more generally called, the Underground) Railway, through which trains are constantly passing and repassing. The Pneumatic Dispatch Company's tube cuts through the crown of this tunnel. On each side of it run large sewers which form part of the London Main Drainage works. Beneath all these structures we have shown a longitudinal section of the proposed Hampstead, Midland, North-Western, and Charing-cross Railway—a line which is not yet made, but which has been recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons, and is likely, sooner or later, to be constructed, passing the junction of Euston-road and Tottenham-court-road in the manner here displayed.



UNDERGROUND WORKS AT THE JUNCTION OF HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, EUSTON-ROAD, AND TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

SALOON CARRIAGE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

A REPRESENTATION of the new and elegant saloon carriage, built expressly for the use of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in their journeys to Sandringham and back by the Great Eastern Railway, is engraved in our pages this week. Their Royal Highnesses, with the infant Prince, attended by their ordinary suite, travelled by this conveyance from the Bishopsgate terminus to the Wolferton station on the occasion of their last visit to Norfolk, when the Prince expressed himself much pleased with the arrangements made by the railway company, and especially with this beautiful carriage. It has been constructed in the workshops of the company at Stratford, by Mr. G. Attock, superintendent of the carriage department, from the designs of Mr. R. Sinclair, the chief engineer. Its total length is 26 ft., width 8 ft., and height 7 ft. 3 in. The interior is divided into three compartments—ante-room, saloon, and retiring room. The length of the saloon is 12 ft. 6 in., with doors leading to ante and retiring rooms. The fittings and decorations, by Mr. Thomas Fox, of 20, Bishopsgate Within, are very rich.



NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGE BUILT FOR THE USE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES ON THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

RESTORATIVE TREATMENT OF THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.



INSPIRATION.

EXPIRATION.

DR. MARSHALL HALL'S METHOD OF INDUCING RESPIRATION.



INSPIRATION.

EXPIRATION.

DR. SILVESTER'S METHOD OF INDUCING RESPIRATION.

At this season, when accidents in boating and bathing will frequently occur, it may be useful for us to publish, with the engraved Illustrations on this page, the text of those instructions for the revival of persons apparently drowned, which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has lately compiled. The Board of Admiralty and the Comptroller of the Coastguard Preventive Service have each ordered a large number of copies to be distributed amongst the seamen of our Navy and those of the Coastguard respectively. The leading principles of this method are founded upon those prescribed by the late Dr. Marshall Hall, combined with those of Dr. H. R. Silvester, but modified or tested by the results of extensive inquiries which the Life-Boat Institution has set on foot amongst the medical practitioners, Coroners, and other experienced persons throughout the kingdom. The following are the rules, which do not require any comment or explanation :—

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, with the face downward, whether on shore or afloat, exposing the face, neck, and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest, especially the braces. The points to be aimed at are—first and immediately, the restoration of breathing; and, secondly, after breathing is restored, the promotion of warmth and circulation. The efforts to restore breathing must be commenced immediately and energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until a medical man has pronounced that life is extinct. Efforts to promote warmth and circulation, beyond removing the wet clothes and drying the skin, must not be made until the first appearance of natural breathing. For if circulation of the blood be induced before breathing has recommenced, the restoration to life will be endangered.

TO RESTORE BREATHING.

Place the patient on the floor or ground with the face downwards and one of the arms under the forehead, in which position all fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Assist this operation by wiping and cleansing the mouth. If satisfactory breathing commences, use the treatment prescribed below to promote warmth. If there be only slight breathing or no breathing, or if the breathing fail, then, to excite breathing, turn the patient well and instantly on the side, supporting the head, and excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, and smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, if they are at hand. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them. If there be no success, lose not a moment, but instantly—to imitate breathing—replace the patient on the face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress. Turn the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, back again, repeating these measures cautiously, efficiently, and perseveringly about fifteen times in the minute, or once every four or five seconds, occasionally varying the side. On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement on the back between and below the shoulder-blades or bones on each side, removing the pressure immediately before turning the body on the side. During the whole operation let one person attend solely to the movements of the head and of the arm placed under it. Whilst the above operations are being proceeded with dry the hands and feet, and as soon as dry clothing or blankets can be procured strip the body and cover or gradually re-clothe it, but taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing. (See the two Engravings illustrative of Dr. Marshall Hall's method.)

Should these efforts not prove successful in the course of from two to five minutes, proceed to imitate breathing by Dr. Silvester's method, as follows :—Place the patient on the back on a flat surface, inclined a little upwards from the feet; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder-blades. Draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips; an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose, or a piece of string or tape may be tied round them, or by raising the lower jaw the teeth may be made to retain the tongue in that position. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest, especially the breast. To Imitate the Movement of Breathing—Standing at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, and draw the arms gently and steadily upwards above the head and keep them stretched upwards for two seconds. (By this means air is drawn into the lungs.) Then turn down the patient's arms and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. (By this means air is pressed out of the lungs.) Repeat the measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly about fifteen times in a minute until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing and proceed to induce circulation and warmth. (See the Illustrations of Dr. Silvester's method.)

TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.

Commence rubbing the limbs upwards, with firm, grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. (by this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart). The friction must be continued under the blanket or over the dry clothing. Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot bricks, bottles, or bladders of hot water, heated jacks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, the soles of the feet, and to the sides of the feet. If the patient has been carried to a house after respiration has been restored, be careful to let the air play freely about the room. On the restoration of life a teaspoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing have returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy-and-water, coffee, or tea should be administered. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

APPEARANCES WHICH GENERALLY ACCOMPANY DEATH.

Breathing and pulsation entirely cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half closed, the pupils dilated, the jaws clenched, the fingers semi-contracted, the lower portion inconstant to the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and paler of surface succeeds.

CAUTIONS.

Prevent unnecessary crowding of persons round the body, especially if in an apartment. Avoid rough usage, and do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured. Under no circumstances hold the body up by the feet. On no account place the body in a warm bath, unless under medical direction, and even then it should only be employed as a momentary excitant.

A curious rumour comes from Stratford-on-Avon. Certain actors, about whose gratuitous services so many handsome things have been said, have sent in claims for remuneration. One of them demanded £10.

Mr. Barry Sullivan has erected a handsome obelisk of white marble over the grave of the late Sir R. R. Wallis, in New Cemetery, Melbourne, Australia.

A letter from Rome in the *Cologne Gazette* states that the Emperor of Mexico, before leaving the Roman capital, paid to the fund of Peter's pence a sum of 10,000*l.*

The vacancy in the Supreme Court, Calcutta, caused by the death of Henry Mills, Esq., Q.C., has been filled up by the appointment of John Budd Phear, Esq., M.A., of the Norfolk Circuit.

The new Government house about to be erected for the residence of the Governor of Victoria will cost £50,000. On half the amount has been already voted; the other half will appear in next year's estimate.

On the last night of an engagement at Ballarat Mr. C. S. Cran, after the termination of Louis XI., received upon the stage a characteristic testimonial in honour of his first visit to the gold-fields. He was presented of a nugget of gold and quartz, which had been purchased for one hundred guineas.

The *Echo* of Honfleur states that for some days past a person from Paris, with an official introduction, has been making experiments with electric light in fishing. The fish, attracted by this great light, arrive in shoals at the surface of the water, and are easily taken with a net.

Garibaldi continues in the enjoyment of excellent health at Caprera. Four letters, written at his own hand since his return to his island home, have been received by Lady Pepoli. In the last he says:—"Having returned to my rock, I write to every way to make known my love for England. The people of England I love with my entire heart."—Colonel Forbes of Sutherland has arrived at Naples, and the *Times'* correspondent states that he has received addresses, ceremonies, and demonstrations.

A correspondence between Lord R. Cecil and Mr. T. Baring has been published, in consequence of the former having in a recent speech in Hallamshire censured the firm of Baring with having violated neutrality in favour of the Federals, whilst its representative was bringing charges in the House of Commons against the builders of the Georgia for doing the same by the Confederates. "Lord Robert, in reply to the request for an explanation, referred Mr. Baring to the Queen's Proclamation, in which reference is made to munitions of war as well as ships as being contraband. Mr. Baring replies that all the firm has done has been done openly as bankers discounting drafts for merchants, remarking that he has heard the building of the Georgia was condemned, and by that Lord Robert replies that Federal rights compelled the condemnation of the Confederates, not being represented in this country, could not even remonstrate."

A Portuguese man-of-war, calling at the Cape from the east coast, has brought letters from Dr. Livingstone, who was at Mozambique on the 27th of February. He was then waiting for the Pioneer, Sir Roderick Murchison, and Orestes, and on the 19th of January, the expedition party came to Kellimane. We found that Bishop Tozer had already left Mozambique for Kellimane." Dr. Livingstone left the Kongone bar on the 14th of February. Bishop Tozer and Dr. Steere were at Kellimane when they left. The Orestes and Pioneer, with the Rev. C. A. Alington, Mr. Drayson, Messrs. Waghorn, Adams, Blair, Kelloway, Harrison, and Stibl, started for Mozambique from the Zambesi, at the same time as Dr. Livingstone, with Mr. Bay, Mr. Walker, and the natives under their charge, left in the Ariel and Lady Nyanza. The former vessels had not arrived at Mozambique when Dr. Livingstone wrote.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is said that in the Conference Baron Brunnow alone is on the side of England; France sometimes holding quite aloof, and at other times being impertinently indifferent; and the German Powers pulling well together and adhering to repeal the Treaty of London of 1852 as a mere protocol, and one which has now ceased to have any effect. At the same time, as Queen Isabella used to say to her Royal pulpit, so the King of Prussia tunes his organs, or German bands, of the press, and the fulminations against England are amusing, if not instructive. German ladies, forsooth, are not to indulge in English goods; and Germany, like America, will suit herself with some other Cotton famine than that which the latter made she is determined to be satisfied with trumpery foreign imitations. Several German merchants have signified to their English customers have determined not to renew their insurances: which, in case of a Hamburg conflagration, or any such disaster, will be a loss of money for them. In other points a petty spirit of hostility is being shown even by English merchants and traders; but this is not to be set down entirely unworthy of a philosophic nation, and which may bear for them very material profits.

Mr. Gladstone, we hear, will not stand again for Oxford, and will himself serve in connection with that city for the next twenty years; for it was in 1847 that the "Alma Mater" was first represented in Parliament by her distinguished son. Mr. Gladstone's speech enough to submit to the frequent misunderstandings which a tribune of the people always has to bear, a great many result visibly and like "a particulate dumb wishes," as Carlyle has it, of the workers will be interpreted to some end.

The Pope has his time—and Europe may be congratulated on his apparent recovery—issued a bull against the comet; but Cardinal Wiseman, in his Priestly Synod, has failed against sciences led by Lyell, Darwin, and Huxley. It is impossible not to admire the manful and insinuating language of his Cardinal's pastoral, and his description of the Darwinian theory, as recognising "in man the natural intelligence, in woman the physical graces, of the ape or the baboon," should become a phrase. But Darwin's monstrous theory should be met by scientific proof and argument, and not wholly by an appeal to mere theologically-taught feeling. Darwin and Huxley have given good symptoms of stench one in Professor Owen, who, by-the-way, is preparing a new charge against his scientific enemies, and who is likely soon to astonish the world with a proof that the dwellers in caves and on lakes, and the makers of flint knives and arrow-heads, were not only much more modest than modern men like ourselves, but also far less conscientious about science. Surely Milton's defence of Truth is much finer and bolder than the last in which the Cardinal would block the ball:—"For who knows not," says our poet, "that Truth is strong next to the Almighty: she needs no policies, nor strategems, nor licensings to make her victorious. Give her but room and do not bind her when she starts!"

Perhaps the most amusing portion of the Cardinal's pastoral was his cunningly implied wish that the Anglican Church should take up the sword and commence decisive measures. He believes that the sword should have been drawn, if not to smite the Blasphemy, at least to cut out this infecting sore"—i.e. Dr. Colenso and his rationalistic interpretations. We must thank him for his sympathy, unless it be merely a covert wish that Colenso should be "cut" in the Establishment. We also thank him for his implication that England welcomed Garibaldi as a conqueror, a traitor, and an infidel; and that English ladies knelt to him as such. Really, the motives that some Catholic clergymen can ascribe to their fellow-creatures of Mrs. Bull and her fair daughters are perversely ingenious. Mr. *Punch*, the other day, pointed out that the Cardinal mistook the French Solicitor-General—as a fat brigand, with daggers by the score and pistols by the dozen; with moustaches "en croc," whiskers with lips drawn as rigidly as the mouth of a miser, and a frown that would frighten a baby into fits. And now the Archbishop opens out an embodied mixture of Atheism, spoliation, anarchy, and revolution.

A pamphlet by a Protestant divine has lately been issued, in which the Cardinal will surely find some details in "Astronomy without Astronomy Examined and Exposed," and it insists that astronomy is no exact science, because the sun's velocity, in its recent astronomical calculation from three millions and a half to four hundred millions of miles, and that 112,000,000 miles has not been found sufficient to stay an ox at one stroke! Emboldened by these little facts, the author cites Messrs Challis and Burchett to prove that, according to Newtonian view, the earth is flat, and, by an ingenious reading of perspective, determines that the distant view of a mast does not prove the earth's rotundity. No, says he, does our pleasant sun rise, but is not a planet—now round the sun. The sun moves: Galileo was wrong: Copernicus a driveller. Space is not filled by flat face or the edge of which any one may peep. The stars and the moon are merely its lights. The sun travels round the earth, and we may get back to the east every morning, and how the calculation of eclipses and the discovery of the satellites of Jupiter are explained which is all a supposition and a delusion happen to be right, it is hard to say!

The narrative of the slaughter of the Federal troops in Grant's last advance has driven some leader writers to despair. Never was such slaughter, they cry; we cannot match it in the battles of the old world. Indeed it was so: for 7 the days that we have here, it appears, lost 40,000 men killed, wounded, and skedaddled; and about 8000 a day, a dreadful number, certainly. But at Waterloo the total loss of life killed and wounded on both sides amounted to 25,976 in one day: at Crecy we slew 30,000 of the French private men and nearly 3000 nobles and knights in one day, and took three crowned kings prisoners; and at Blenheim Marlborough slew 27,000 allies and took 13,000 prisoners: while at Malplaquet we slew and wounded the fight of five days in America. It is just as well to recall these facts, for some people are inclined to look on the slaughter of their misfortunes just as a bankrupt rejoices when he breaks for forty thousand, and looks with wistful envy on the man who breaks for twenty which who stops payment just for the want of a few hundreds.

A much pleasanter note comes from the Canadians in the account of the Tercentenary Shakspeare celebration at Montreal. There everything was a success, and a thoroughly good fellowship and mutual well-feeling was the day. The leading men in Canada came forward and spoke well on the occasion, and the university Revue Villemar was properly honoured. Shakspeare was hailed as the Lowyer's house in the Green Park. The Birmingham Shakspeare Library presumably received a handsome addition to its magnificent collections of books, &c., to it. Liverpool realised £200 by her celebration; but Strafford, alas! refuses, it is said, with a loss of £2000, which will have to be borne by the public-spirited guarantors. This is a sad termination to the celebration of the birthday of the greatest poet in the world.

The Newspaper Press Fund held its first dinner on Saturday last, under the presidency of Lord Houghton (Mr. Monckton Milnes), who, although not a man of the press, is a man of letters, a poet, and a friend of the irritable tribe of writers. Somewhat more than £1400 was subscribed in the room, and the writers for the press will soon have their charity, and be on a par with dancers, singers, tragedians, and governesses. Let us hope that they will gain a considerable accession of dignity by this step.

NOTICES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. C. L.—In compliance with the wishes of many correspondents, our "New Record of Old Causes" shall be resumed next week.

W. H. M.—The volumes you mention are very common, and may be obtained for a mere trifle. The volumes most difficult to meet with is No. V.

T. H. B.—The Chess Column is under the sole superintendence—the name of the composer.

Mr. Pitt.—Your letter has been forwarded to the publishers of our next Number.

D. S. Putney.—No; look at the position again.

J. Pullen.—Your solution of Problem No. 1035 is correct.

A. M. Lord.—All subscribers to (the volume of "I. L. N. Religion"," beautiful gratuitous will accompany the book; and it will be a great reproach to British chess gentlemen if they do not subscribe.

MARTIN HANNAH.—If you send us your solution of April 9 you will find no mention respecting Mr. Landsborough's Problem No. 1031 is there proposed to the correspondent of the *Field*. Mr. Landsborough's Problem No. 1031 is correct. Solutions of Problem Nos. 1032, 1033, and 1034 received from Mr. Hugh Wyatt, Dublin.

TONY LUMPKINS.—Look again.

C. W. M.—The Chess Column of the *Sunday Times* is conducted by Mr. Staunton.

Solutions of Problem No. 1031, by Dr. Jaenisch's great work, "Traité des Applications de l'Analyse Mathématique au Jeu des Echecs," &c., is now published, and the whole may be had of Messrs. Dean and Son, Threadneedle-street, and of Mr. Simpson, Museum Tavern, Bloomsbury.

C. W. G.—Canterbury, New Zealand.—They are now in the cemetery lands.

Solutions of Problem No. 1032 received from Mr. Hugh Wyatt, Dublin; Lauri, R. K., Torquay; G. F., Bath; Pilkington, Miss; Pyne, W. J., Guildford; Sorrow, H. S., Cambridge; Ould, F. C., Dublin; Aubrey, T. B., Exmouth; Surrey, C. H. St., Young Basil, B. D. F. A., Lady; Bell, Miss, Leamington; Hannah, Martin; Hopps, J. Pullen, Miss Jane, Ilfracombe; Edwards, Miss; Spens, J. A., Norwich; Bingley, Rev. W., Bath; Dowsing, Rev. T., Swaffham; Bloxham, F. F., Dublin; Mabe, A. W., Stratford, Upfield, Medium, Balcombe, Greene, Tetcombe, Sandwith, Dublin; Hall, Rev. T. W., Ramsgate; Hall, Mrs., Ramsgate; J. G. W., Jane, Oxford; Lee-Bonton, W. E., Ayr

THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Hyde Park-corner, London, overlooking Hyde Park, Belgrave-square, and the Serpentine, offers to the families of the nobility and gentry, and the tourists and members of a private residence, with every air and convenience. Apply to Mr. Pacini, Hotel Alexandra, Hyde Park, Piccadilly, and Regencia. Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Alexandra Hotel Company (Limited), Hyde Park-corner.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, Douglas, is replete in Pastel Office. Board lodging and attendance, 4s. including a tumbler a stamp for an interesting Sketch of the Island and Map.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 225, Regent-street (late of 289, Regent-street). CARTES DE VISITE and highly-finished PHOTOGRAPHS by the late Mr. Mayall, are to be obtained at the above address.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—There may be seen at the Exhibition of Coloured Photographs, now open at the Photographic Society, a new and extensive COLLECTION OF WINDSOR PORTRAITS, by the eminent photographers of HERON and WHITFIELD, 179, Regent-street, which may be inspected every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to four.

PORTRAITS PHOTOGRAPHED on ENAMEL, and mounted uncleanably in LOCKET or CAMARAC'S process. These miniatures are suitable for Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at short notice, and guaranteed not to fade, at A. MARAIS and CO., size agents, 110, Regent-street, W.

DECALCOMANIE.—Arms and Crests of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy for ink transferring, by Messrs. A. MARAIS and CO., 110, Regent-street. They have a large assortment of Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms, and Addresses, and also a large selection of the best designs for the above work.—A. Marais and Co., 110, Regent-street, W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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INDIA AND CHINA.

Under the above heading is usually comprised the intelligence brought to this country by the overland mail. The words and their stereotyped collocation are suggestive. From 1857 down to a very recent period they served to awaken in a few minds hope, in a far greater number of minds fear, that the policy which had made India an integral portion of the British Empire was rapidly tending towards the same consummation as it regards China. Thoughtful politicians were beginning to apprehend lest the true strength of the United Kingdom should be drawn off from its centre to its distant extremities, and lest events might so widen our dominion as to impose upon us a burden of responsibility too gigantic to be borne. Their anxieties on this score will have been greatly lessened, if not altogether removed, by the declaration made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons last week, that the policy henceforth to be observed towards China by her Majesty's Government is to be limited exclusively to the protection of our commerce; that every form of intervention or quasi intervention in the domestic concerns of that immense and populous empire is to be discouraged; that the Order in Council sanctioning British officers in taking service under the Imperial Government, with a view to the extirpation of the Taeping insurrection, is to be withdrawn; and that, for the future, the security of our trading ports and of a thirty-miles' radius of country round them, will constitute the sole object of our naval and military forces in that part of the world. With this exception, our relation to China is to be a purely commercial one; and its internal politics will be left, so far as we are concerned, to take their own course.

Two or three incidents, of which information was brought by the last overland mail, show the wisdom and worth of this opportune decision. They are of no very serious importance in themselves, but present to us just that kind of illustration which should commend the resolution of her Majesty's advisers to the approving judgment of the country. We ask leave of our readers briefly to direct attention to them, in the hope that in so doing we may contribute to the maturing of that public opinion without which no Cabinet can effectually and permanently control the policy of this country in respect of the Far East.

India furnishes us with the first and most characteristic of these incidents. Some few months back, it will be remembered, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, moved by a report of a recently appointed sanitary commission, forbad the Hindoos, who swarm along the banks of the Hooghly, to cast the bodies of their dead into the river, as from time immemorial they had been wont to do; and laid down what Europeans in general would consider wholesome regulations for the burial or incremation of the dead. The necessity of the case was thought to require strong and immediate measures. The waters of the Hooghley were constantly laden with human corpses, which the tide bore to and fro in a state of putrefaction, and which filled the air with pestilential vapours. The order, it is true, was needlessly abrupt, and took but small account of the superstitious prejudices of the native population. But, though clearly called for, even in the interests of the Hindoos themselves, it excited such a dangerous commotion among them as to render the withdrawal of it imperative. The same commission, we believe, has just brought to light a still more frightful nuisance. For several years an epidemic of the worst and most fatal character has raged over various tracts of Lower Bengal, increasing in virulence year by year, and carrying off a large percentage of the population of the infected districts. In one part, it is said, out



GENERAL ROBERT EDMUND LEE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

of 18,000 inhabitants no less than 12,000 fell victims to it in about six years. The disease comes on suddenly, baffles all medical skill, and generally kills the patient in from thirty-six hours to four or five days. The natives regard it as a new disease, a mysterious infliction with which their gods have chastised them, and, terrible as it is, they have quietly resigned themselves to its ravages. The Commissioners, upon investigation of its causes, speedily found out that the fever was generated by that utter violation of all sanitary laws which characterises village life in Bengal. "Close to the mud hut of the ryot," says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, "is a hole where he places all filth and refuse. The hut itself is surrounded with jungle or bamboo, through which scarcely a breath of fresh air can ever penetrate. There is, perhaps, a tank near, covered with slime and vegetation, in which the people bathe and wash their clothes, and the water of which they daily drink. They have no other. In the Mohammedan quarters the dead are buried in the houses, and these tanks, and those graves, the Commissioners state in their report, 'are schools made sufficiently deep to insure the people against poisonous exhalations from the interred bodies. The bodies lie so near the surface that scratchings, as is well known, they are frequently dug up by jackals and dogs.' Or the water is obtained from the river, into which dead Hindoos by the hundred are thrown." And yet the Commissioners are at their wits' end how to stay the plague thus engendered. "The inhabitants of the villages are attached with their mode of life, and will not change it; and the Commissioners say they are not prepared to advise that they should be compelled to do so."

Now, here we have an illustration of the extraordinary difficulty and delicacy, not to say danger, of the task we have undertaken in assuming to govern India. It is a task which England as a nation did not seek, and one which she is no longer free to decline. We will not say that the means by which she acquired her magnificent dependency, nor, if we did, could we acquit her of connivance at and complicity with grave political misdeeds. It may suffice to remark that, by whatever chances or crimes the Government of India has come to be in our hands, we are bound to prove that fact it *has* so fallen and we can only see in it a weighter obligation to use our power for the advantage of the teeming population. But it must be admitted on all hands that the practical problem we are thereby committed to solve is no easy one. Our very position is anomalous. Our swords have conquered the people of India, but our physical constitutions cannot support the climate. We are, and Nature seems to decree that we must be, an alien race. We are trying to adapt Western civilisation to Eastern immobility. Our conscientious prescribe remedial action for the evils which fatten on the land, and we interfere with our own empire. Yet every step we take is fraught with mischief of some kind, and brings us right athwart ancient and inveterate prejudices which we cannot understand. Our most disinterested efforts provoke suspicion. We cannot move or move towards even a philanthropic end but we are sure to put our foot upon some latent superstition, and to sting into irritation by that act some people or other. We are in the most honest intention to befriend and elevate. It is so in our sanitary reforms, in our improved modes of locomotion, in our administration of justice, in our military arrangements, in our educational institutions and conversions, and in our commercial views and tendencies. We never know how near we may be to a general insurrection. We congratulate ourselves upon the profound tranquility which prevails over the entire continent, and yet ever and anon some inexplicable symptom of disaffection is upon which we have been walking with so much confidence is undermined, and that we may be surprised any day by a fearful eruption of subterraneous fire. Most of us hope that we shall yet succeed in making the best of a bad business in India. Most of us feel that Divine Providence has laid upon us a responsibility in connection with that dependency, the faithful fulfilment of which we may look upon as our mission. But, on the other hand, few of us can fail to have become aware that the experiment is anything but closed. There may issue from it, for aught we can confidently predict, a crisis, or a series of crises, which will severely test our national character. There have already grown out of it supposed necessities in our European policy, which tell rather heavily against the dictates of our sober judgment. At any rate, one India is enough for the most powerful and the most conscientious empire; and we have accepted our "mission," and we are intent upon fulfilling it; but almost every mail from the East conveys to us some petty but significant warning that it will task our utmost wisdom, patience, and, perhaps, courage.

Such considerations as the foregoing have made the most reflecting of our political thinkers observe with anxiety, and even alarm, the gaze upon which we had set out towards China. There appeared to be in that empire a rapid development of precisely the same tendencies and policy which caused India to fall under our control. Commercial enterprise seemed to be expanding into political aspirations, and private adventure, sanctioned by the Government, was paving the way to British dominion. The Manchou dynasty, like that of the Great Mogul, is tottering in its feebleness, and the throne we have dealt in, and likely enough, in the end shall deal in, is vacant. There has been great danger lest we should encourage effete Imperialism to lean upon our arm for support, and, as is usual in the East, to take advantage of the strength which that support might give or promise to give it to indulge without restraint in the very vices which had imperilled it. Had Captain Sherard Osborn and Major Gordon succeeded in their undertakings on behalf of the Throne and Government of China, the time would not have been far distant when, for the sake and in the name of humanity, British authority would have felt itself compelled to *exercise* the internal policy of that empire, and, defeated at every step by the cruelty and corruption of its administrative agency, to take it at length into its own keeping. The history of the acquisition of India would have been repeated, and England would have become responsible for the protection and the rule of well nigh half the Asiatic races.

The news which has reached us from Shanghai makes us all the more thankful that her Majesty's Ministers have reconsidered and recalled Order in Council which permitted unemployed British naval and military officers to enter the service of the Emperor of China. Major Gordon has found more than once that his very triumphs were converted by those whom he assisted into occasions for atrocious barbarities. He has now learned that he cannot use the secret of his power without also communicating it to those against whom he is contending. He has met a rebel at Le-Yang which shows that, in China at least, the intellectual force of the Western is in military drill and discipline in self-defence as well as suffer from it. We need not recount the particulars. They suffice to show that it will be easy enough for us to get ourselves entangled in a quarrel to which there is no visible termination, and that, being once fairly entangled, it would be hard to say whether success or failure would bring with it the greater embarrassment and discredit. For the present, however, we hope we have read the last of these Chinese Taeping incidents.

The debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Cobden's motion on Tuesday shows the disapproval of that House of any settled policy of interference in the affairs of Continental States. The House has not deemed it necessary, indeed, to embody its judgment in a formal resolution; but the tone of the discussion indicated clearly enough the direction in which its opinion and wishes tend. The debate was, as might have been expected in harmony with the delicately-hinted mind of the Commons, as, virtually and substantially, it has announced its intention of doing. We shall get back to a simpler and more manageable policy. Lord Palmerston's speech was a fitting finale for it. If consistently adhered to, it will save England from a responsibility too heavy to be borne, and China, perhaps, from utter disorganisation. We shall then read the familiar heading of "India and China" with a conviction that the destiny of the last is foreshadowed by that of the first.

GENERAL R. E. LEE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE Engraving on our front page is a faithful likeness of one of the greatest soldiers of the day. Two years' campaigns, in defence of his native State of Virginia—undertaken, doubtless, from motives of conscience—have shown his consummate mastery of the art of war, which he has exercised with honour in the face of the whole United States. General Lee has proved himself to possess, in high perfection, that generalship—including all the moral and intellectual qualities which fits a man for military command. Since the fighting days of Marlborough no Englishman has been so conspicuous an example of ability for the direction and control of a large army, whether contending against a wide extent of country or engaged together with a view to bear upon a single point. Even his opponents, who would not have dreamed of placing themselves in the position of the genius which has so long held them in check on the road from Washington to Richmond, have conferred unqualified praise upon the commander of the Federal army. The biography of this eminent man will be written when his glorious deeds have emerged from the bewildering conflict of the civil war. His personal and family history will then be fully appreciated. In the meantime, we have only to note a few of the dates in his career.

Robert Edmund Lee was born, in 1808, of an old English family which has been settled in Virginia for many generations before the American colonies separated themselves from their allegiance to the British Crown. His father, Henry Lee, occupied a prominent position. He is a large landed proprietor; being the owner of Whitehaven, a magnificent property, including Arlington, which is situated upon Arlington Heights, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, opposite Washington. Mrs. Robert Lee derives her name from that hero. Lee was regularly educated for the profession of arms in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He served with the Engineer Corps in the Mexican campaign of 1846-7, under the Chapultepec he was severely wounded, and was twice promoted for conspicuous gallantry on the field. In 1852 Major Lee was appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, where his son also was sent to Europe in company with M'Clellan, then a Captain, as a scientific military commissioner, to report upon the operations of the French and English armies in the siege of Sebastopol. On that occasion Lee was presented with the Imperial Commandership of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, and this was his position at the beginning of 1861, when the civil war between the States broke out. He was at San Antonio, in Texas, commanding his own regiment, when the head of the State of Virginia, which he regards as his proper country, had withdrawn himself from the Union. Troops from the Northern States were going to make war upon the South, in order to force them to their allegiance. Colonel Lee felt it was his duty, under these circumstances, to be a soldier of Virginia, and he resigned his position in the United Service, in which Virginia had now no part. He raised a small body of militia in his own neighbourhood, and was placed at the head of the

heard. His Royal Highness landed on Monday. The King went from Cintra to receive him.

A bill to establish free trade in corn has been introduced to the Cortes.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted by a large majority the bill abolishing hereditary succession in the peerage.

ITALY.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Pope's health is re-established, and that His Holiness has resumed his receptions.

The *Liberia Italiana* of Naples states that a band of one hundred brigands, commanded by the Pontifical Sbaies, has made its appearance in the vicinity of San Germano.

GREECE.

The King left Athens on the 24th ult. for the Provinces and Corfu. M. Delyorghi has been re-elected President of the Assembly.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Plenipotentiaries assembled in the London Conference met on Saturday last, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Conference met again on Tuesday. All the members were present on both occasions.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an intimation from the Danish Minister at the Belgian Court that the ports of Germany and Austria ports by Danish ships of war, will be resumed on the 12th inst., unless, in the mean time, the deliberations of the Conference bring about some arrangement of the dispute between Denmark and Germany.

The Berlin official Miscellaneous of Saturday contradicts the assertions which have been made, chiefly upon telegrams from Copenhagen, that the Prussians and Austrians in Jutland have failed to comply with the stipulations of the armistice. Some of the assertions made are entirely devoid of truth, it declares.

The Duke of Augustenburg left Kiel on Tuesday evening en route for Berlin.

AMERICA.

We have information from New York to the afternoon of the 21st ult. Preceding advices were informed us that on the previous day General Lee had retreated from the scene of battle of the 12th at Spotsylvania, and that General Grant, with the bulk of the Federal army we were enabled to contradict in a portion of our Impression last week. Lee still holds a strong position north of the Spotsylvania Courthouse, and the two armies are confronting each other. No fighting occurred on the 20th, except a few slight skirmishes. It is stated, of heavy rains. An impression has gained ground that Grant's losses were greater than the condition of his army less favourable, than was previously supposed. Secretary Stanton announced on the morning of the 16th ult. that, according to General Grant's latest reports, the casualties of the last eight days' fighting in the Federal Commander-in-Chief, who was receiving large reinforcements, designed leaving against the enemy without delay. Facts bore out the assertion, for at daybreak on Wednesday, the 18th, Grant again unsuccessfully attacked Lee's centre and left. After a desperate conflict, lasting throughout the forenoon, the Federals were forced to retreat, with loss of 3,000 prisoners and several guns. Lee is stated to have been subsequently made upon Grant's front, and repulsed. On Thursday, the 19th, Grant, with his whole army, again attempted the capture of the Federal supply-trains. After an hour's fighting, in which the Federals were upwards of 1,000 men, the Confederates returned to their intrenchments, leaving 300 prisoners in the hands of the Federals. General Lee has, it is said, been reinforced from North Carolina and Richmond.

Reverses have befallen the Federal corps operating against Lee's left flank and rear. Hill's corps has been attacked by Early in front and rear, and compelled to retire within his lines. The Confederates captured General Birney's division, with twelve guns, and pursued for ten cannon, and drove the whole Federal force to their intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred. The Federal loss in prisoners is admitted to be 2,500. General Ransom commanded the Confederates. General Butterworth's brigade of Federals was despatched overnight to assault his intrenchments. Signal has been defeated at Newmarket and forced to retreat across the Shenandoah with loss of five guns and 650 men. General Sheridan's cavalry has, however, reached round Lee's rear, and joined Butler on the Peninsula. He destroyed the railroad at Beaver Dam Station, on the 12th, a sharp engagement with General Stuart. He marched between the first and second lines of Richmond defences, and found the latter then too strong for assault, retreated across the Chickahominy to Bottom's Bridge. Richmond papers announce that General J. E. B. Stuart has been killed, and that Longstreet's wound is not mortal. According to Federal accounts received on the 20th, the lines of communication had been repaired.

The capture of Alexandria by Sherman is confirmed, and the retreat of Johnston. Two hard days fighting had taken place in that quarter. Johnston continues to draw Sherman away from his base. Official despatches declare that Sherman, on the 17th, occupied the city of Kingston, seventy miles south of Chattanooga, and that he was still advancing and Johnston retreating.

General Banks had been compelled to fight his way overland to the Mississippi.

A severe engagement is progressing at Charleston between the Federal ironclads and the Confederate batteries. The former are bombarding Sumter.

Confederate despatches report that a Confederate ram has sunk a Federal gun-boat off Newbern.

A forged proclamation of Mr. Lincoln's signature, calling out 400,000 men and declaring Grant's campaign at an end, was issued at New York on the 18th, and caused great temporary excitement. Mr. Wood, of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, was arrested on the charge of the proclamation and sent to Fort Lafayette. He has confessed his guilt, and implicated Mr. Bennett, the journalist has expressed the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* for having published the proclamation. The Police Commissioners have dismissed Mr. Wood.

The Secretary of the War Department says that it is the intention of the Government to maintain the present military force until the war is overthrown, and to provide against inopportune reduction when the reverses of the Federal arms have ceased. Gold was at 52½ at New place and all other reductions will be ordered on July 1.

The Governor of Maryland has ordered the three volunteer regiments for a hundred days at President Lincoln's request. The Governor of Jersey has called for all the infantry militia that can be raised in fifteen days for one hundred days' service.

On the 21st ult. gold was at 53 premium in New York.

CHINA, INDIA, AND AUSTRALIA.

At Calcutta the state of the currency has caused a good deal of anxiety, and given rise to much discussion. By a telegram from Bombay dated the 14th ult. we learn that the Viceroy was expected at Simla. The same telegram conveys the intelligence that the Rev. Isaiah Lawrence Sawendal, missionary to the Santals, was murdered at Peshawur.

From China the chief subject of interest is the Taeping rebellion. The *China Mail* has some details of the two disasters which Colonel Gordon's force had experienced, in which the Imperial troops were wounded. Notwithstanding their temporary success, the rebels were, on the whole, losing ground. Nanking still had a large force of these men in the field. Colonel Gordon was recovering from his wound, and was expected to be shortly able to resume command. The city of Hangchow, which has been for nearly three years in rebel possession, fell to the Imperialists on the 31st ult.

From Japan there is no definite news of importance. The Tycoon and Mikado are said to be on good terms, and the foreign question still engages the serious attention of native statesmen.

The accidental explosion of a gun's limber during the drill of the D battery, 3rd brigade R.A., at Belfast, April 5, killed four men and injured seven others. Thirteen horses were wounded, three of which had to be shot on the spot.

General Benedek arrived at Venice on the 18th ult., and reviewed the whole of the Austrian garrison, amounting in number to from 30,000 to 31,000 men. In the evening a serenade was organised in honour of the General by the military authorities. The inhabitants assisted from taking any part in the fête. The proprietors of the Fenice Theatre have the chief to again keeping their rooms this season.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor gave the customary dinner to the Judges on Friday last, and on Sunday they were present at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Council of the Society of Arts have arranged for a Conversazione at the South Kensington Museum on the 16th inst.

The nineteenth anniversary dinner of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated in Freemasons' Hall yesterday.

On the 10th inst. the Crystal Palace will have been opened ten years. Since its opening it has been visited by fifteen million persons.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., has been elected a trustee of the British Museum, in the room of Sir G. C. Lewis.

On Thursday week a gentleman riding in Rotten-row was thrown from his horse, and, in endeavouring to save it, the unfortunate collapsed to the gentleman's assistance, and was the first to render help.

The first stone of the new Roman Catholic church in Talkington was laid on Monday by James Harvey, Esq., chairman of the Board of Guardians. The church will be situated on the road, Hornsey.

The temporary bridge across the Thames at Blackfriars was opened for the public on Wednesday. The passenger-bridge, which is erected overhead of the carriage-way, is 1,000 feet in length. Vehicles pass on the south and the temporary carriage-way, thus opening to the City the east bridge.

A new station and shelter in a mile of new line were opened on Wednesday on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The station is on the south side of Southwark Bridge, and the line runs thence to the station of the Elephant and Castle, and so through to the coast.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society of the Institute of Civil Engineers was held on Tuesday, at the hall, Great George-street, Westminster, and the attendance was unusually large. Distinguished. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, pictures, and articles of taste.

The congregation of the Rev. Newman Hall, Surrey Chapel, Union-street, Westminster-bridge-road, have presented their minister, the Rev. Dr. Hall, with a handsome silver tea-service, a silver salver, Dr. Smith's "Bible Dictionary," a gold watch, and a purse containing sixty guineas, in testimony of their regard and affection for their pastor, and appreciation of his services to the South Church in the metropolis.

The Council of Legal Education have awarded to D. Lyell, Esq., one of the Inner Temple, a studentship of fifty guineas per annum for three years, to be given to the student who shall pass the best examination during the course for seven terms; and to J. Chester and M. F. Morris, students of the Inner Temple, and H. E. Lascelles, student of the Inner Temple, certificates of honour of the first class.

The births of 1906 children—1030 boys and 936 girls—were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number increased was 1,960, the deaths to London, 1,170. The average number of births registered in the week ending the 14th inst. was 1,906, with a correction for increase of population, 1,939.

The Mansion House Committee held a meeting on Saturday, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs presiding, to distribute the funds. Alderman Morley, and Gibbs being present and made grants to the amount of £620 in aid of distressed persons in the parishes of St. Giles, Bloomsbury, and the Tower Hamlets. The Lord Mayor stated that the Mansion House relief committees having now suspended operations in consequence of the mills resuming work, the London Committee would meet for the last time on the first Tuesday in every month, instead of fortnightly, their next meeting being on the 7th of June, at two o'clock.

The annual meeting and half-yearly election in connection with the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, was held at the asylum in the London Tavern, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee of management, and electing fifty children into the institution. Out of upwards of thirty children out of a list of 129 approved candidates to the benefits of the charity. There were 1,000 votes recorded in favour of each child, and the election of that day would increase the number to 981. The total receipts for the year had been £11,000, and the expenditure £10,000. The list being having been adopted, the election of the children was proceeded with.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, to consider the report which was brought before them by a committee, on the subject of promoting the passing of the Bill now before Parliament, and sanctioned by the Court by a recent Act of Parliament. It may be remembered that a series of letters on the subject appeared in the columns of the *Times* under the signature of the Government. Sir George Grey now recommended that it should be carried out in the City of London. The Corporation had had experience with this the committee now only sought to carry out three regulations, the diversion a portion of the metropolitan Police Commissioners' jurisdiction, and the other regulating the hull and loading of drays in the City. There was a long discussion, and the report was adopted.

The first grand flower show of the season, under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society, was held on Tuesday in the gardens at South Kensington. The attendance was numerous. At an early hour the tents were filled with company, and the gardens were full. The Princess Mille. de Demey, and Lord Harris, honoured the gardens with their presence. The show was a very fine one, and the display of fruit, flowers, and vegetables was also excellent. The collection of orchids, from Messrs. Low, had never had a more effective display been seen under similar circumstances. The display of fruit was also extremely creditable, pines, grapes, peaches, nectarines, strawberries, &c., that were seen were sufficiently tempting to divert eye for the moment from the more showy productions.

On Tuesday afternoon there was a large assemblage of ladies at Hastings, Bedford, to witness the distribution of prizes to the girls in the successful competitors amongst the pupils of the Female School of Art, which is under the patronage of Lord Sidney Osborne. The Mayoress, Mrs. Lord Houghton took the chair. Professor Donaldson read a statement and report, which gave a satisfactory account of the progress of the institution in a manner, and that the ability displayed by some of the students was of a very high order. The Chairman then distributed the prizes to the girls, the chief of which were the national medallions, seven having been granted. The Lady Isabella Kerr, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Cochrane, Miss Ellen Mary Bennet were Misses Katherine Eliz. Alice Manley, Mary Julian, Anne Coster, Mary Ann Hall, and Mary Ann Hall. The latter young ladies took two national medallions. Some honourable mentions were awarded other prizes.

The premises of Orchard House, Chesterham, the seat of the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, were thrown open on Wednesday and Thursday in fancy bazaar in aid of the funds of the Orphan Working School. This society was formed in 1862, under the patronage of Count de St. Antoine, the French ambassador, and the Duchess d'Aumale, for the purpose of providing Frenchmen in London who have lost their parents, or orphans of existing members of the society, annually distributed more than £1,000, which has also upon the maintenance of the children in the Orphan School at Chesterham. A family character. The stalls were held by the Duchess of Chartres, the Duchess d'Aumale, the Princess de Joinville, the Princesse de Leon, the Countess of Tankerville, the Countess of Waldegrave, and Lady Fenly. An elegant museum of curiosities, formed by the Duke d'Aumale, with interior craftsmen, which also lined the road up to the grounds. The chief attraction was the Duke d'Aumale's stud of horses, which the Duchess d'Aumale remained for some time. The charity benefited largely by the visit.

The metropolitan police force assembled on Wednesday at Lord's ground by a race between five cutters, the property of members of the Royal London Yacht Club, from Greenwich to the Nore and back. The Club has given a piece of plate worth £60 for the first cutter, and another worth £10 for the second. The wind was favourable for the start, but fell light, and as the race was therefore, one of pluck rather than speed. The race was won by the Lord Clyde, Mr. Dunsford's cutter, which arrived at the goal about twenty minutes before the Alarm, which had taken the lead at the start, arrived on Tuesday. There were two matches—one for cutters of the first class, prizes £10 and £5, and the other for cutters of the second class, prizes £5 and £3. The first prizes were won by Mr. Duncan's Vesper and Mr. Holdsworth's Mosquito. The prizes in the second class were won by Mr. Hamilton's Ariel and Mr. Captain Bedwell's Dudu. The Ocean Match of this club, from the Thames to Harwich Harbour, and back, a distance of about 200 miles, for the prize given in the Prince of Wales Yacht Club took place on Wednesday. The prizes were £30 for the first, £20 for the second, and £10 for the third. The Alarm, Mr. Perry's Fely won the first, and Mr. Rousseau's Agerine the second.

The annual meeting of the Governors of the Royal Naval College took place on Tuesday, on the stage of the Adelphi Theatre—Mr. B. Webster in the chair—when the report of the committee was read by the secretary, both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. J. W. Anson, the secretary, read the report of the council, which commenced by stating that on the 31st ult. Mr. P. Cooke and his assistants had presented £1000 to the college. The report then referred to the fact that the Duke of Somerset had given £100, and a large sum had been collected in Australia. The report was then read, which, after much litigation, had been given in favour of Mr. Wood, with costs, which were to be assessed by the Master. The costs to be paid by the council, amounting to about £400. The report then acknowledged the receipt by the council of several bequests, and presents of books and pictures. The funny fair and fête at the Crystal Palace had produced a profit of £1000, and the recent benefit at Drury-lane Theatre, £681. The annual ball had realised £171. The whole of the buildings for the pensioners have now been completed. The financial statement showed the gross receipts of the year to be £2322; and the expenditure, including the maintenance and education of the children, £2,000. Among the list of the Governors were noticed Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Mr. G. Cooke, Mrs. Anne Smith, Mr. Frederick Pringle, and Mr. John Wyse.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. A reward of £5 10s. was voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat stationed at Dungeness for putting off and saving the crew of three men from the schooner Maria, of Milford, which was wrecked on Dungeness Bar on the 9th ult. Rewards were voted to the crew of the Ramsgate life-boat of the institution, and to the crews of shore-boats, for their laudable exertions on occasions of wrecks. It was reported that benevolent persons had presented the institution with the cost of new life-boats to be stationed at New Brighton, near Liverpool; Donna Nook, on the coast of Lincolnshire; Tramore, near Waterford; Poole, Dorset; and Sunderland. Mr. Lewis reported the important new restorations of the institution for the protection of persons escaping from wrecks, which had been successfully executed by the Commissioners of Northern Lights. The Duke of Northumberland forwarded to the colonial Governors and to the Ambassador at this Courts. The letter to the Governor of Victoria, in the absence of the same. A vote of thanks was read from the French Minister of Marine acknowledging, with thanks, some drawings of the new form of fastening of the institution's rockets and life-boats. The late George Wheelhouse, Esq., of Deptford Bridge, had left a handsome bequest to the institution. The South Holland Society of Sunderland had requested the institution to order for them a new life-boat, transporting carriage, and transporting to be stationed at Sunderland, and to be sent to Padstow, Cornwall; Redcar, Yorkshire; and Teignmouth, Devon. Other communications had been made on various life-boat matters. Among the subscriptions announced was £100.

LAW AND POLICE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, the Lord Chief Justice announced that in future all criminals at-bar, whether with or without counsel, in attendance, would sit within the bar. The Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer has also notified that the like practice will be followed in that Court. The practice has been followed for some time in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Hawkins, junior counsel, and to those serjeants or barristers who have been published of prisoners.

Mr. Philip Pusey, Member of Parliament for the Wantage and Chancellor, has been appointed a registrar in the Court of Bankruptcy, in the room of the Hon. R. Bethell, resigned. Mr. Pusey is a barrister, and has practised under his appointment.

Mr. Cuthbert Ellison, formerly of the Home Circuit, and more recently stipendiary magistrate at Birmingham, has been appointed a barrister at the Worship-street Police Court, in place of Mr. Leigh, who has resigned.

An important case in the case in which Vice-Chancellor Stuart gave judgment on Saturday that some inquiries individuals have been working on the property of the late Mr. Hatton, in the hope of discovering some deeds and a set her. This compound has been offered to the Crown for purchase; but it is some satisfaction to know that the speculation has proved a failure.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Dean of Westminster will preside at the Rugby School dinner, at Willis's Rooms, on the 10th inst.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has appointed the Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., to be the Lady Margaret's preacher for the year coming.

The fine old church of Llanrhaiadr, in Pembrokeshire, dating from the fourteenth century, has been reopened after a thorough restoration.

The Bishop of Norwich consecrated on Thursday week a new church erected at Gorleston, in the place of the dilapidated structure which has for a long time past been the parish church.

The Cambridge Local Examinations University have under consideration a scheme for conferring degrees in music, a privilege enjoyed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

A beautiful east window, consisting of two lights, has lately been erected in the parish church of Ludlow, by Lady Rotherwood, in memory of Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., and Lady Harriet Drummond.

The following are the morning preachers at St. Paul's for this month:—June 5th, the Rev. C. Geek; 12th, the Rev. J. Jackson; 19th, the Rev. W. B. Mimar; 26th, the Rev. J. E. Kempe.

The following are the preachers at the Lent Administrator Abbey Evening Services for the month:—June 5th, the Rev. F. D. Maurice; 12th, the Rev. J. Ll. Davies; 19th, the Rev. Canon Duckworth; 26th, the Rev. Canon Jackson.

The Bishop of Exeter, who is eighty-seven years of age, conducted the ordination service in the Cathedral on Sunday, assisted by the Bishop of Jamaica and the dignitaries of the cathedral, celebrated the Holy Communion.

Bishop Colenso was served on Tuesday with a copy of the sentence of deprivation passed on him by the Archbishop of Cape Town. Colenso, of course, disputes the right of Dr. Gray to deprive him of his see, and has also will appeal to the Queen in Privy Council.

The Duke of Devonshire presided on Monday over a meeting of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, for the furtherance of the Bishop of London's Fund for Building New Churches. The speakers were Lords Shaftesbury and Seaton, and Mr. Hanbury, M.P.

The new church of St. Augustine, Highbary New Park, which has erected through the munificence of Henry Bolden, Esq., in the centre of that rapidly-growing neighbourhood, was consecrated on Wednesday night by the Lord Bishop of London.

Testimonials have been presented to the Rev. G. Gould, Rose, on giving up temporary duty at St. Goran, Cornwall—a Bible from the church choir; and to the Rev. J. Hall, Rector of Ladock, Cornwall, a silver candelabrum and silver claret-jug, by his parishioners.

Finchfield Church was consecrated on Wednesday week, when the Bishop of Lincoln preached. The work has been executed at the expense of Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., at a cost of about £2000. The architect, Mr. Sugo, Mr. Wagett erected and endowed a church at Finchfield West.

The annual meeting of the Church Building Society took place yesterday week, in Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Bishop of London. The report was read, and the meeting was urged by the Bishop of Oxford, Sir John Coleridge, Mr. Powell, M.P., and the Rev. H. Mackenzie.

The remaining transept of the celebrated abbey church at Romsey, in Hants, is about to be restored. Lord Palmerston and the Dean and Chapter of Winchester have promised liberal subscriptions towards the undertaking. The estimated cost of the work is £2000, and the Rev. W. Hall Vicar of the neighbouring parish of Hoyton, £200, exclusive of £1000 for the enlargement of the church.

The east window of St. Chad's Church, Over, Cheshire, has been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, as a memorial of the late Vicar. The inscription is as follows:—"To the glory of God and in memory of the Rev. Thomas Hall, for thirty-seven years Vicar of this church, who died Jan. 28, 1863, aged seventy-nine, this window is given by worship." trustees.

A numerous deputation, including a number of members of Parliament, waited upon Lord Palmerston on Tuesday at his residence, to urge upon him the Church-Building Acts Amendment Bill so far as to enable the Commissioners to make grants for the erection of new churches in populous places on the recommendation of the Bishop. Government has not yet decided upon the various clauses of the measure to the church-building Acts through committee, and he could only promise to lay the suggestions of the deputation before the Government.

The Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Paul's, Bethnal-green, on Wednesday week, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and laity. The church is the fifth which the Bishop of London has consecrated in that district since his appointment to the see. The church, which is a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, and capable of seating about 700 persons. A district has been assigned to it out of the parochial district of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, and of St. Peter, Bethnal-green, previously Curate of St. Matthew, has been appointed the first incumbent. The Bishop of London consecrated the churchyard, and preached in the church on behalf of the building-fund.

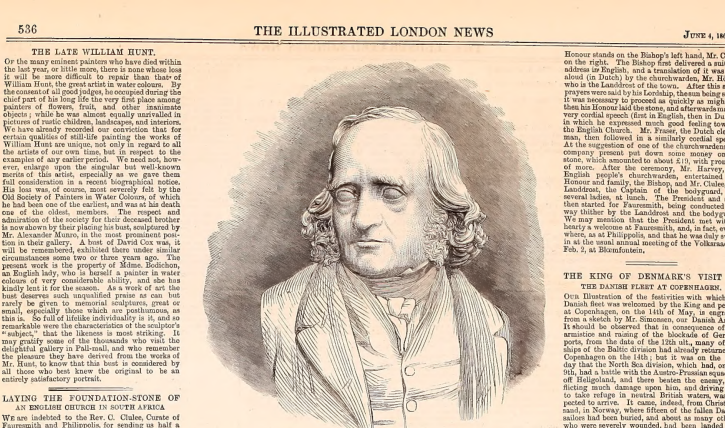
PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. A. M. Hoare, Rector of Fawley, Hants, to be Rural Dean; Rev. H. Pearson, Vicar of Hambledon, Surrey, to be Rural Dean; Rev. Thomas Hall, Vicar of St. Chad's, Daresbury, to be Rural Dean; Rev. E. Sendall to Litton, Somerset; Rev. F. Smith to Worsley-with-Hindley, Lancashire; Rev. D. F. E. Shaw to Edgworth; Rev. J. F. Goggin to Lockington, Wilts. *Preferred:* Rev. B. Maltby to Burnham, Berwick; Rev. E. M. Pugh to Braintree, Essex; Rev. G. T. B. Morette to Parkbourney, Devon; Rev. F. P. Nicholl to Lanock, Wilts. *Appointed:* Rev. Lemuel Sayward to Trinity Church, Quebec; Rev. J. Bell, Incumbent of Brampton, to be Rural Dean for the Archdeaconry of York; Rev. J. Ingram, Missionary Establishment at Shanghai, China. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. O. Geary Ireland to Chalford, Gloucestershire; the Rev. A. S. Page to Sudeley, Gloucestershire. *Curacies:* Rev. A. H. Fuller to Grantham; Rev. Edward Hall to Bishop's Hull, Somerset; Rev. J. Bowden to Bristol; Rev. J. Bullen to St. John, Beverley; Rev. T. F. Collins to Bilton; Rev. J. Cooper to Bilton; Rev. J. Cooper to Bilton; Rev. J. Cooper to Bilton; Rev. J. Cooper to St. James, Hull; Rev. J. W. Marshall to Holy Trinity, Birchfield, Hanley; Rev. H. Wardle to Hanley.

THE LATE WILLIAM HUNT.

Of the many eminent painters who have died within the last year, or little more, there is none whose loss it will be more difficult to repair than that of William Hunt, the great artist in water colours. By the consent of all good judges, he occupied during the chief part of his long life the very first place among painters of flowers, fruit, and other inanimate objects; while he was almost equally unrivalled in pictures of modest children, landscapes, and interiors. We have already recorded our conviction that for certain qualities of still-life painting the works of William Hunt are unique, not only in regard to all the artists of our own time, but in respect to the examples of any earlier period. We need not, however, enlarge upon the singular but well-known merits of this artist, especially as we gave them full consideration in a recent biographical notice. His loss was, of course, most severely felt by the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which he had been one of the ancient, and was a late death one of the oldest, members. The respect and admiration of the society for their deceased brother is now shown by their placing his bust, sculptured by Mr. Alexander Munro, in the most prominent position in their gallery. A bust of David Cox was, it will be remembered, exhibited there under similar circumstances some two or three years ago. The present work is the property of Mdme. Sedlitzkaa, an English lady, who is herself a painter in water colours of very considerable ability, and she has kindly lent for the season. As a work of art the bust deserves such unqualified praise as can but rarely be given to memorial sculpture, great or small, especially those which are posthumous, as this is. So full of lifelike individuality is it, and so remarkable were the characteristics of the sculptor's "subject," that the likeness is most striking. It may gratify some of the thousands who visit the delightful gallery in Pall-mall, and who remember the pleasure they have derived from the works of Mr. Hunt, to know that this bust is considered by all those who best knew the original to be an entirely satisfactory portrait.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF AN ENGLISH CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

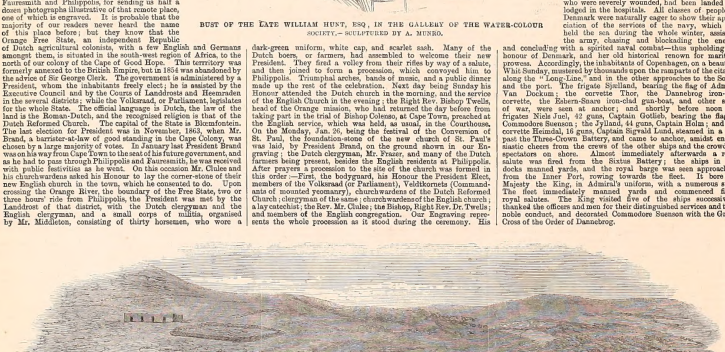
We are indebted to the Rev. G. Chiles, Vicar of Fauresmith and Philippolis, for sending us half a dozen photographs illustrative of that remote place, one of which is engraved. It is probable that the majority of our readers never heard the name of this place before; but they know that the Orange Free State, an independent Republic of Dutch agricultural colonists, with a few English and Germans amongst them, is situated in the south-west region of Africa, to the north of our colony of the Cape of Good Hope. This territory was formerly annexed to the British Empire, but in 1854 was abandoned by the advice of Sir George Clerk. The government is administered by a President, whom the inhabitants freely elect; he is assisted by the Executive Council and by the Court of Landdrost and Heemraden in the several districts, while the Volksraad, or Parliament, legislates for the whole State. The official language is Dutch, the law of the land is the Roman-Dutch, and the recognised religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church. The capital of the State is Bloemfontein. The last election for President was in November, 1863, when Mr. Brand, a barrister-at-law of good standing in the Cape Colony, was chosen by a large majority of votes. In January last President Brand was on his way from Cape Town to the seat of his future government, and as he had to pass through Philippolis and Fauresmith, he was received with public festivities as he went. On this occasion Mr. Chiles and his churchwardens asked his Honour to lay the corner-stone of their new English church in the town, which he consented to do. Upon crossing the Orange River, the boundary of the Free State, two or three hours' ride from Philippolis the President was met by the Landdrost of that district, with the Dutch clergyman and the English clergyman, and a small corps of militia, organised by Mr. Middleton, consisting of thirty horsemen, who wore a dark-green uniform, white cap, and scarlet sash. Many of the Dutch boers, or farmers, had assembled to welcome their new President. They fired a volley from their rifles by way of a salute, and then joined to form a procession, which conveyed him to Philippolis. Triumphal arches, bands of music, and a public dinner made up the rest of the celebration. Next day being Sunday his Honour attended the Dutch church in the morning, and the service of the English Church in the evening; the Right Rev. Bishop Twells, head of the Orange mission, who had returned the day before from taking part in the trial of Bishop Colenso, at Cape Town, preached at the English service, which was held, as usual, in the Courthouse. On the Monday, Jan. 26, being the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Paul's was laid, by President Brand, on the ground shown in our Engraving; the Dutch clergyman, Mr. Fraser, and many of the Dutch farmers being present, besides the English residents at Philippolis. After prayers a procession to the site of the church was formed in this order:—First, the bodyguard, his Honour the President Rich, members of the Volksraad (or Parliament), Veldkornets (Commandants of mounted yeomanry), churchwardens of the Dutch Reformed Church; clergyman of the same; churchwardens of the English church; a lay catechist; the Rev. Mr. Chiles; the Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Twells; and members of the English congregation. Our Engraving represents the whole procession as it stood during the ceremony. His Honour stands on the Bishop's left hand, Mr. Chiles on the right. The Bishop first delivered a suitable address in English, and a translation of it was read aloud (in Dutch) by the churchwarden, Mr. Hohns, who is the Landdrost of the town. After this a few prayers were said by his Lordship, the hasty beings so that it was necessary to proceed as quickly as might be, then his Honour laid the stone, and afterwards made a very cordial speech (first in English, then in Dutch), in which he expressed much good feeling towards the English Church. Mr. Fraser, the Dutch clergyman, then followed in a similarly cordial speech. At the suggestion of one of the churchwardens the company present put down some money on the stone, which amounted to about £10, with promises of more. After the ceremony, Mr. Harvey, the English pastor's churchwarden, entertained his Honour and family, the Bishop, and Mr. Chiles, the Landdrost, the Captain of the bodyguard, and several ladies, at lunch. The President and suite then started for Fauresmith, being conducted half way thither by the Landdrost and the bodyguard. We may mention that the President met with an hearty a welcome at Fauresmith, and, in fact, everywhere, as at Philippolis, and that he was duly sworn in at the usual annual meeting of the Volksraad, on Feb. 2, at Bloemfontein.



BUST OF THE LATE WILLIAM HUNT, ESQ., IN THE GALLERY OF THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.—SCULPTURED BY A. MUNRO.

THE KING OF DENMARK'S VISIT TO THE DANISH FLEET AT COPENHAGEN.

OUR Illustration of the festivities with which the Danish fleet was welcomed by the King and people at Copenhagen, on the 14th of May, is engraved from a sketch by Mr. Simonsen, our Danish Artist. It should be observed that in consequence of the armistice and many of the blockade of German ports, from the date of the 12th ult., many of the ships of the Baltic division had already returned to Copenhagen on the 14th; but it was on the next day that the North Sea division, which had, on the 9th, had a battle with the Austro-Prussian squadron off Heligoland, and there beaten the enemy, inflicting much damage upon him, and driving him to take refuge in neutral British waters, was expected to arrive. It came, indeed, from Christiansand, in Norway, where fifteen of the fallen Danish sailors had been buried, and absent as many others, who were severely wounded, had been landed and lodged in the hospitals. All classes of people in Denmark were naturally eager to show their appreciation of the services of the navy, which had held the sea during the whole winter, assisting the army, chasing and blockading the enemy, and concluding with a spirited naval combat—thus upholding the honour of Denmark, and her old historical renown for maritime prowess. Accordingly, the inhabitants of Copenhagen, on a beautiful Whit Sunday, mustered by thousands upon the ramparts of the citadel, along the "Long-Line," and in the other approaches to the Sound and the port. The frigate Sjelland, bearing the flag of Admiral Van Dockum; the corvette Thor, the Danneborg iron-clad corvette, the Ebern-Snare iron-clad gun-boat, and other ships of war, were seen at anchor; and shortly before noon the frigates Niels Juel, 42 guns, Captain Gedde, bearing the flag of Commodore Suenson; the Fylland, 44 guns, Captain Holm; and the corvette Heimdal, 16 guns, Captain Sigvald Lund, steamed in a line past the Three-Crown Battery, and came to anchor, amidst enthusiastic cheers from the crews of the other ships and the crowds of spectators on shore. Almost immediately afterwards a royal salute was fired from the Sixtus Battery; the ships in the docks manned yards, and the royal barge was seen approaching from the Inner Port, moving towards the fleet. It bore his Majesty the King, in Admiral's uniform, with a numerous suite. The fleet immediately manned yards and commenced firing royal salutes. The King visited five of the ships successively, thanked the officers and men for their distinguished services and their noble conduct, and created Commodore Suenson with the Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF AN ENGLISH CHURCH AT PHILIPPOLIS, ORANGE FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICA.



THE KING OF DENMARK VISITING THE MONITOR-SEA SQUADRON ON ITS RETURN TO COPENHAGEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.

SUNDAY, June 5.—Second Sunday after Trinity. Boniface, Bishop of Mentz, and Archbishop of Germany, Martyr, 755. The Irish Churchills (Duke) [illegible] of the English Army at Sedgemoor (“the last great victory of an Irish chieftain in Ireland”) born at Ashe, Devon, 1660.

MONDAY, 6.—King John lands in Ireland and receives the homage of twenty-five Irish Princes, 1210. The British Institution (for the exhibition of ancient pictures) opened, 1813.

TUESDAY, 7.—Death of the great Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, 1329. The English Reform Bill receives the Royal assent, 1832.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Death of the Emperor Nero, by suicide, 68; of Edward the Black Prince, 1376.

THURSDAY, 9.—Foundation of the hall and chapel at Greenwich Hospital, 1696. Death of Thomas Moore, the celebrated Irish poet, at Sloperton, 1852.

FRIDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria opens the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, 1854. Inauguration of the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, Dublin, 1853.

Prince of Wales, 1841.

SATURDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr. Death of Roger Bacon (the magician), 1294.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	30	30	30	30	30	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	30	30	30	30	30	30

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.: Long. 0° 18′ 43″ W.: Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.	RAIN in inches and hundredths.
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	General Direction.	Sum of Hourly Values.
	Inches.	°	°	0–10	°	°	°		Inches
25	29·698	47·8	74·5	7·0	59·5	42·6	W.WNW.NW.	Variable	0·135
26	30·013	47·8	84·1	6·2	63·5	54·3	N. NNW. NE.		0·369
27	30·019	49·6	87·1	7·0	65·5	51·5	NNW. NW. W.		0·260
28	30·020	51·6	89·1	7·7	69·5	51·4	NE. NNE.		1·164
29	29·922	50·1	92·1	7·2	67·5	51·6	NW.		0·190
30	29·922	51·1	92·1	7·2	68·5	51·6	NW.		0·164
31	29·729	49·2	89·9	7·0	61·1	39·9	NE. NNE.		0·151
May									

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in inches, at 9 A.M. and noon and 3 P.M.:

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·927	29·905	29·971	29·944	29·915	29·893	29·737
Temperature of Air	59·5°	63·5°	65·5°	69·5°	67·5°	61·1°	59·5°
Temperature of Evaporation	51·5°	54·3°	51·5°	51·4°	51·6°	51·6°	51·6°
Direction of Wind	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.E.	N.W.	N.E.	N.E.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864.

THE great Finance Minister is not of a temperament which will long allow him to remain the victim to a misconstruction of his utterances; and the great politician is not a man to permit his future to be seriously injured by the unassumption of a false position. We devoted some space to the examination of the motives which might have induced Mr. Gladstone suddenly to walk out of his ordinary groove and to proclaim himself the supporter of a bill which was not only not a Government bill, but which set itself directly in opposition to Governmental declarations that this was no time for the disturbance of the settlings, as regarded the representation, of which the present Premier and the present Foreign Secretary were members; we are therefore bound to notice the manifesto by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to set himself right with a misunderstanding public.

Mr. Gladstone has published the speech which he delivered on the celebrated Wednesday when the bill for lowering the borough franchise came before the House of Commons. He has prefixed to it some comments which are not unaccompanied with the scholarly grace that attaches itself to all the productions of the present member for the University of Oxford. That the document should be Gladstonian in *cruditis* was to be expected in presence of the circumstances which were calculated to arouse the distinguished author to marked self-assertion. We mean no disrespect—indeed, we mean the reverse—when we say that, in all probability, the reader of average intellect had to peruse the composition more than once before he grasped its intent and assured himself whether Mr. Gladstone were fighting or flying. Another point which it is needless to say that the very complished champion was doing neither, but only adjusting his shield. We pay no insincere compliment to Mr. Gladstone's periods in saying that, as he was presumably appealing to minds not only of the higher grade but of the highest grade, he has elevated his gracious eloquence to an exalted standard. To express ourselves still more clearly, we may add that his manifesto is vaguely unlike the address which scornful foes suppose him that he had better prepare for the people, and suggests that the great Mother of Churchmen and Tories will at the earliest opportunity dismiss him from her aged embrace.

Naturally, those who were extra prompt with censure and with applause when the Minister and member for Oxford seemed to announce himself in favour of universal suffrage have had some difficulty to contend with in settling accounts with him on the basis. Indeed, members of this Journal may be supposed to know what is meant by “the sell” of a game of chess. Those who do not, may be informed that it is a double move, by means of which the point which is attacked is suddenly shifted, and the artillery of opposition is, for the moment, brought to bear upon an abandoned position. Mr. Gladstone has cashed, and some little allowance must be made for the discomfiture of the artillerymen who were either saluting or bombarding him. But we have still recovered ourselves, and nobody is beaten. Moderate Conservatism rejoices to see Mr. Gladstone making handsome amends for a momentary error, which may have been the result of impulse or of the impatience of a clever man who beheld truths supported by abominable platitudes and debilitated rhetoric; and moderate Radicalism sees nothing in his preface which disentitles his new admirers to believe that when the signal is given for the extension of the franchise Mr. Gladstone will be one of the foremost to obey it. And, as was remarked of the character in “The Critic,” when we do agree, our unanimity is wonderful. In fact, then, the man as a master in his craft, and has he not vindicated his claim to be considered one of the strongest intellects of the age, when he can explain away an apparent eccentricity to the satisfaction of everybody? Any one may make a blunder, make it worse by explanation, and be ruined; any one may avoid blunders and be content to dwell in decencies for ever. But it is no ordinary man who can first indulge, to an extraordinary extent, his liking to astonish mankind and can then defend himself so dexterously as to increase his reputation and consolidate his supporters. A political *tour-de-force* has similar effect to a mental one—it is startling.

But, as we joined neither in the chorus of blame nor of praise, but saved our voices, believing that Mr. Gladstone had not finished, and regarding it as civil and polite to wait until a gentleman has done, Mr. Gladstone has a right, we may now be allowed to remark that we do not think that anybody, except Mr. Gladstone himself, is exactly a gainer by what has occurred. The Minister has once more shown—perhaps needlessly, after all his Budget speeches—that a more able man is not now to be found in the political ranks. But, if we look at the terms of the one sentence which comes neither in hasty haste at the beginning nor in cowardly fashion at the end of his preface, but is practically at the middle of the most effective, and garnished rather than guarded with a euphemistic contrivance of sentences, we find that Mr. Gladstone will not extend the suffrage to those to the deserving. If such exte nsion should endanger the balance of the representation. The ultra-Tory, who believes every mechanic a desperado, may be satisfied with this, for he considers every new vote likely to be given as a mental addition to Radicalism. The ultra-Radical, who believes every mechanic was a tyrant, may be satisfied with this, for he holds that there can be no real adjustment of repres entation until the governing classes shall be as dead as the labourers. But Mr. Gladstone has assumed the right of deciding whether the addition of a myriad or so of voters will or will not disturb the working of the constitutional machine, and if there is nothing in the speech and the preface, taken together, to prevent the Chancellor of the Exchequer from becoming the leader of a Government that shall bid us rest and be thankful, or shall invite Parliament to consider whether the franchise may not advantageously be conceded to a class hitherto distinctly represented, it is, in closing the account of this transaction, a nation of shopkeepers may fairly write down that, errors not excepted, the profit remains to our admirably adroit man of financial resources.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the jun ior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Wednesday week the Princess Louise of Prussia Helena and the Princess of Leiningen, walked in the castle grounds. Later in the day the Princess Louise of Prussia Helena and the Princess of Leiningen, drove by Castleton Corriemulzie and Mar Lodge, returning by Invercauld. Prince Arthur went fishing at Monaltie, and caught a fine salmon, weighing 15 lbs., after a search exhibited to the Royal family. This was the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of Princess Helena.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill, walked in the garden at Frogmore and through Glen Beg. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold went fishing at Invercauld.

Yesterday week the Queen walked and drove out twice, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the castle grounds.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Princess Leiningen, and Princess Alice Leiningen attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Lee, one of Her Majesty's chaplains. In the afternoon Princess Helena and the Princess of Leiningen walked in the castle garden with Colonel Cruithie. The Rev. Dr. R. Lee officiated. The Duke of Argyll and the Rev. Dr. Lee dined with the Queen and the Royal family.

On Monday the Queen walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Earl of Clarendon arrived at Balmoral Castle, to visit the castle.

The Court is expected to leave Balmoral and arrive at Windsor Castle on Friday next. The Queen, it is expected, will then visit the Queen at Windsor, where, it is understood, the approaching accouchement of the Princess Christian will take place.

By the Queen's command, a full-dress evening party will be given at Buckingham Palace, on Friday next, at Buckingham Palace. By her Majesty's command, cards have also been issued for a full-dress ball on the 27th inst., at Buckingham Palace, the Princess of Wales representing the Queen.

THE LEVÉE

By command of the Queen, a levée was held, on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales. Presentations at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, limited to those required to presentations made to her Majesty. The Prince, attended by his suite, arrived at the Palace, from Marlborough House, at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of the Queen's household. Prince Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Court. The Prince entered the throne-room, and took his seat on the throne, which was then attended by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Lord Alfred Paget, Equerries in Waiting, Colonel Ged Charles Lennox Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Colonel Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lord Hatherton, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Alfred Hervey, the Duchess of Wellington, Lord Ashburton. Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced, some presentations in diplomatic costume took place. The general circle included most of her Majesty's Ministers, and a large number of persons of distinction. His Royal Highness, on his way to and from the palace, was loudly cheered.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House, Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and attended by Major Teesdale, went to the International Dog Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Their Royal Highnesses left the House of Lords in the afternoon. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary and Princess Louise of Hesse, Mr. Burton and Lord Harris, went to a concert at St. James's Hall. Subsequently her Royal Highness visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and the Princess Mary, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess entertained at dinner the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, Prince Theodore of Teck and Tatoi, Countess Gleichen, the Duke of St. Albans, and a distinguished circle.

On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Teesdale, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Captain Grey, and Captain von Westerweller, went on horseback to the review of volunteers which was held in Hyde Park. The Princess, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Mary and attended by the Countess of Morton and Mdlle. de Gramy, went in an open carriage and four to the review. Their Royal Highnesses were escorted by a detachment of the Horse Guards. In the evening the Prince dined at the annual dinner of the officers of the 10th Hussars, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. The Princess, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and attended by the Countess of Morton, Mdlle. De Gramy, and Captain von Westerweller, honoured the Princess' Theatre with her presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Rev. C. Merivale, B.D., the Bishop of Carlisle, the Dean of Westminster, and the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal officiated. In the afternoon the Prince and Prince Louis of Hesse attended Divine service at the German Chapel, St. James's. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, drove to the White Lodge, Richmond Park.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove to Claremont, and remained at that delightful residence in honour of the marriage of the Count de Paris and Princess Isabelle d'Orleans. In the evening Prince Louis of Hesse and the Duke and Duchess de Chartres with their presence at a ball at Morgan House, and subsequently proceeded to the White Lodge, Richmond Park.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, returned to Marlborough House from the White Lodge, Richmond Park. In the evening the Prince and Princess received at dinner Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Normanby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsbur, and a distinguished circle.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Major Teesdale, visited the Duke of Cambridge at his residence in Carlton House-terrace. Later in the day his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, went to the London Fencing Club, to witness an assault of arms. The Princess, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and attended by the Countess of Morton, Mdlle. de Gramy, and Lord Harris, went to the Royal Horticultural Gardens, Kensington. Subsequently, the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, visited the French Exhibition of Paintings in Pall-mall. The Prince held a levée on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess left Marlborough House for Cambridge. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the performance of the Cambridge Amateur Dramatic Club with their presence, at the Town Hall, Market-hill, Cambridge. Park-street, Milne. Archivan has been honoured with ittings for a portrait of Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

His Royal Highness the Count de Paris has taken York House, adjoining the church at Twickenham, for a term of years.

The Duke of Marlborough has returned to town from a cruise off the coast of Devon.

The Duke of Manchester has left town for Kimbolton Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale have left Cambridge's Hotel for Yester House.

Lucius Marchioness of Waterford has arrived at Fa: nace's Hotel from Fort Castle, Portpatrick, N.B., for the season.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Captain Hon. Frederic Arthur Stanley (of the Grenadier Guards), youngest son of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lady Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, was solemnised at the residence of the bride's father-in-law, Clarendon House, amid the ceremony and of considerable eclat. The Queen gave a costly shawl; the Prince of Wales, a gold bracelet; the Duke of Cambridge, a locket made by Mr. C. Frodsham; and the Princess Louise of Prussia and Princess Louis of Hesse and received presents from the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Princess Augusta Caroline, and the Hon. Miss Lyttelton to fund to take place on Tuesday next.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a grand banquet on Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon Hotel, to the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, the Count and the Duke de Montpensier, Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, the Count d'Eu, the Duke de Nemours, and a numerous party.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France entertained a large party at dinner on Saturday evening last.

The Duke of Cleveland entertained the members of the Jockey Club and held a conversazione on Thursday se'nnight, in the conservatory at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington. About 400 visitors were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Curzon-street, Mayfair.

The Duke of Devonshire entertained at assembly this season at Devonshire House, on Tuesday evening, which was attended by upwards of 400 of the leading members of the fashionable and political world.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess gave a dance last evening at the family mansion in Belgrave-square, which was attended by many of the leading members of the aristocracy.

The Earl and Countess of Derby entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Monday evening, at their residence, in St. James's-square. After the dinner her Ladyship had an assembly, which was attended by nearly five hundred of the elite of the fashionable and aristocratic world.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury entertained a select party at dinner on Monday evening, at their residence in Belgrave-street.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland received a large party at dinner on Saturday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-street.

The countess of Strafford will have an assembly this evening at the family mansion in Portman-square.

The Earl of Westmeath entertained a select party at his residence in the world on Saturday afternoon last at Dudley House, Park-lane, Soho.

Viscountess Palmerston will receive at her residence in Cadogan Place on Saturday evening last. The reunion was attended by above 400 of the élite of society.

Mrs. Disraeli gave a morning party on Saturday last at Grosvenor-gate.

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNT DE PARIS AND PRINCESS ISABELLE D'ORLEANS.

THE marriage of Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Count de Paris, eldest grandson of King Louis Philippe, with the Princess Maria Isabelle d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, and niece of the reigning Queen of Spain, was solemnised on Monday at the Royal Chapel at Kingston. The auspicious event was the occasion of a general holiday in the neighbourhoods of Kingston, Claremont, and Esher. At half-past ten the guests invited to the Royal wedding ceremony arrived at the chapel, among whom were many tried friends of the Orleans family, the principal members of the Royal Family of England, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Earl and Countess Russell, Earl and Countess Granville, &c.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, Catholic Bishop of Southwark, assisted by the Rev. Canon Oakeley, Queen's French Chaplains; the Abbé Teulie, Chaplain to Queen Amélie; M. Pierre Mailly, Canon of Arras; Dr. Barthlli, Spanish Chaplain; and Canon Holdstock.

Groups of beautifully-dressed children strewed a pathway of flowers to the chapel.

The members of the House of Orleans who were present comprised the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke d'Aumale (the Duchess d'Aume's was prevented from attending by indisposition), Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clotilde of Coburg, Prince Philippe of Wirtemberg, the Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Marguerite, the Duke d'Alençon, Princess Blanche, the Count d'Eu, Princess Clementine, the Duke de Penthièvre, and Princess Amélie of Coburg.

Shortly before eleven Queen Marie Amélie, conducted by the Count de Paris, entered the chapel and proceeded to the altar, followed by the bride, conducted by her father, the Duchess de Montpensier, and the Duke and Duchess de Chartres. There were no bridesmaids. The Bishop, who wore his pontifical vestments, read a short discourse in French. The service then proceeded according to the ritualist the Roman Catholic Church. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride and bridegroom retired to the sacristy to sign the register, which was witnessed by the Duke de Montpensier, the Duke de Chartres, and the Spanish Ambassador. Their Royal Highnesses returned to the chapel, when the Bishop celebrated low mass.

The Royal bridal party then left the chapel amid enthusiastic cheering, the firing of cannon, and ringing of bells, and proceeded to Claremont. Upon leaving the chapel the bridegroom was met by a group of young ladies representing the French deputation, one of whom presented to the Countess a bouquet, composed of choice white flowers, which was received most graciously by her Royal Highness, who, on accepting it, gracefully saluted the young lady.

After the company had reassembled at Claremont the Count de Paris led his bride to the entrance of the house, where their Royal Highnesses were greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations, in acknowledgment of which the Count said—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you, for myself, in the name also of my wife, my mother. Nothing can be more gratifying to me than to see this happy day celebrated by the presence of so many friends, especially those of my youth. The feelings towards us that have grown up during those years can be at last openly expressed, and we feel them more deeply because I may conceive that they are quite spontaneous. They have been to my family a great comfort during the years of exile. Therefore you are welcome on the day of a great domestic joy, and I trust that your good wishes will prove to be the happy omens of a future good-natured advice was greeted with renewed applause, amidst which their Royal Highnesses withdrew.

At half-past twelve the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise, Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Claremont. The Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Chartres conducted their illustrious visitors into the reception-room, where they were received with the greatest cordiality by the venerable Queen. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with the younger members of their family, also arrived. At three o'clock the company proceeded to the dining-room, passing through the great hall, into a temporary banqueting-room, where a déjeuner was prepared. The Prince of Wales led the Princess Amélie to her seat while the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg conducted the Princess of Wales. Queen Amélie sat in the centre, with the bride and bridegroom, having on her right the Prince of Wales and Princess Louise, and on her left the Grand Duke and Duke of Mecklenburg and the Princess of Wales. Before the company present at the déjeuner had separated, Queen Marie Amélie rose and proposed a toast to the health of the bride and bridegroom and Princess, which was most enthusiastically responded to by all present. The Count de Paris briefly returned thanks.

The bride and bridegroom took their departure in the afternoon for Woolverton, Worcestershire, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, where they will pass a few weeks.

After dinner the Queen gave a drum of palle blue, trimmed with white lace. The bride wore a dress of white silk trimmed with white lace, and a bridal veil. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale bleuh pink; Princess Alice a lilac silk; the Duchess de Montpensier a dress of white silk trimmed with lace and flowers; the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge a dress of pale salmon-coloured silk.

The bridal presents were magnificent. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary were munificent in their gifts. Queen Amélie's gift to the Count de Paris consisted of a white leather dressing-case, containing an exquisite miniature of her Majesty on ivory, with gilt mounts, made by Lavaden, from the Queen's own designs.

In the evening a ball was given by the Duke and Duchess de Chartres at Orleans House, Twickenham, to celebrate the event. Their Royal Highnesses were honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the principal nobility and gentry assembled at the wedding, about 300 in number. Dancing was continued until half-past two, when supper was served. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and kept up until past three.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Lancers: Capt. C. H. Chichester to be Major, dated 28th May, 1864. 17th: Lieut. D. R. Vandeleur to be Captain, vice R. A. Bagge, who has retired. H. L. Duchesne to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. and Adjutant Hon. A. Gordon to be Capt. H. Kennard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W. E. Hamilton, who has retired upon full pay.

1st Foot: Lieut. Hon. F. G. W. Pomeroy to be Captain, Reuben B. A. Mercer to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. Pomeroy, who has retired. 2nd: Lieut. W. Hyde to be Captain. 3rd: Capt. J. F. Hunter to be Major; Lieut. W. J. Dobbyn to be Captain; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 4th: Lieut. C. Hamilton to be Captain. 5th: Major Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Armstrong to be Quartermaster. 6th: Lieut. J. W. Fraser to be Captain. 7th: Capt. C. G. O'Brien to be Captain. 8th: Lieut. J. H. Harvey to be Captain. 9th: Lieut. J. Hamilton to be Captain. 10th: Lieut. and Capt. J. Hall to be Major; Lieut. W. Hamilton to be Captain; Ensign W. Hume to be Lieutenant. 12th: Lieut. W. Hall to be Lieutenant. 17th: Capt. W. Day to be Captain. 18th: Lieut. C. Bowness to be Captain. 19th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. 20th: Lieut. C. Knapp to be Ensign. 24th: Ensign F. J. Hassard to be Lieutenant; G. R. A. Bentley to be Ensign. 27th: Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant.

Royal Marines: Capt. J. Bowden to be Major, dated 28th May, 1864. Lieut. and Capt. C. Price to be Major. Lieut. R. Kinsey, and G. J. Wilkie to be Majors. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, dated 28th May, 1864:—J. Hall, and the gentlemen at present doing duty with the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry; and C. H. Gregson (Royal Artillery, as Major-General, at Malta), 1864.—Major W. Williamson, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 28th May, 1864. Capt. J. Hall to be Major.

Major Patrick Steward, of the 1st (late Bengal) Engineers, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., of the Royal Artillery, died at his residence, Shooter's-hill, on the 19th ult., aged sixty-four.

A memorial drinking-fountain, surmounted by an obelisk, having suitable inscriptions, has been erected in commemoration of the memory of the late Major Little, for many years barrack-master of the Weedon Hill and Bridge Barracks, Aldershot Camp.

On Thursday week the annual general meeting of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held at the Horse Guards, the Duke—Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett in the chair—when three widows were elected, making the number of the inmates 30.

The vessels forming the Anglo-Chinese fleet, recently in command of Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., C.B., are about to be ordered to be removed from Woolwich and placed under charge of Captain W. E. Hall, C.B., of the Victor Emanuel, 94, guardship, at Portsmouth. The Tien-Tsin, the Pekin, and the China arrived at Sheerness on Friday.

Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, C.B., late commandant at Woolwich, last week terminated his final inspection of the whole of the district within his command, and forwarded a very complimentary report of the district to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The term of his appointment (five years) expired on the 24th inst., when he will be succeeded by Major-General—Colonel E.C. Wemyss, C.B., who will be promoted to the rank of Major-General, consequent upon the Royal Artillery promotion on the 28th inst. On Monday night the officers of the garrison entertained Sir Richard Dacres at a farewell banquet in the barracks.

The Enterprise iron-clad sloop of war (of which we gave an illustration last month) underwent her official trial on Thursday week. On reaching the measured mile six runs were taken over the mile at full-power trials. The average speed of the six runs proved to be 12.65 knots, a consistently satisfactory. The average pressure of steam was 23lb., and the average number of revolutions of the screw was 70.5. The average speed of steam attained was 8.203 knots. The greatest speed of any one run was made in 4 min. 15 sec., and during the trial the boilers emitted an abundance of steam. The Enterprise has four guns on board, and is rigged as the new designers contemplated.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, was held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on Saturday—the presidential chair being filled by Admiral Sir W. Bowles, K.C.B. The report stated that the institution was making satisfactory progress. The average number of pupils for the past year was 400, and the number of vacancies was 97 pupils in the school. Several liberal donations had been received during the year, including £50 from the local authorities of Deptford, and £100 from Patriotic Fund, £100 from Mr. W. Peek, and £100 from the late Captain Montagu. The prizes for the proficiency of the pupils were given out by the June treat. The total income for the past year was £3271, and the ordinary expenditure £3251. The amount of invested funds was £1000.

A regimental parade of the Royal Artillery stationed at Portsmouth and Hilsea took place on Southsea-common on Monday. The force on the ground was drawn up with the sixth brigade of garrison artillery in the centre and a field battery of artillery on each flank, forming three sides of a square, the objects of the parade being—first, the presentation of a medal and clasp to Sergeant-Major Cole; and secondly, the formal inspection of the force by Colonel Wardle, C.B., the officer commanding the artillery in the south-west district, previous to his handing over the command to Colonel Lefroy, and leaving the garrison to assume the command at Woolwich, to which he is appointed. Master-Gunner James Dorg, of Portsmouth, was called to the front and presented by Colonel Wardle with the silver medal for meritorious conduct, and to which is attached an annuity of £10. Colonel Wardle also warmly complimented the men. He is succeeded in the command of the artillery stationed in the south-west district by Colonel Hillyard.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Diaries of a Lady of Quality. Edited by A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C. (1 vol. Longman.) The editor, by diligent labour, has compiled from ten volumes of manuscript a single, most entertaining, volume of print. The title will cause the scandal-hunters to prick up their ears, but they will be doomed to disappointment; for of scandal, properly so called—libel on private life—there is not a single trace in these pages. Envy, eagerness and innocendom—there is little or nothing. Miss Frances Williams Wynn (Lady Charlotte Lindsay's daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (fourth Baronet) and Charlotte, daughter of George Grenville, Duke of Buckingham (1782–1861)). She professed amongst her near relatives the first Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, Lord Thurlow, Lord Ellenborough, Lord and Lady Bunbrooke, Lord Nugent, and many other grandees, and she may therefore be fairly said to have had the opportunity of knowing and hearing what most people would desire to see and hear, or, in default, to read of. She died in 1857, in her seventy-seventh or seventy-eighth year, when the contents of her diaries were handed to her nephew, the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, under whose sanction these selections from them are published. Her diaries are, as they ought to be, records of facts and feeling, of cultivation and discernment," and to have stored up for future generations a mass of information and anecdote which attracted her attention in the course of her daily intercourse with the most cultivated society of her time, constitutes the true interest of the manuscripts." Hence this volume of interesting anecdotes, into which one may dip again and again without satiety. It is a treasure, without end or pain. As a specimen, a sole named "In Voluptuous" (Dated 1st January, 1814) will suffice. "Lady Cork's ball was the first I ever entered." Lady Cork was the wife of Lord Lindsay Viper on Tuesday. The said gentleman also performed a beautiful air, with variations, entitled "Les Mois de Delphine" (Dated 1st January, 1814). Rossini was grown and more and so eventually reproduced that of Lolly. The lecture was concluded with remarks on the relations of Rossini and Meyerbeer. J. Rossini as a musician, after declaiming against all the essential charms of modern music and studying to restore the ruling principles of composition, has been ended by adopting all his compositions the effects which he had so strongly decried. The illustrations produced from the lecture were given by Miss Parkes and Mr. Randall from "Le Gondoliere des Mares de ma Vie" (1820), "Je l'ai plainte" and "Le Rendez-vous" (1824), and "Le Contemplation" (1829), and "Le Contemplation" (1829).

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, gave the Friday evening discourse on May 27, his subject being, "Greek Art, as illustrated by the Newly-Discovered Sculptures of Lycia." He said that it was impossible to be insensible to the interest which had not yet ceased to attach to the subject of a serious essay defining their exact value as documents in its history. It has been laid down as a principle that the arts of ornament are those in which the art of relics is immediately related. In their highest function, the representation of the human figure, they are subordinate to architecture as the former (sculpture) character, the dominant and leading quality; the latter (painting) requiring a separate and independent wall. The style, or rather as has-relics in miniature, being, as intermediate, being sometimes treated in the manner of architecture, sometimes in that of painting. The character of Greek sculpture (technically including ordinary bas relief) is very scanty and meagre. Of the sculptures of Egypt, Assyria, and Persia on the contrary, we have historic records. Certain works of art stated in the monuments of Europe and Greece—Rome, Egypt, Assyria, Persia, and India—are of the most ancient art, from the Egyptian to the Roman, and the most perfect work of the Greek world. We are thus able to reason inductively. By going on Mr. Poole said, we have discovered that Greek art, like all other widespread art we know, was marked by local characteristics, which, in the case of Greek art, have been classified on a local principle—that of Greece, resolute-like; that of India, pie-rare-like; and that of Italy and Rome, Italian-like. The character of Greek sculpture, and that of Asia (including the west coast of Asia Minor), architectural. The Greek sculptures (technically including ordinary bas relief) is very scanty and meagre. Of the sculptures of Egypt, Assyria, Persia, and India we possess only the history of art. The lecturer illustrated his theory by diagrams representing some of the Lycian sculptures, and concluded by commenting on and criticised them. He concluded by remarking on the beautiful effect of the study of art upon the mind, and the influence which it had had on the people like our own, where commerce was adroitly pursued; upon the merits and effects of contemporary art, and upon the general character of existing Greek art. The hon. secretary, Dr. Bence Jones, F.R.S., took the chair on the occasion.

Mr. Alexander Hunter's second lecture on "Shooting-Stars," delivered on Saturday week, was also very amply devoted to proving the correctness of Chladni's theory that shooting-stars, fire-ball, and aerolites are meteoric bodies which enter the earth's atmosphere at the rate of from 15 miles to 163 miles per second through three bodies named, and showed how this theory was confirmed by observations made on the 27th of Nov., 1798, by Brandes at Lilienthal, and by Benzenberg and velocities of 37 miles per observed between 1798 and 1803 Mr. Herschel constructed a diagram illustrating the theory. "The meteoric bodies," said Mr. Hunter, "are in a height varying from forty to eighty miles above the level of the sea in their first visible appearance in the atmosphere of the earth's the maximum being at sixty miles. As the first ten-thousandth part by weight of the atmosphere is of sufficient resistance to destroy the velocity of the meteorite, it is no wonder," says Quetelet, "that no person should hitherto have had the fortune to see one fall." There is a sufficient resistance in the remaining 999 parts of pondorable matter that no shooting-star will ever reach the earth. Mr. Hunter said that the fact that the meteoric stars is found in the atmosphere of the earth at a height of sixty miles now generally admitted that they are not of a planetary nature, and are neither of volcanic or terrestrial origin. They appeared another year, in ordinary and extraordinary numbers. Brandes calculated the average number of shooting-stars in January to be 7 an hour, and in for July to December at fourteen per hour; but in the extraordinary days of August and November the number had been ascertained to be forty per hour. The days of the great star showers have been proved to be Nov. 12, 13, and 14, and Aug. 9, 10, and 11, corresponding to the appearance of 1799. Of these records, is now found to correspond with Aug. 11. Great showers of shooting-stars have been observed in Nov., 1799, 1833, 1834, and 1837, and a shower of shooting-stars on the 27th of Nov., 1863, was observed by Mr. Hunter.—As a result of authentic records of preceding observations, he suggested that an extraordinary display might be expected on the 13th of Nov., 1866. He suggested that this should be borne in memory, that means might be taken to secure accurate observations of the phenomena. He concluded with observations on the nature of the meteoric light might be rarely and readily ascertained. In conclusion, he observed that the meteoric stones might be readily ascertained by them by means of the electric light.

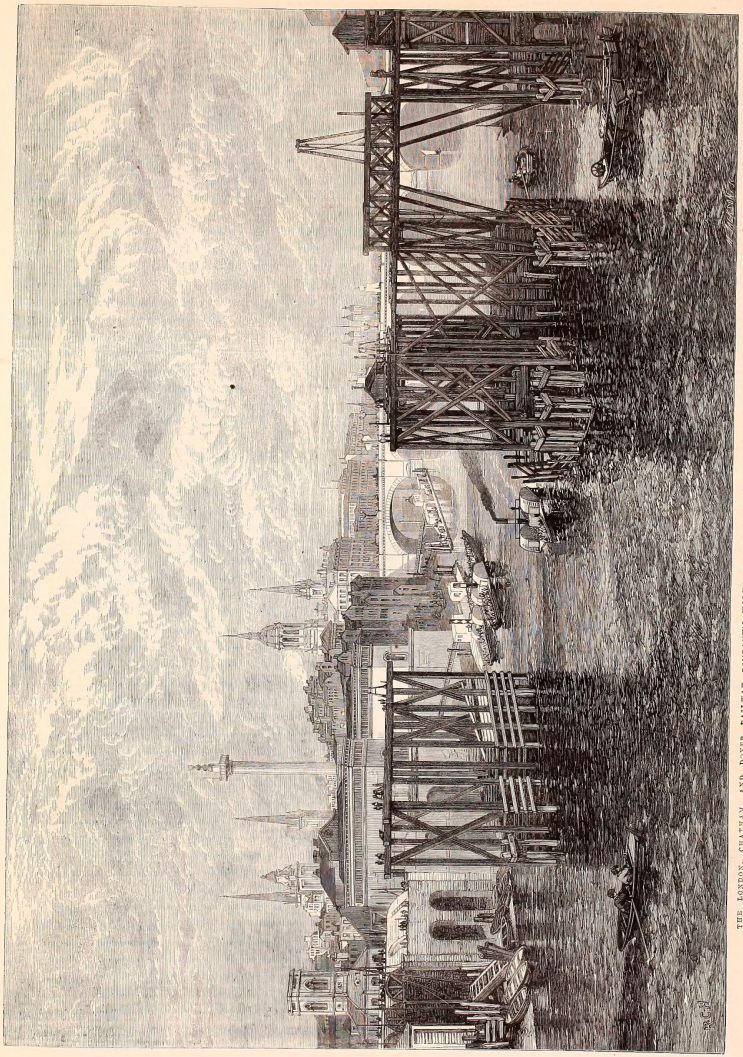
Professor Owen delivered the first lecture "On the Morphological Phenomena of Animal Life," delivered on Tuesday last, May 31, was devoted to the consideration in the abstract of the principles of unity and diversity, of likenesses and differences, in the several divisions of the various groups of the animal kingdom—vertebrate, articulate, mollusc, radiate, zoophyte, protozoon, and protozoa. By means of large coloured diagrams he pointed out, in examples of the several groups, the principles of unity of plan, of unity of composition, and as signs of unity of purpose form of them, and their relative position in the body of the animal. In reference to the progression of animal life, he referred to the following principles of progression in animals, and to their organs, and to the tissues of which they are composed. Whether they had been produced from an egg, or from a germ, or from a bud, or by fission, or by gemmation, or by evolution, simple and complex; transformation, metamorphosis (progressive, retrograde, or retrogressive). In conclusion, Professor Owen remarked set forth at some length the arguments of Poucbet and his friends, and the opinions entertained by Mr. Darwin and his friends, on the supposed generation of inferiorial animalcules; and he also described the experiments and observations of Mr. Crosse, which had been so carefully noticed. Professor Owen's next lecture will be on Tuesday evening.

Professor Tyndall will give the last Friday evening discourse, on the 10th inst., "On a Magnetical Experiment."

VIEW FROM SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

LOOKING EAST.

We lately gave an Illustration of the progress of bridge-building across the Thames in course of execution by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company at Blackfriars. The view we engraved which we now invite the attention of our readers presents a view of the piles and scaffolding erected for the purpose of building another viaduct, which is to run parallel with Southwark Bridge and the South-Eastern Railway (not the London, Chatham, and Dover line, as we inadvertently stated, under this head, in a small part of our Impression) with the intended City station in the immediate rear. The new viaduct spans Southwark Bridge, looking down the river. A part of London Bridge, with the Tower in the distance, is seen behind the huge timber framework that stretches half way from the Surrey to the Middlesex side. The workhouses of Adelaide Wharf and those of the Old Swan Pier, below and above bridge respectively, look down upon the traffic of steam-boats which ply to and from the floating platforms or pontoons moored for the passengers' landing. Fishmongers' Hall is just seen above the houses at the Old Swan. The spires and turrets of half-a-dozen City churches, with the Monument, "London's pillar," lifting its head above them all, complete this familiar scene, the feature of it alone being unfamiliar—the works now going on for the construction of the railway bridge.



THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY'S WORKS ON THE RIVER: VIEW FROM SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.



"SEULE À LA MAISON," BY C. BISSCHOP, IN THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH ART, PALL-MALL.

We give the original title which was attached by the artist himself to the picture we have selected from the Exhibition at the French Gallery, because it is difficult, indeed impossible, to convey the significance of the idiomatic French words employed, by a mere literal or word-for-word translation. The title in the catalogue of the Exhibition, "All Alone in Doors !" is obviously Gallican English; which, though compounded of two *idiotismes* (as the French call them) is hardly more essentially accurate than such announcements in Paris shop-windows as "Here one speaks English," or "Here they cut of the hairs." The force of the French phrase, *a la maison*, is hardly to be rendered, indeed, by literal translation—i.e., by the words "in the house," seeing that it is often employed analogously to our "home." Then, again, to say "All alone at home" would be at least clumsy. While, however, the French *à la maison* often implies more than the English "in the house," it is equally certain—and at the same time very significant of differences of national character and habits—that there is no word or phrase in the whole French language which has the fulness of meaning and association of that dear little English, domestic word "home." *Maison, demeure, logis, ménage, chez moi, chez soi*, are all comprised, with something more, in "home, sweet home."

This philological and linguistic preface will not be altogether misplaced (apart from the desirability of finding a title) if it lead the reader to dwell upon and fully appreciate the artist's representation of home, but home made lonely and almost desolate by the absence of its natural head; this being the dominant sentiment of M. Bisschop's beautiful and touching picture. The model of a quaint old Dutch ship in this picture seems to intimate that the trim, comely, young Dutch woman has a mariner husband, who wins bread and provides this home for both by committing himself to the cruel and treacherous sea. Ah! ye fine ladies who "sit at home at ease," with your husbands always near you, or only absent a few hours, what can you know of the anxieties of a poor sailor's or fisherman's wife when the expected and promised return is long and unaccountably delayed; or of her sorrows when the loved one, the sole *stay* of life, never reappears? But we will, as the artist has

cone, only suggest such terrors. We must not, then, allow our thoughts to carry us out over and beyond that frozen canal, through the silent endless wilds of snow, to the lodge for one that "cometh not" with such yearning, wistful earnestness. Let us rather confine our attention principally to the cleanliness and comfort of that Dutch home. Of course it exemplifies the scrupulous cleanliness which is a national characteristic, and amounts to a passion with all Dutch housewives. But besides this, and the general air of comfort and prosperousness, there are evidences—in the handsome marqueterie cabinet, in the looking-glass with the favourite china frame of the Dutch, in the pipes and tobacco-jars, and in the superior quality as well as nattiness of the dress of the group—to herald—before one, we say, in this fortunate evidences of moderate fortune and of a love of home and its position. Such hints are at once appropriate to the thrifty and home-loving Dutch, even of the humblest class, and are not out of time help ful to the intention of the picture. Lastly, we must not forget to notice the skates, which are lying about in front. It is to these whoever looks at our Engraving will be reminded of the almost incredible number of miles some of the Dutch women will skate along the canals by which the country is intersected, when frozen in winter, merely for pleasure to the sweetheart or for a visit to friends or pleasure. If we may hazard a final guess, we should fancy that this most interesting young wife has been out for a skate with her husband, or, in the expectation of meeting her husband, but that she has been compelled to return disappointed; and that, before resuming her usual domestic employment, she throws open the casement in the fond though groundless hope of still seeing the goodman appear on the horizon.

We have engraved this picture not merely on account of the popular interest of the subject, but because it is one of the most unknown in England, it is a work of extraordinary merit, particularly as regards correctness of drawing. The painter, Monsieur Ch. Bischop, a pupil of Comte, the eminent French painter, and he has been rewarded with the distinction of a Chevalier of the Dutch Order of the Couronne de Chêne.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE were symptoms in the beginning of the week that the task for that real hard work which is called amusement was predominant amongst many of the members of the House of Commons, and that it is, in fact, amusement. The unobtrusive clerk, which, as they generally do days, the Derby, the Queen's Birthday, and the Volunteer Review in one sequence, had their meat and rest at home, and not in the Parliamentary vigour. Everybody seemed to desire to postpone everything, unconscious that they were but the tools of a power at work with all their paraphernalia for quenching Nonconformist attempts at Church reform, were hurrying down to the House of Commons. And as early as twelve o'clock Mr. Disraeli, the political Bradwood of the moment, was present, and could be seen, through the open door at the air anxious adjutant when his regiment is mustering; and having received the roll from his non-commissioned officer, was ascertaining if he took his place in the front rank and assumed his usual immovable attitude and his sphinx-like expression of countenance. At this time there were very few members in the house, so that the cheer with which he was hailed on his arrival, was not so appreciated as he ought to have been; that is, Mr. Trefusis was there, and Mr. Bernal, and Mr. Bass, and his speech neatly and fluently—the only fault being that it was too short and too much to the point—in favour of preparation of the reverent character—had small chance of distinction beyond that, which, after all, was not to be despised, as it was the opportunity of showing his quality to his watchful and critical leader. But his debate there ought to have been all very good to encourage a speaker. Mr. Cavendish Clifford, seems to go in for eccentricity in appearance and speech, and is generally good-natured in the House. Once and again he has delivered himself of Parliamentary addresses, which merely by the fact that they were quaint would be to give no adequate idea of them. Although there is a fine old-fashioned air of running through them, they sound as if the hon. gentleman, having the advantage of retentive memory, had learnt them by rote, rather than that morning, and, being minded to make a speech, unconsciously reproduced all the notes which he had taken, and was looking over in his pocket chronicle. Nobody is likely to complain, for the result is very pleasant, and there is sometimes a touch of quaint humour by which the speaker is palpably influenced. Oddly enough, as the house filled, the debate grew more and more dull, and Mr. Cavendish position brought on an episode that stimulated the interest, which was flagging fast down to the meagre attendance at the time of division. Some unaccustomed and sudden "affairs" came upon Mr. Neate, and instead of his usual quiet, business talk he uttered small and telling sentences against Lord Robert Cecil, who, as Member for Marylebone against Mr. Gladstone in the University of Oxford, who has found a defender in the Member for the city of the town of that name. We know that in his heat, and in the unwonted rush of ideas and words, he has been unjust to Mr. Gladstone's face, or he would have repented having been drawn into the error of saying that gentleman's speech was not a speech at all, very one-sided one. For it is known that sweet phrases directed at Mr. Gladstone usually meet an accommodating and appreciative audience while he feels bound to call up being more ironical and contemptuous than appreciative, and indeed he has a peculiar way of his temperament; if they sought to please him, would rather put an argument at him which he would have to answer, than utter the honeyed platitudes about his great powers and his matchless oratory. I prize for receiving pungency into debate, the distinction having been duly awarded to Mr. Neate though disputed by Mr. Cavendish Clifford, that he has been for more out of order in the introduction of irrelevant topics, the debate grew serious, and Mr. Neate, who always was not effectual in keeping out that horrid thin edge of the wedge. It was, on the whole, a successful Wednesday evening's entertainment.

Amongst the few noticeable features in a rather colourless Parliamentary week may be mentioned the appearance of Lord Palmerston. The noble Lord has assumed, in all its entirety, his function of Commander-in-Chief, and has commenced the duties of his position by taking the conduct of everything into his own hands. He replies to every question that is addressed to him by any body, and he has made two or three regular speeches in the regular way, for the leader of the House towards the close of debates. One night he placed himself before Sir Charles Wood on a subject which was Indian in its nature, at least, and dealt with it in quite an official manner, of course, as the head of the Government, and the paying power for India, who only gave the sanction of his solemn presence to the debate. Then the House was in a very old ground, and as stalwart as ever, diplomatically and foreign—politically we mean—in the subjects which it took up, and at length been brought forward by Mr. Hennessy, fresh, as we take it, from a study of "Handbook of Wines," to ask why the wine duties were to be pathetic, and did put together some graceful and pointed sentences which he delivered with marked effect and considerable power; but, somehow, there is a dryness in his voice, and a want of zap about his style, which even real feeling cannot remedy in the arrangement of facts, and in careful deductions from them, he is very successful; and though he did on this occasion place Sir Walter Raleigh and Mr. Spurgeon in rather ridiculous juxtaposition as authorities, his illustrations generally are apt enough. Still, for some reason which one understands but cannot explain, he does not satisfy, if, by-the-by, any one particularly wishes that he should satisfy.

Most people thought that the subject of China could not be galvanised, even by Mr. Cobden. He had already been raised about with a certain frantic enthusiasm by Mr. Liddell, and squeezed economically dry by Mr. Baxter; and the policy of Lord Palmerston, as it is supposed to be distinguished from that of a number of his colleagues, was a question of whom were we to support, and to find out of office on this very question—had been formally enunciated, and in some respects formally apologised for. What more could be got out of such a thrice-told tale? Well, there was got out of it—firstly, the second best House—being next to that for the Budget—of the Session, and the very best speech Mr. Cobden ever made in Parliament—and that, in the judgment of many, is not to be particularly prone to be his admirers. One hardly remembers any occasion when Mr. Cobden was more in his element in the House of Commons, while preserving his idiosyncratic qualities just so much as to be prevented from being offensive. There was none of that hard snapping and jerking in his manner, which, from the days of Peel down to that of Cobden as air of querulousness and irritability; and there were no sharp personalities in his speech. He was calm, and in a good feeling towards those—Lord Palmerston especially—whom he was attacking, and was content to rest his case upon the merits of the case whole, his speech, while clear and argumentative, as might have been expected, was genial, and in its way unexceptionable in its interest. At any rate, it resuscitated the Chinese question to such an extent as to make it a very lively one, and to give it a place in the privileges which it has decidedly lost in the last two Sessions. In the House of Commons, as elsewhere, Mr. Baring caused considerable relieves to break a custom and to listen to Colonel Sykes for more than on the subject of Indian finance, bringing most interesting statements, and displaying a knowledge which, if Parliamentary proceedings would be most valuable. Those who wished to be informed, if there were any in the House, on Indian matters, should have confessed the rugged sectaness and the seeming irascible manner of the excellent Colonel, and have listened to him when he was saying that which was really worth hearing. It has been a fashion to say that Mr. Bright has ceased to be a power in the House of Commons, but only to the initiated expressive, definition of a House of Commons which is only to be found in Parliament. Whenever only powerful in a set speech, the basis of which at least has been prepared, he is powerful. Any opinion would have changed it on hearing him the other night on the China question, but that opinion, in the place all right, he evidently did not mean to speak formally; and it was then that Mr. Bright showed his wit, his complimentary jape of tact, rose just as the debate had practically died away, and delivered a speech which was saying,

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Derby settling has gone, as the huntsman said of his old mare, "as smooth as oil." There are only two or three very heavy winners, but the money has come out of an infinity of pockets. Mr. I'Anson and Captain Cornish win between them about £15,500, and put on their money through Mr. Jackson. The commissioner who caused all the bother got his money off and lost by the race. It is said that he was originally requested by Mr. I'Anson to get a "monkey" on at 20 to 1, but not being able to get more than 25 to 1, he booked Abe bet to himself and refused to recognise it as a commission at all. This difference caused the entanglement; Mr. I'Anson, not feeling at all sure that he had a Derby winner in hand, secured himself by laying a certain amount against him, and the bet was consequently grew frightened and hedged all his money. So the story goes. The horse had been for some months in his name, but he ran for the Derby; and, as he was beaten by Borealis at 7 lb., Mr. I'Anson did not think the trial good enough to encourage him to run for the Oaks, one of whom he had borrowed a horse to put to the trial, and was most decidedly beaten as to which he could beat. Scottish Peel and one or two others in the race. In fact, he thought it made an open question, and left the matter in the hands of his friends. It is stated in *Bell's Life* that the officers of two cavalry regiments intend to back the colours of the winner to the extent of about £12,000. Captain Little's dreams have been most remarkable, as he saw the winning number both the Derby and Oaks, and put his friends on. The *Sporting Gazette* may well declare that it would be glad to give him "a good round sum for his dreams." The saddle at Pile de Lin was sold at a very low figure, as well as the gear of the saddling avenue if Mr. Payne and Captain White had not helped to rescue it. The friends of Lie Tenant Temple, who was killed by running in the Two Thousand was owing to Jennings having been anxious to put two more on her, and thus lost heart in the race. So far, "the champion" and two other ex-prize-fighters are the only ones who have put their fists to work. The Jockey Club has but their statements as to "no office" having been given them the day before to not tally with what one of them said at the police court waiting for his own and his friends' fines." It is a sad thing that Sarpedon should not get pardon, if he was "off his head" when he bet, for two causes, one of the most uproarious demonstrations that Epsom ever witnessed on "the ladies' day." The French have no right to such a thing, but it was a very public demonstration, and there has never been a word of jealousy expressed either about the French or the American winnings. Last year Mr. Merry, Mr. Payne, Count Lagrange and Baron Nivière should boldly ask the Jockey Club for an inquiry into both, perhaps, after the Derby and the example of its powers, they have no special faith in that tribunal; and who can blame them?

The Derby and Oaks winners are pretty certain to meet for the great Foxhall event next week, and many will be glad to see the race forward for the Derby will be content to stay at home, and not risk the voyage for an outside chance. The Oaks will be run for by Mr. Breese, who ran a good second to her at Epsom, is. The very nerve you which was made of iron, and Mr. Merry's Lady Elgar would seem to have overpowered him, gives the party strong reason to hope that when nearly four months have ripened the bay's great frame he may be able to lay up the Derby and Oaks double. Blair Athol on the Doncaster post. It was bitterly hard on Lord Glasgow, who thought he was going to have a good race, and which he had hoped for during nearly half a century, to see his jockey running home with his own in the Doncaster stand over the jockey. Fatalists argue that the riding of Ashmall on The Marquis, but of Bloomsbury on Lord Glasgow's horse in the 1862-3 for the same thing, and as these Epsom seconds were both converted into Doncaster firsts, Goodwood will be the test. The Leger victory grooves. We trust it may be so; but the whitebeard chestnut is a very queer horse, and may be as bad as he is good as game as a pebble. We do not see how Scottish Chief can expect to reverse the running with General Peel, as he was waited with steadily all the way, and when Peel came with his run he was left to finish within three lengths of Lord Glasgow's horse, who had nearly ten pounds to the standard. It would be a very much different ground may do a good deal for Cambuscan, and if Ayr had not been ridden into the ground the winner of the Two Thousand might perhaps have been a little nearer, but not have interfered with the two first. Every year there is some horse brought out to run for the turned weary). Cosagrand, Scottish Chief, Paris, and Cambuscan, he is in the St. Leger. It seems that Cambuscan may be for the Leger, and Birch Tree and Sly Fox together that Mr. Clark could not assign them places. Considering his unlikely looks, Cathedral ran very forward.

Mr. I'Anson's Breadalbane, own brother to Blair Athol, is, of course, first favourite for next year. Mr. Merry's Liddington, a half-sister from Lady Roden, is backed, and so is his Sambeek by Saunterer, for which the yearling mammoth gave 1,000 guineas. Lady Elgar is down to £800 from Messrs. Jackson and Steel in the betting-rooms at night, closing the bet with a guinea each way. The Cambuscan composition, who was looking on at the fun. Broomlelaw by Stockwell from Blink Bonny's dam, Sulpicius by Trumpeter from May Bell, a Y by Seventeen from Jamilla (dam of Cathedral's Leger) Eatapian from Mistletoe, Jack-o'-Lantern by Stockwell from Lantern, and from old by Sauterer from Lady Coventry, are all reported backed, and perhaps one or two of them may afford us a maiden taste of their quality at Ascot. Little Red Riding Hood is also to make her work of it at Epsom; and will, we conclude, be his champion, vice Lord Clifden, as the Duke of Cleveland's representative in the race so does Uncle Jack, while Queen Bertha no doubt goes. Caller Ou, Little Red, Zaccarelli, East Lancashire, and Lord Lyon complete the fourteen in her Majesty's Vase.

The vice by Zoyder (ex Mr. Naylor, 500 gs.) was the pick of the Stonehall, as Big Ben fifty from Ada (Mr Jackson, 700 gs.), of the Swaleliffe, yearlings at Stockwell on Saturday. Twenty of the former averaged 111 and thirteen of the latter 97 guineas. Mr. Merry Dawsen bought four lots for his employers, and Mr. H. Hill gave the highest price for a single lot, 710 gs. for Mr. Naylor's Bessie by Heuvelina's Young Melbourne filly died of paralysis three days after her dam, and Mr. Merry's Cambuscan colt, who is not to be sold at all what with other casualties, there are only two colts and two fillies at Streatham paddock this year. There are three colts and a filly at Middle Park on Saturday (June 11). Among them are seven Dundees four of them colts from Cremorne, Lady Dundee, Dundee in blood to Dundee; five Will Daysdils, one of them a filly from Silvertail's dam, a chestnut by Flatcatcher from Cremorne, Governess, a Flying Dutchman colt from Magic, five Marmosets, three fillies by Lord of the Isles (one of them a chestnut from Lady Lago), a Parmesan colt from Sauterer's dam, and Fandango, Colsterdale, Fitzroland, Prime Minister, Windh ound, and Idle Boy blood so well.

The Islington dog show has been as great a success as in previous years, except in its foxhound department. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was two brood mares and foals, a pair of cart-horse cobbits, a cup, and a tankard as his prizes. The greyhound class did not bring out any especially notability, except Belle of the Village, who got a commendation. Ranger was only highly commended, and among the most prominent features of the show were the first prize team of Clumbers, sent by Mr. Holford, M.P.; Mr. Race's prize harriers, the Lady Morgan foxhounds; the Cremorne Fund's "perfect form in perfect rest," under a perforated glass case; and King Dick, the bulldog, who is as well known to the British public as Tom Sayers himself.

Mather and Professor Beckwith (the champion) swim for the champion cup and £100 a-side, on Monday afternoon, from Hammersmith to Putney Mather has won the cup twice, but was beaten in a mile race on the Mersey by Johnson, also of Manchester, last Saturday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Privy Council have decided that the Assizes for the West Riding of Yorkshire are to be held at Leeds instead of at York.

The annual session of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which was held last week, was brought to a close on Monday.

A lady has given a new life-boat, the station of which is to be that of the Bonnie Dundee, to Dundee.

The Hants papers record the death, in his seventieth year, of Mr. Abraham Gowley, late mayor of Romsey. Mr. Gowley was a great advocate of education, and his firm solely supported a girls' school, which were 150 children in connection with the Independent Chapel.

A public meeting was held in the Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, yesterday week, to celebrate the tercentenary of Calvin. The Earl of Dalhousie presided. Papers were read by Principal Lee, Professor Blackie, and Professor Calvin, and other kindred subjects.

A new life-boat, named Lady Bertha, of Liverpool and Garston, where it joins the railway communication between Warrington, Manchester, and Liverpool, and the Mersey, was launched at Hoylake, in Cheshire, and opened for traffic on Wednesday.

An explosion took place on Thursday week in a gun-cotton mill at Stowmarket, when a girl, named Burrows, was killed, and three others had a narrow escape. The explosion took place in the drying-room, and the cotton into lengths must have come in contact with some hard substance, or had become heated by friction.

Captain T. F. Boskell, of the Inman steamer Edinburgh, and Mrs. S. Thompson, chief officer of the same vessel, have been promoted, the former with a scutari and the latter with a quadrant, suitably inscribed, as a recognition of their conduct in connection with the wreck of the ship Miss Ann, of Plymouth, when in a sinking condition in the Atlantic.

Between four and five years ago a subscription was set on foot among the working men of Birmingham for the purpose of raising £200 to be presented to the Royal National Life-boat Institution for a life-boat. This has now been carried out by the launch of the life-boat "The Tom Egan," after the originator of the idea, who was formerly President of the Old Society Boat Club. The life-boat was launched from the Penarth dock, on the south coast of Ireland, which has been found too small for the locality.

Warwick has been the scene of the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute, and excursions will be made thence to Stratford-on-Avon, Tewkesbury, Worcester, Kenilworth, and other places. The election of medieval antiquities will be conducted by Dr. Guest, the Master of Caius, Cambridge; while Mr. Albert Way, the secretary to the Institute, will be respectively under the presidency of Dr. Hook and Mr. A. J. B. Hamilton Gordon, the latter of whom is the brother of the new M.P. for the latter of whom is the brother of the new M.P. for Inverness-shire, and is the nephew of Mr. G. Tomline, M.P., from Aug. 8 to 13.

The Lord Chief Justice of England has had the honour of having liberally offered several handsome prizes for competition among the Artists who exhibited their works in the grounds of the recent great show opened on Monday last in the grounds of Wycombe Abbey. At the close of the competition the following were the awards announced to be the winners:—First prize, Sergeant Stradling (Marlow); second, Lieutenant War (Aylesbury); third, Sergeant Lehman (Aylesbury); fourth, Sergeant Lehman (Aylesbury); fifth, Sergeant Lehman (Aylesbury); sixth, Sergeant Hounsfield (Aylesbury); seventh, Sergeant Lehman (Aylesbury); eighth, Private Hall (Aylesbury); ninth, Sergeant Lehman (Aylesbury); tenth, Private Hall (Aylesbury). The competition of military exercises will be excellent; and at the close of the competition the prizes, consisting of seven handsome silver cups, were distributed by Lady Jane Scott Montagu.

The annual celebration of the ancient festival of "Court of Array" took place on Monday in Shrewsbury. The pageant, which originated in the reign of Edward III., and which is said to be one of the most ancient in the country. The procession, the principal feature of the day, was headed by the marshal, Mr. Thomas Eyton, of Eyton, who was followed on horseback, bearing a white staff, by the sheriff, Mr. Lloyd, and immediately following the marshal came the representative of King Henry I., the standard-bearer, and the trumpeters, the Shrewsbury Bugle and Clarionet Corps next, followed by the shoemakers; these were followed by bakers, drapers, tailors, ironmongers, and other trades, each bearing their crafts succeeded. In various parts of the pageant allegorical and historical characters were introduced, and the whole presented a very gay scene. The procession reached Kingsland at three o'clock. Here the various mounted and lower divisions reined from their temporary stale and joined heartily in the festivities.

A congress of German journalists was opened at Eisenach, in Saxony, a few days since. The principal subject of discussion was measures with regard to the press, and all police or administrative jurisdiction, and the question of literary property.

On Saturday there was a special rhododendron fête in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, the show being supplied by Messrs. Veitch and Godfrey, Messrs. Standish, Messrs. Waterer, and others. The weather was comparatively fine, and the attendance was 339 fr. long by 150 ft. broad, furnished by Messrs. Hall and Co., of Bagshot, and Messrs. Rollison and Sons.

A fourth collection of works of decorative art was on Tuesday opened to private view at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, Little Trinity-lane, City. The object of this exhibition is to stimulate the production of beautiful objects of domestic use. The contributions to the competition are very numerous, notwithstanding they are limited to four days' exhibition. The decorations, painting, &c., for the Temple Bar arrayed in the large hall, which is admirably adapted for the purpose.

The Treasury, chief officers of the Navy, and the 20th (the Prince of Wales's Own Regt. Regiment) Hussars, dined with the officers belonging to, or late of, the 20th Regiment, at the Royal Clarence Hotel, at Mr. Hodge, King-street, St. James's. Covers were laid for fifty persons. The annual income of the Royal Institution for the Blind, Upper Norwood, has been held last Saturday, and of the 3rd Guards on Monday. The others of the 40th (2nd Bn.) Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Taunton (on Saturday)—Colonel North in the chair.

BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS.—According to an official paper recently issued from the Admiralty there are sixteen iron-plated vessels afloat, eleven building, and seven projected, besides the three sent out to the Black Prince, Warrior, Defence, Resistance, Hector, Valiant, Achilles, Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, Bellerophon, Prince Consort, Ocean, Lord Clyde, and Royal Sovereign. The first five cost, respectively, £363,815, £363,395, £363,716, £363,716, and £363,716. The Royal Oak cost £363,716, the Prince Consort £294,064, so far as the accounts at present show; and the cost of other vessels afloat has not yet been ascertained. The vessels being built are the Agincourt, Northumberland, Bellerophon, Prince Albert, Royal Alfred, Lord Warden, Lord Clyde, Lord Gough, Lord Nelson, Lord Raglan, and Lord Hardinge. The floating batteries are Aetna, Glatton, Meteor, Trusty, Thunderbolt, £80,230; Rinaldo, £95,000; Citadel, £97,303; Terrible, £97,303; Enterprise, £97,303; Favourite, £97,303; and an official list of ten-armour-plated ships ready or to be built this year:—Hercules, Sultan, Monarch, Research, Penelope, Pallas, Favourite—not begun, cost of hull, £2710; Helicon, one gun, cost of hull, £39,093; Cherub, one gun, cost of hull, £39,093; Zebra, one gun, cost of hull, £39,093; Vigilant, four guns, cost of hull, £34,932. The cost in each case is merely an estimate, as two of the vessels are French-owned and two American, have not yet been surveyed, and it is thought that the others cannot be launched before March next.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Mar 31).—Only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day, and the demand for most kinds ruled steady, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of last week. Foreign wheat was in moderate request, at full prices. Barley qualities were very dull, at barely late rates. Grinding and distilling barley supported previous quotations. Malt was in slow request, at late rates. Oats were in fair demand, at last week's prices. Beans and peas were quite as dear as last week, and the supply on offer was moderate. Flour was in steady demand, at full prices.

Mark Lane Express (Monday).—Wheat, 33s. 6d.; barley, 29s.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 37s. 6d.; beans, 32s. 11d.; peas, 32s. 6d.

The Weekly Average.—Wheat, 33s. 6d.; barley, 29s.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 37s. 7d.; beans, 32s. 11d.; peas, 32s. 6d.

Gazette Average.—Wheat, 33s. 6d.; barley, 29s.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 37s. 7d.; beans, 32s. 11d.; peas, 32s. 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.; flour, 1s.

Flour.—The demand is by no means active; nevertheless prices are well supported.

Sugar.—The transactions have been on a full average scale, and the quotations have been tolerably firm. The stock is 77,000 tons, against 78,313 tons last year. Refined goods were in fair request, at full prices. Molasses were steady.

Coffee.—The sales have been moderate to-day, but prices are firmly maintained.

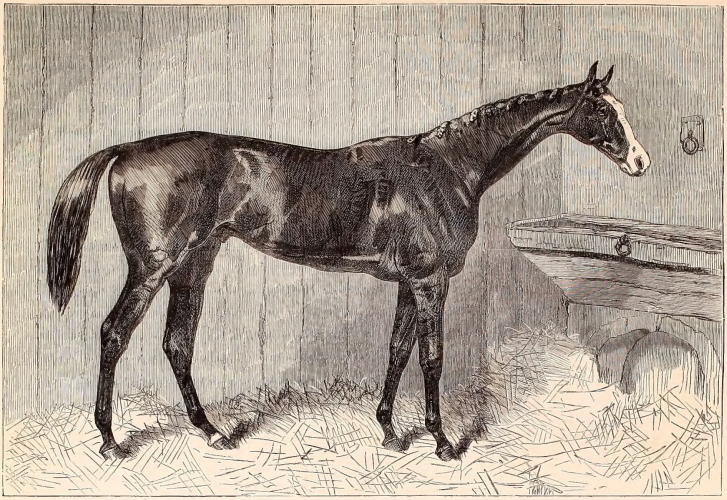
Rice.—Sales have progressed slowly, and in some instances the quotations have had a downward tendency. Stock, 12,000 tons, against 12,000 tons.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at about stationary prices. Foreign qualities are in fair request, at full quotations. Bacon is in steady demand, at late rates. Hams are dull, at 6s. per cwt. All other provisions are very dull, at late rates.

Tallow.—There is rather more doing in this article, at full quotations. P.Y.C., on the spot, is offering at 37s. per cwt. The stock is 43,637 casks, against 27,714 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Linseed oil is dull, at £31 5s. per ton. Rape is selling at £34. 10s. to £34; cotton, £31 to £31 10s.; olive, £51 5s. £51; cocoanut, £39 10s. to £41 10s.; and fish, £26 10s. French turpentine, 35s. per cwt.

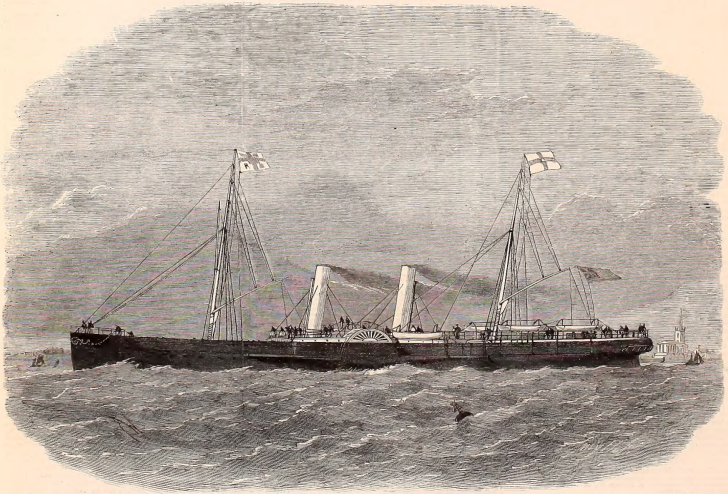
Hops.—Mid and East Kent pockets, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 15s.; ditto, 4l. to 5l. 15s.; Sussex, 4l. to 5l. 5s.; Farnham, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 8s.; Surrey, 4l. to 5l. 5s.; Ess



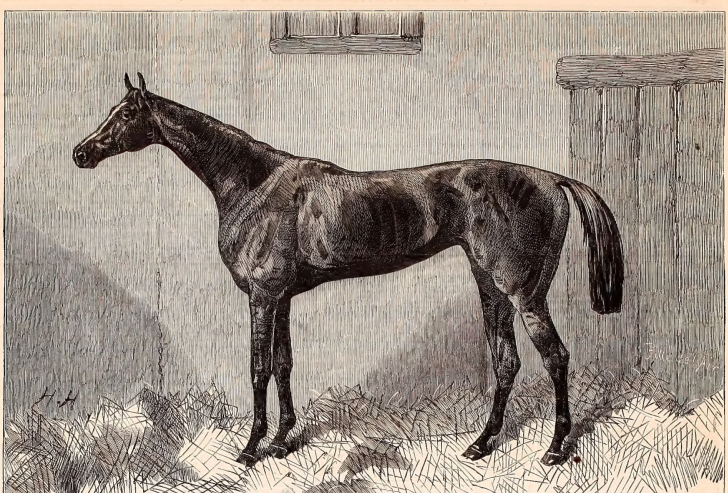
BLAIR ATHOL, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY FOR 1864.

gally. The discrepancy in the size of his feet and the twist of one of his pasterns are peculiarities which he inherits from his dam. As a goer he cannot be exceeded; but he looks as if he would be rather difficult to [illegible]. Mr. D'Arcy, however, gave him plenty of time, and hopes to make him fitter still when he encounters General Peel over Doncaster Moor. He was ridden with great care and determination by Lord Zetland's jockey, James Snowden, brother to the late Luke Snowden, who won the Oaks on Butterfly four years ago. He is engaged in the Grand Prize of Paris next week, and in the St. Leger, the Prince of Wales's Stake at Ascot, and several other races.

Fille de l'Air, who will, like Cambuscan, Scottish Chief, Ely, and Paris, have an opportunity, if their owners are so minded,



THE PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMER AVALON, OF THE HARWICH AND ROTTERDAM LINE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



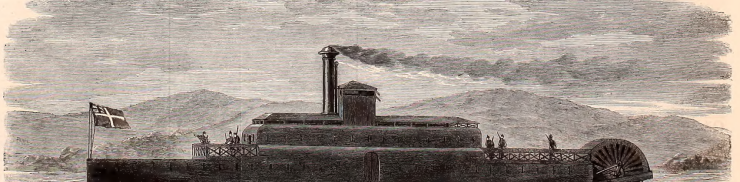
FILLE DE L'AIR, THE WINNER OF THE OAKS FOR 1864.

of reasoning conclusions with Blair Athol at Paris, is a chestnut filly without white, fifteen three in height, and wonderfully level and truly made; in fact, almost as shaking a mare as was ever registered in the list of Oaks winners. She commenced her career over the Epsom course, beating Molly Carew and thirteen others for the Woodcote Stakes; and, with 5lb. extra, she was beaten at the same meeting by Midnight Mass and Tomato. At Goodwood, carrying only 2lb. less, she defeated Scottish Chief cleverly at Doncaster she was second for The Champagne Stakes to Ely, after cutting herself down by racing from the post with Linda. At the Newmarket First October she was third, carrying 9lb. extra, to Yamuna and Tomfoolery for the Hopeful Stakes; and at the Newmarket Houghton, with 5lb. extra again, she scattered Prince Arthur, Ely, Coast Guard, and several others for the Criterion. In fact, she was a regular thorn in the side of the Derby colts. The present season found her "nowhere" for the Two Thousand, and an easy winner of the French Oaks; and the public's deductions from these in and out performances and the Oaks betting caused such a demonstration that it was all "the fancy," and the police, mounted and foot, could effect to prevent her jockey being torn out of the saddle. In fact, to get the saddle, so as to prevent Edwards from weighing in, seemed to be the great ambition of King Mob.

Nineteen ran in the race, but it was never really in doubt; and the smashing of Saraposa's pastern at Tattenham Corner effectually stopped all danger from the third favourite. She was very steadily ridden by Arthur Edwards, son of the late jockey, Edward Edwards, and grandson of the Earl of Jersey's celebrated trainer, "Tiny" Edwards. It is stated that he backed her for £50 in the Two Thousand. Our sketches are by Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket, who recently had the honour of submitting his large portrait of Stockwell, the sire of Blair Athol, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough House.

THE IRON GUN-BOAT RANGARIRI, BUILT AT SYDNEY FOR THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 28th of November last was an Engraving of the gun-boat, since named the Pioneer, built by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., of Sydney, for the colonial government of New Zealand, at the outbreak of the Maori war. The same firm have constructed a couple of river gun-boats, the Koheroa and Rangariri, drawing much less water, which are so original in their form that it is worth while to give a representation of one of them, and to notice how well she is adapted for her purpose. This boat, which can turn easily in the space of a little more than her own length, may follow the bendings of such a river as the Waikato in its narrowest part, and may either be used as a steam-tug, towing flats for the conveyance of troops, or may be armed with a gun at each of the singular-looking portholes, which are closed with folding doors in the middle of the lower deck; while the bulwarks on each side are pierced with twenty or thirty loop-holes for rifle-shooting, and the covered platform or tower amidships will afford shelter to a number of men, whose fire commands the river and its banks. The paddle-wheel is placed astern of the vessel, so as to take up less room. The first of these gun-boats, the Koheroa, was built in less than six weeks after Messrs. Russell got the contract from Mr. Stewart, engineer to the New Zealand Government, who had been sent to New South Wales for the purpose. This boat was immediately sent to Auckland in sections, and there put together for service. The New Zealand papers give a favourable report of her expedition, in company with the Pioneer, up the Horsfal River, which flows from the Taupo Lake, through a very wild tract of country, and, joining the Waipa at Ngaruawahia, forms the Waikato, just now the seat of war. Commodore Sir William Wiseman, with a party of naval and military officers, had gone in the Pioneer twelve miles above Ngaruawahia, with the Koheroa in their wake. At this point the river began to narrow very considerably and the banks to become more lofty and precipitous, so it was judged wiser to anchor the larger boat, and to proceed in the short tug. All the party, therefore, removed into the Koheroa, which steamed rapidly up the narrow and sombre-looking river, the banks of which, with all their luxuriance of ferns and climbers, so characteristic of New Zealand, overhang the stream from a great height, and almost seem to close out the light from above. The little steamer did her work well and rapidly, and it was still early in the afternoon when the Commodore found he had gone twenty-two miles above the place where he left the Pioneer, and must now be abreast of the Maungatautari ridge, the back of which he wanted to see. With considerable trouble a party scaled the precipitous bank, and made out the position of the natives, which was completely turned by the Koheroa. The Commodore would not allow the party to go far from the river, in case of ambush; so all embarked again and steamed down the Horatu at full speed. This vein clearly demonstrated—that if the General means to move across to the neighbourhood of the Horatu, he can get his stores by that route; and that the new gun-boats will help him much.



THE IRON GUN-BOAT RANGARIRI, BUILT AT SYDNEY FOR THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Wennington, Essex, the wife of W. H. Walker, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Benwood Court, Herefordshire, the wife of R. S. Cox, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. Mark's Church, Jersey, by the Rev. E. Smith, Captain George A. C. Brooker, Royal Navy, to Emma Charlotte, eldest daughter of William De Lisle Tupper, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Frederick Gell, M.A., Rector of Ashbourne, Holy Trinity Church, Leek, and St. Mary's, Uttoxeter, Lee, and of Washbourn Manor, Kent, to Mary Kentish, of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, widow of the late William Kentish, Esq., of Belmont, Lee, Kent.

DEATHS.

At Hinse, R. Escott, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir T. Dewsnapp, K.C.B., K.C.H., aged 78.

At the Manning House, Lawrence, Esq., son of the late Alderman Lawrence and brother of the Lord Mayor and Lady Sophia Lawrence.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARED with last week, home loans have shown more firmness in price; but the amount of business doing in them, both for Money to Lend and Borrowed Money, is very small. Advances on Stock have also been fixed for the next fortnight at the former rate of interest, the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, the Unfunded Debt Office recovered all its loans at that rate of interest. The demand for most bills, however, has been far from active.

The Bank of England's last published discount market has further increased, and the Rate of Discount remains at 2½ per cent, the rate for 4½ kinds of paper have declined. The best bills are now those at three months.

The Bullion in the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting held on Thursday, showed a slight increase, a circumstance in any way uncommon rate of discount.

Throughout the Continental capital is to be met with no change of supply, however, is on the increase. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.
Paris	3	2½
Berlin	4	3
Hamburg	4	3
Frankfort	4	3
Amsterdam	3	2½
Madrid	6	5
Vienna	5	4½
Trieste	5	4½
Genoa	6	5
Hamburg	4	3
St. Petersburg	6	5

The imports of bullion which have been announced to amount to £400,000, and about £300,000 has been sent into the Bank of England, the latter for home and foreign purposes in very liquid, and has by no means been so bad as last year.

The Bank of England has received £1,000,000 from the various Presidencies. The application for shares in the Bank has amounted to £3,500,000.

Consols, Home Stocks were steady to prices. Consols for Thursday, 90½ to ¾; Friday, 90½ to ¾; Saturday, 90½ to ¾; Monday, 90½ to ¾; Tuesday, 90½ to ¾; Wednesday, 90½ to ¾. Three per Cents, 1854 to 1858, 90½ to ¾; Three per Cents, 1859 to 1861, 90½ to ¾; India Stock, 90½ to ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 90½ to ¾; Ditto, Bonds, 90½ to ¾; Ditto, Bonds

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON, S.W. Supported by voluntary contributions. Lifeboat and other Governors are REQUESTED to use their earnest exertions to procure Contributions.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBSON, Sec.

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F. ROBERTSON, General Manager.

NO. 7, BANK-BUILDINGS, corner of Princes-street, Cheapside, London, E.C. (late of No. 9), is the Chief Office of the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. ALEX and JONES have REMOVED their PRACTICE to 63, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, from their late residence, 4, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, where they may be consulted, as usual, by Patients.

TO THE WINE and SPIRIT TRADE.—Wine and Spirits bought or sold on commission. The Advertiser, who has had many years' experience in the trade, is attached to no party.—W. W. BURNES, 6, Mincing-lane, E.C.

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Dessert Ditto	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK: THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS STAFF.

WE present three Illustrations of the great Volunteer Review which took place in Hyde Park last Saturday evening, and which is pronounced, by common consent, the most creditable exhibition of our unpaid military forces that has yet been seen in London. The total number of men in the three divisions brought upon the ground that time was 21,745, which considerably exceeded the muster of any former occasion. It will be remembered that the first of these reviews since the formation of the new volunteer corps, which commenced five years ago, was held in 1860, when the Queen and Prince Consort were there to see it; but the number of volunteers then present amounted to no more than about 14,000, who by no means displayed such a soldierly appearance, or marched past the Royal spectators with such well-drilled regularity, as those of 1864 have displayed. In the absence of her Majesty on Saturday, the Prince and Princess of Wales came not only to witness the affair, but his Royal Highness took an active part in it as commander of his own brigade. This circumstance, with the general popularity of the young couple, as well as the growing interest that is felt in the volunteer movement,



THE START FOR THE DERBY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. HERBERT WATKINS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

drew together a still larger multitude of all ranks and classes of the people than was attracted by the novelty of the first Hyde Park review.

The volunteer troops were drawn up in lines of contiguous columns of companies, the whole width of the park. The Prince of Wales's regiment, which had been kept clear for them, extended from Rotten-row, on the extreme right of their line, to the Bayswater-road, near the Marble Arch, on their extreme left, so that they stood facing towards Park-lane. But even this space was too little to permit of the full alignment of all their forces; so that the right wing, near Rotten-row, was obliged to be thrust forward at an angle with the main body. The privileged persons who had paid for reserved seats, accommodated with raised seats in the oblong inclosure formed by wooden barriers in the centre of the park, were somewhat crowded. Here a flagstaff was erected, bearing the Royal standard, which was hoisted at six o'clock, when the Prince of Wales arrived on the ground, amidst a salute of guns fired at the Knightsbridge Barracks. They came from Marlborough-house, the Prince riding a dark, sweeping charger, and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, which resembles very nearly, as Londoners are aware, the blue ribbon of the Garter, and the star of the Order of the Bath, and has nine ribbon of the Order

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD HOUGHTON FROM THE ELECTORS OF PONTEFRACT.

We have already mentioned the presentation of a testimonial to Lord Houghton, who sat for so many years in the House of Commons as Mr. Richard Monckton Milnes, M.P. for Pontefract, in Yorkshire. We now publish an Engraving of the handsome silver salver which the Liberal electors of that borough subscribed to give him, as a token of their esteem for this accomplished and popular gentleman, by whom they were long represented in Parliament. This elegant piece of plate was handed to his Lordship by Mr. John Moxon, the Mayor of Pontefract, at the meeting held in the Townhall on Whit Monday. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Honourable Richard Monckton Milnes, first Baron Houghton, by many of his friends, to mark their high appreciation of the manner in which, for twenty-five successive years, he represented in Parliament the ancient borough of Pontefract; after which, in recognition of his long and eminent services, he was elevated by her most gracious Majesty to the Upper House, carrying with him the good wishes of the whole constituency, to whom he had endeared himself by urbanity, kindness, and generosity, as well as by constantly solicitude for their privileges.—Pontefract, May, 1864." In returning thanks for this compliment, Lord Houghton gratefully referred to the long-continued friendship which had subsisted between himself and the people of that borough, and declared that he would not have felt himself so much at home with a larger constituency, as he was conscious of not possessing those qualities which usually win the suffrages of a great multitude of men. Whatever estimate he may have put upon himself, the country has always reckoned Mr. Monckton Milnes one of the most amiable and respectable of its public men.

WAR TROPHIES TAKEN FROM THE KING OF DAHOMEY AT ABBEOKUTA.

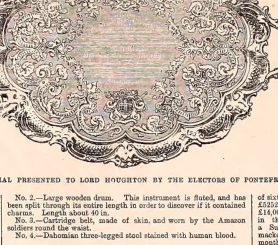
We are now enabled to present a slight Illustration of the great battle of the 15th of March, when the King of Dahomey's army, reckoned at from ten to fourteen thousand warriors, of whom two thousand were women, suffered a disastrous repulse from the walls of Abbeokuta. The English musketry, with cartridge-belt, and stood, depicted in our Engraving, came out of a box full of trophies of the victory sent by the Rev. H. Townley, an English missionary at Abbeokuta, to his brother, Mr. George Townsend, of Exeter, who has made a drawing of them for the Illustrated London News. Two copies of the *Iase Irohin*, or "Book of News," for March 22 and April 5. This interesting little newspaper, edited by Dr. Harrison, a distinguished Cambridge scholar, is published at Abbeokuta once a fortnight, partly in English, partly in the Egba language. It is very neatly printed, in a miniature form, and written in a simple narrative style, clear of all sensational matter, and by no means peculiar to the African reader. The great negro city and Free State of Abbeokuta is well described in Captain Burton's recent book of travel. Its population is always set much less than 200,000, though it has grown up since 1825 around the ancient rock, called "Olumo," or "The Hiding-place," now standing in the very midst of the town. The native tribe of this district, is that of the Egbas; but wanderers who arrived, year after year, from all parts of the neighbouring country, have hospitably received, and have been gradually incorporated with the Abbeokuta people. The site of the West African City of Refuge, like the site of ancient Rome, is formed by a number of small rocky hills, upon which the different parties of immigrants established themselves in separate townships, each ruled by its own laws, with its own chief, judge and war-captain, and council-house. Each family brought the name of the township where its people had originally been driven. There is, however, no fence or boundary to mark these divisions. The whole city of Abbeokuta, extending four miles by two, is surrounded with a mud wall five or six feet high, and with a moat or ditch. There is a triple wall on the north side, where the direction of the hostile country lies. Captain Burton says, however, that "the wall is without embrasures, and only here and there pierced with a round aperture by way of loophole; in some places it is weather-boarded with palm-leaves, the object of which, when once set on fire, would soon clear away the defenders; and a 100 lb. bag of powder, hung to a peg, and provided with a slow match, would blow a hole in this wall big enough for a Cape waggon to pass through. The ditch or moat, perhaps five feet broad, is equally efficient. It is wet with sundry rain puddles, but half choked with bushes, and requires only a dozen fascines or dead bodies to make the passage thoroughly comfortable." Such is Captain Burton's account of the fortifications of Abbeokuta, which he states to be at least seventeen or eighteen miles in circumference, or twenty miles, taking in all. The place had repeatedly been attacked by the King of Dahomey, its powerful and malignant neighbour. In 1851 it withstood his besieging army, but has since been threatened with destruction year after year. In March, 1863, the Dahomians were encamped within sight of the town for a fortnight, but were then frightened away by a panic scare, and suddenly made off, leaving their tents behind them. On the 15th of last March their formidable host, with the King at its head, encamped at Owiwi, which is about twelve miles from Abbeokuta. At daybreak, on a misty morning, the frequent reports of a gun fired at Aro, one of the five gates of Abbeokuta, gave warning to the Egbas that the Dahomians were in sight. The Ababorun had made every preparation for the defence of the town. "Aboborun," signifies the principal chief, and the literal meaning of the word is "A Lump of Heaven, bringing out everything. The enemy approached boldly enough. He had three barrelled six-pounder pieces, besides the inscription upon the breech of "Mexico, 1815." He advanced in a column of 6000 strong till within fifty yards of the wall of Abbeokuta, then suddenly displayed his flags, extended his lines, and rushed rapidly towards the wall. The Egbas immediately opened a tremendous fire on the



WAR TROPHIES TAKEN FROM THE ARMY OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY AT ABBEOKUTA.

serried lines, and wrested them at once. In the advancing column were Amazons, who fought bravely and desperately. Many of these furies climbed the wall; but, so soon as they had reached the top, the Egbas dragged them over and slew them. One Amazon, who had one of her hands cut off in her efforts to clamber over the wall, discharged her musket with the other hand and shot an Egba. She received a severe blow from a sabre, and fell backwards into the trench. The Dahomians were utterly defeated. In fact, they have never met with such a signal defeat. They lost upwards of 1000 in killed; and the number of prisoners is said to exceed 2000. The whole strength of the King was certainly not less than 10,000, men and women. He lost two of his field-pieces. The Dahomians fled in two divisions. In front of the division which took first to flight was the doughty King himself. The Egbas pursued both divisions and slaughtered the fugitives without a pause, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages turned out and joined heartily in the work of vengeance. The following is a list of the Dahomian war trophies represented in our Engraving:—

No. 1.—Decapitating-knife, resembling a huge razor, in length about 40 in. It is made to shut like an ordinary razor, and when used, kept tight by a spring.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO LORD HOUGHTON BY THE ELECTORS OF PONTEFRACT.

No. 2.—Large wooden drum. This instrument is fluted, and has been split through its entire length in order to discover if it contained charms. Length about 40 in.

No. 3.—Cartridge belt, made of skin, and worn by the Amazon soldiers round the waist.

No. 4.—Dahomian three-legged stool stained with human blood.

SPORTS OF THE MONTH.

JUNE.

In 1630 Quarles wrote :—"I love the sea; she is my fellow-creature, my careful purveyor; she provides me store." And to all who feel the same affection for the mighty ocean and its fussy stores we would recommend a month's sea-fishing. To those who do not wish to combine yachting with piscatorial pursuits, we should advise a sojourn at any watering-place on the English coast, where the services of an expert fisherman, a well-found boat and gear, may always be secured by the day, week, or month. If yachting is to be added, and the host is content to keep close to the shore, a cutter or wherry of sixteen tons will answer every purpose, and may be engaged, men included, for about six guineas a week. Although many of our readers may not be able to follow us in the sports we have enjoyed in deep-sea fishing, from the time we first bobbed for a whiting pout from a summer-house in Cowes Harbour to the period we fished for cod on the submarine mountains on the banks of Newfoundland, we will lay before them a brief account of the fish that may be taken during a summer's trip on the coast of England.

The red mullet is a rare fish on the British shores, though it exists on the coast of Scotland. A species of this fish, the surmullet, was celebrated among the Romans for the excellence of its flesh, its extreme beauty, and the extravagant prices it brought. The gourmets in Horace's day valued it in proportion to its size; not because it was in reality better, but because it was more difficult to procure. Galen, according to Salviani, states that it was esteemed above every other article of food, and that the larger tort were only to be obtained at prodigious prices. Seneca mentions that a mullet of 4 lb. weight was presented to the Emperor Tiberius, who sent it to the market, where it was purchased by Octavius for 5000 sesterces; rather an expensive fish—namely, £10 4s. 11d. a pound. During the reign of Caius one of these finny luxuries was sold for 8000 sesterces, which, at the above rate of sixteen bowls from Lowestoft, on the 30th of June, amounted to £3512 ; and it is supposed that as the roe was not then considered worth £14,000 altogether realised by the curers and men concerned in the delivery off the Suffolk coast. In March, 1833, on a Sunday, four Hastings boats brought on shore 10,000 mackerel, and sold the whole of the produce for £1000. Again, in the month of February, 1834, one boat's crew from Hastings cleared £100 by the fish caught in one night; a large quantity of herrings and mackerel appeared in the London market in the second week of the same month. They were chiefly brought from the coast of Kent on the 14th and 22nd of March, 1834, and had then been plentiful for a month.

There are three ways of catching mackerel: by drift-nets, in despish water; by the seine net, near the shore, and by the hook; the latter of which we recommend to our yachtsmen whenever the wind suits, for we cannot forget some excellent sport we had in the Lodaster cutter, more especially on one day, when we were off the coast of Cherbourg, when we caught such an immense quantity that we fear to enumerate them, lest we should be classed among the fish stories of the present day. We may, however, as confirmatory of our success, give an extract from the memorandum-book of the late "Jack of the West of Ireland." "It was evident," says the writer, "that the bay was full of mackerel, by the disturbance, and as far as we could coil range, gulls and puffins were collected, and, to judge by their activity and clamour, they were enjoying a plentiful feast on the surface of the fry beneath. We immediately bore away for the place where these birds were most enormously congregated, and the lines were scarcely overboard when we found ourselves in the centre of a shoal of mackerel. Directed by the movements of the birds, we for two hours killed these beautiful fish as fast as the bait could be renewed and the lines hauled in; and when we left off fishing, actually wearied with sport, we found that we had taken 360 fish."

We enjoyed a glorious day's fishing some years ago when on board H.M.'s frigate Iphigenia on the banks of Newfoundland, bound for Quebec. It was upon a lovely day in the beginning of July that the frigate lay to, almost becalmed, on a shoal that had been three weeks at sea, it was a most pleasurable sensation to hear the order given for procuring hooks and lines, and in a few minutes hundreds were hailed and in the sea. These banks swarm with cod and halibut, and, as they catch at any small object moving in the water, it is not difficult to attract them with any bait from a bit of pork down to a live fowl. In the present instance, the halibut that it has been our fortune to encounter in the depth at the end of a line with which mariners have been familiar, in turn to our day's sport. In a few minutes the decks were covered with the finest fish, and every one on board was in a gastronomical state, under the circumstances, was equal to any fish dinner at Greenwich, for we had for that and the following days cod in every form; scores enough was salted to keep us during the rest of the voyage. It has been truly said that "almost all the parts of the halibut's flesh are adapted for the nourishment of man and animals, or for some other purposes of domestic economy. The tongue, for instance, whether fresh or salted, is a great delicacy; the liver furnishes a large quantity of most nutritious oil; the swimming bladder produces an isinglass not inferior to that yielded by the sturgeon; and the head supplies the fishermen and their families with food. The Norwegians dry it with marine plants to their cows for the purpose of producing a greater proportion of milk. The vertebræ, the ribs, and the fins are also said to be given to their cattle by the Icelanders and to be much relished by their dogs. These same parts, properly dried, are also employed as fuel in the desolate regions of the shores of the Icy Sea. Even their intestines and their eggs contribute to the luxury of the table." We ought not here to omit to mention that one of the purposes to which we put the codfish on the above memorable occasion was making it into soup. A young Lieutenant who had travelled in the United States of America gave the receipt for it, and every officer's mess received the benefit of his culinary knowledge. As far as I can recollect, a considerable quantity of claret was used, but what other ingredients were introduced in this epicurean luxury I know not. It was, however, pronounced by every one at all fond of good living down to the youngest middy, as one of the best soups that had ever been tasted on board the good ship Iphigenia.

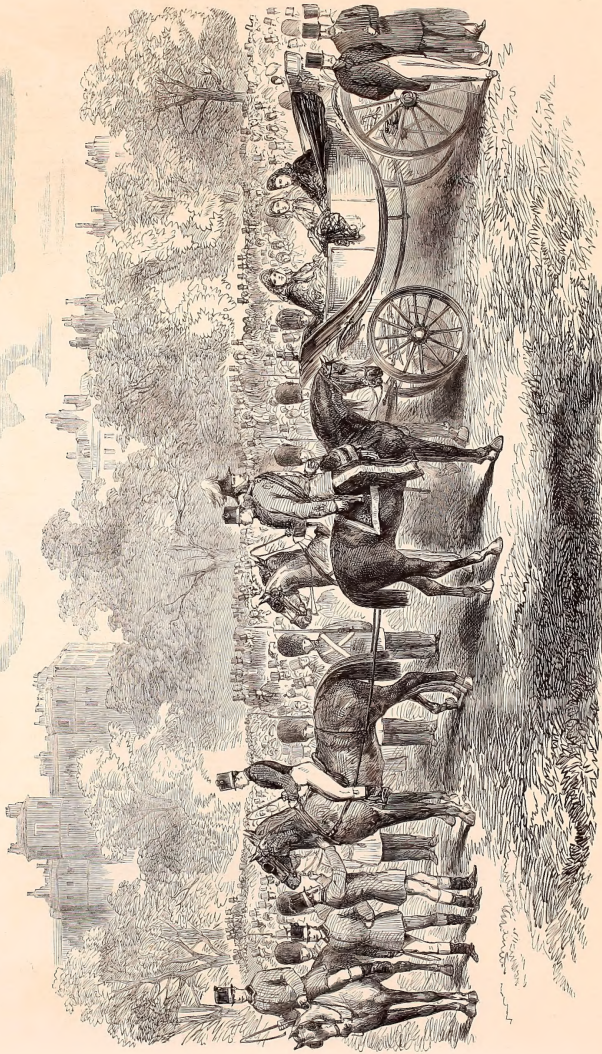
weight of 41b., would amount to £16 3s. a pound. The cruelty of the Roman epicures in boiling the mullet alive over a small fire deserves the reprobation that ought in our days to be attached to those who prepare the geese for the celebrated *pates de foie gras* of Strasburg. The striped surmullet is often to be found in abundance on the south coast of England, and are sometimes taken in the mackarel-nets upon the surface, and at other times by the trawl-net on the bed of the ocean. In August, 1819, 5000 were taken during one night in Babbacombe Bay; and in May, 1831, 10,000 were sent from Yarmouth to Billingsgate. The grey mullet is plentiful on the southern and eastern shores of England, and is occasionally to be found at the mouth of the Exe, in the Frith of Forth. This fish never goes a great distance from land, but delights in shallow water when the weather is warm and fine.

We now approach the mackerel, so universally known for the beauty and brilliancy of its colours, the elegance of its form, and its intrinsic value as a luxurious addition to the dinner-table. The mackerel is taken nearly round the whole coast of Ireland, and it visits the western isles of Scotland, but not in great abundance. In some seasons, on the Cornish coast, it appears as early as March, pursuing a course from west to east; and they are plentiful on the Devonshire coast about June; on the Hampshire and Sussex coasts they arrive as early as March, and sometimes in February; the fishermen follow them further from the shore the earlier they go in search of them. On the eastern coast May and June are the best months; June and July in the Frith of Forth; while in Torbay they do not appear until the last week in July. The ordinary length of a mackerel varies from 11 in. to 14 in., in average times, however, attain to 20 in.; and their weight is about 1 lb. each. To be eaten in perfection, the fish should be perfectly fresh caught, hence the delight of catching them from a yacht, and handing them over to the cook within an hour or so of their being taken. So perishable are they that, to afford a facility of sale to the dealers, mackerel were first allowed to be cried through the streets of London on a Sunday in 1696, during the reign of William III.

The season for mackerel fishery is one of the greatest bustle and activity, and a few particulars from various sources, ably selected by R. Hamilton, Esq., M.D., of the fish caught upon our coasts will not prove uninteresting. In May, 1807, the first Brighton boat boulaged of mackerel off Shoreham for forty guineas per hundred, seven shillings each, reckoning six score to the hundred, the highest price ever known. In that month, also, a Scotch bootland produced about thirteen guineas per hundred. Shortly on the contrary, were so plentiful at Dover in 1808, that sixty were sold for one shilling. At Brighton, on June of the same year, the shoal of mackerel was so great that one of the boats that the mender of her nets so completely occupied by them that it was impossible to drag them to the land with safety. Towards the end sank together, the fishermen thereby sustaining a loss of nearly £40, exclusive of their cargo, could it have been got into the boat, would have produced. The value of the fishing in 1821 was beyond all precedent. The value of the catch in a Sunday, four Hastings boats brought on shore 10,000 mackerel, and sold the whole of the produce for £1000. In the month of February, 1834, one boat's crew from Hastings cleared £100 by the fish caught in one night; a large quantity of herrings and mackerel appeared in the London market in the second week of the same month. They were chiefly brought from the coast of Kent on the 14th and 22nd of March, 1834, and had then been plentiful for a month.

There are three ways of catching mackerel: by drift-nets, in despish water; by the seine net, near the shore, and by the hook; the latter of which we recommend to our yachtsmen whenever the wind suits, for we cannot forget some excellent sport we had in the Lodaster cutter, more especially on one day, when we were off the coast of Cherbourg, when we caught such an immense quantity that we fear to enumerate them, lest we should be classed among the fish stories of the present day. We may, however, as confirmatory of our success, give an extract from the memorandum-book of the late "Jack of the West of Ireland." "It was evident," says the writer, "that the bay was full of mackerel, by the disturbance, and as far as we could coil range, gulls and puffins were collected, and, to judge by their activity and clamour, they were enjoying a plentiful feast on the surface of the fry beneath. We immediately bore away for the place where these birds were most enormously congregated, and the lines were scarcely overboard when we found ourselves in the centre of a shoal of mackerel. Directed by the movements of the birds, we for two hours killed these beautiful fish as fast as the bait could be renewed and the lines hauled in; and when we left off fishing, actually wearied with sport, we found that we had taken 360 fish."

We enjoyed a glorious day's fishing some years ago when on board H.M.'s frigate Iphigenia on the banks of Newfoundland, bound for Quebec. It was upon a lovely day in the beginning of July that the frigate lay to, almost becalmed, on a shoal that had been three weeks at sea, it was a most pleasurable sensation to hear the order given for procuring hooks and lines, and in a few minutes hundreds were hailed and in the sea. These banks swarm with cod and halibut, and, as they catch at any small object moving in the water, it is not difficult to attract them with any bait from a bit of pork down to a live fowl. In the present instance, the halibut that it has been our fortune to encounter in the depth at the end of a line with which mariners have been familiar, in turn to our day's sport. In a few minutes the decks were covered with the finest fish, and every one on board was in a gastronomical state, under the circumstances, was equal to any fish dinner at Greenwich, for we had for that and the following days cod in every form; scores enough was salted to keep us during the rest of the voyage. It has been truly said that "almost all the parts of the halibut's flesh are adapted for the nourishment of man and animals, or for some other purpes of domestic economy. The tongue, for instance, whether fresh or salted, is a great delicacy; the liver furnishes a large quantity of most nutritious oil; the swimming bladder produces an isinglass not inferior to that yielded by the sturgeon; and the head supplies the fishermen and their families with food. The Norwegians dry it with marine plants to their cows for the purpose of producing a greater proportion of milk. The vertebræ, the ribs, and the fins are also said to be given to their cattle by the Icelanders and to be much relished by their dogs. These same parts, properly dried, are also employed as fuel in the desolate regions of the shores of the Icy Sea. Even their intestines and their eggs contribute to the luxury of the table." We ought not here to omit to mention that one of the purposes to which we put the codfish on the above memorable occasion was making it into soup. A young Lieutenant who had travelled in the United States of America gave the receipt for it, and every officer's mess received the benefit of his culinary knowledge. As far as I can recollect, a considerable quantity of claret was used, but what other ingredients were introduced in this epicurean luxury I know not. It was, however, pronounced by every one at all fond of good living down to the youngest middy, as one of the best soups that had ever been tasted on board the good ship Iphigenia.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK: THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND HER SUITE.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK: GENERAL VIEW.—SEE PAGE 561

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SCULPTURE, &c.

BEFORE reviewing the sculpture, a few pictures by animal-painters (besides those of Sir Edwin Landseer, already noticed), with the drawings, &c., still claim attention, as the most valuable examples.

In regard to Sidney Cooper's animal-pieces, we have, however, only the duty of the chronicler; they are what so many have been before them, except that repetition of the same subjects betrays itself, as it is sure to do, in diminished spirit and feeling. Azadeh is neither above nor below his usual level in "Sheep being Rescued from the Rocks" (231) where overshadow a Highland Loch and Pass. The picture of cattle on "Lytham Sandhills" (513), with an effect of cold, hazy, morning light, suggests unfavourable comparisons with Troyon, the eminent French painter, recently deceased. Mr. Cassiday's new picture appears to us to be "Exodus—Spanish Travellers" (367). Other painters in this department have works deserve notice not by W. Hopkins, R. Ansell, E. N. Downard, and J. W. Bottomley.

Of the drawings, the best are by Edmund Warren (1), the son of the Rev. John Keble, the poet of "The Christian Year;" S. Laurence's ballet-girl and blackbird (1,000), and Frank Dillon's "Ruins" (at least more fully modelled, one of Froude; a rather rigid and unpleasant study of Hermann Weber (1,000); Wm. Bell Scott's "Bothwell Castle," H. T. Wells, and Thorburn. There is a remarkable pen-and-ink drawing of "Judith," by M. Isaacs (1,000).

The miniatures most worthy of notice are those by H. T. Wells, J. Morris, W. Egley, and Miss L. Sharpe. The miniature of the Princess of Wales by the last-named artist is, however, scarcely worthy of her talent.

After visiting the more than usually admirable display of pictures in the Royal Academy and finding an increased proportion of our younger painters exhibiting their contributions chiefly in chalks or subject, it is not a little depressing to discover in the sculpture-room that the sister art is in a condition almost unexampled for the poverty of works in this, with some few exceptions, not of the larger monumental kind, but in the limited class of busts. The most striking exceptions are two of the two hundred sculptures and models exhibited, scarcely half a dozen tolerable examples of the figure. Sculpture appears to be much more remarkable in this age of commemorations. Several sculptors are, it is true, employed upon public monuments; but these will not be thought too cumbrous for removal, but this will not account for the absence of models for the monuments. Mr. Foley in the last three exhibitions we feel justified in calling particularly unfortunate, because we understand the artist is resenting in this way the displacing of a bas-relief of his in the Lecture Room of the Royal Society, we believe, just cause for complaint; but we trust he will, on public grounds, reconsider his determination, as it is not reasonable upon so eminent a sculptor from the annual exhibitions, and one, too, happily now engaged upon many works of public importance.

The general aspect of the sculpture-room is certainly calculated to increase popular indifference to the true interests of sculpture. To strengthen the impression commonly entertained abroad of the low state of sculpture in this country, we add the unfavourable pretext for ignorant, interested, or bigoted partisanship to advocate some special favourites. Assuredly, there will be found, even in this exhibition (if the visitor will be at the trouble to look carefully examination) much that is encouraging. There is a great deal of good technical work, in many cases of a kind to have better employment to produce valuable results. As regards the general arrangement of the sculpture within this year, it is but fair to say that it is unsatisfactory, so difficult must be the task; we were, however, much more pleased with the new and extended lighting of the rooms, and its disadvantage to many works of merit.

The Royal Academy has been favourable to some somewhat better forms of sculpture than painters. A bust of the Princess of Wales, by Theed, is one of the most successful busts for classic style, but in giving the head of her Royal Highness that ideality of expression which is so remarkable in the original bust, the sculptor has, we think, missed some of the most striking facts and characteristic forms in the front view. The only thing, however, which can perhaps be considered a failure in the bust is the treatment of the hair. The fine and poetical portions of the head; for in these justice is certainly not done to the delicate and characteristic beauty of the lines surrounding the original. Some most severe strictures have been aimed at this bust of the Princess and Princess of Wales by Mr. Gibson, R.A. So unscrupulous and palpably uncalled-for has the attack from some quarters become, that it is only fair to say that we have already met worthy for their conscientiousness. On the contrary, we have the most faithful likenesses of the Royal pair hitherto executed, and at the more ordinary distance of observation chiefly for works in public idealism, such as this statue of "Daphne," in the International, and the bust exhibited (Royal Academy, 1861), in the present exhibition. In respect of resemblance, they will certainly bear comparison with Lubson's bust of the Princess—a work which, in its extremely feeble and comparatively formless bust of the Prince, by Morton Edwards, bust (1863), and which had so unaccountably the honour of the Royal Union of London for reproduction! We cannot too strongly deprecate the fashion of "treating" the busts of princes as patronage of historical importance. What is it that gives their great value and interest to the collections of busts at Rome, Florence, Naples, Florence, and elsewhere, over even earlier Greek productions? It is the fact of individuality which conveys the impression of evident fidelity of resemblance. Of W. Theed's model of the statue of the Prince Consort in Highland kilt and sporran erected at Balmoral, we can only say that nearly every part is unsatisfactory, and assuredly does not relieve a sculptor from the necessity of giving a noble head in the proportions of life.

The finest and most important monumental work in Weekes's, hereally recent and very great improvement in the Lecture Room, for the College of Surgeons, which we are engraving, and shall have occasion to notice more particularly hereafter. It is that of Cuvier by the same sculptor, of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and that of Hunter, the statue of which we have already engraved, is also here. Mr. Weekes has, besides, a statue of Sir Wilfrid (166), abundant with life and character, large in style, and manly in execution; and another (colossal), with similar fine qualities, of Sir George Cornewal Lewis (911), for Westminster Abbey. A model is included of the statue of Lord Clyde at Bedford, for Twinbury, by E. B. Stephens. The thoughtful, lettering attitude is happy and the head is full of character, though rather soft and without style. Altogether, the work does not heighten our expectations from the hand which executed the statue of Peel, which everybody (including the sculptor) seems to have forgotten. Among busts we have a fine and characteristic one of the late "Lord Seaton" (1805), by G. Adams, which we engraved a short time ago; "Lord Brougham" (902), Fleming (1107), both Sir James Outram (1010), by Noble, not very favourable examples of the sculptor and Lord Hampton (1,011), by F. G. Papworth, jun.—a rather commonplace likeness of the Premier.

The most remarkable poetical work is Leifchild's colossal statue, entitled "The Task of Genius"—the Greek poetess who, though she died at the untimely age of nineteen, left behind her poems which were thought worthy of Homer. An inverted torch is the key of her principal poem, "The Distaff," are extant, we cannot estimate the justice of sculptural criticism. Under the impression that we had hanging on one side, the eyes closed, with an expression of faintness, her distaff dropped from her relaxed hands, in her lap, a scroll inscribed with lines of her friend Sappho, indicating the similarity of fate of the two poetesses.

Sweet mother, I cannot ply the loom,
Since vanquished by desire.

This statue naturally invites comparison with certain antique sculptures which can hardly prove quite favourable as regards the drapery and the slight want of softness and suitedey of curve in the head; nevertheless, it is a truly grand work, and should establish the fame of any modern sculptor. Calder Marshall's "Wellington" and "Anone" are graceful facsies. J. Sherwood Westmacott's "Naiade" (898) is elegant. Among "romantic" sculptures, the model of the statue of "Tennerso," by Hancock, lately placed in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, should be seen by the sculptor himself, though too "ornamental" in style. The statue of the "Lady of the Lake," by J. Adams, is perhaps chiefly remarkable for the excellence of the drapery. A bust of Mr. Colnaghi, the well-known printpublisher, by the same sculptor, is however, a very lifelike and characteristic work.

Of naturalistic sculptures the "Joueur de Billes" (876)—a Roman boy playing marbles—by Calder Marshall, is the most realistic example. It is a very clever as well as careful work, having a great deal of spirit in action and expression, as well as close, truthful nature. This latter quality is, however, unpleasantly apparent; and we doubt whether these pieces, as well as Woolner's "Puck," and other works which so forcibly challenges attention, would be found true to the best sculpturesque style if we were to call in "mode" or "method" to aid the criticism. Woolner's "Puck" is, however, the most remarkable work in Mr. Woolner—should be handled by some critics at the expense of every other? Whoever its merits or faults, Gainsborough's picture, or copyism may be, it is assuredly opposed to the principles which would have required the exercise of the sculptor of the greatest artists and the first authorities on art in the world. The "Puck" is a work which will be buy by Phidias or Praxiteles would be, and it will at once suggest the infinite inferiority of the one to the other. Mr. Woolner's highest rank so fine art more than can be expected from work which seems to us at his qualities. It is, in fact, a work of the highest order in the hid hands on. Though the principles of painting are not capable of universal application, as those of sculpture undoubtedly are, yet we may profitably look at the analogies presented by the first. Are, for example, the works of Dalu or Gainsborough true to tone to nature, become beautiful and broad in style, than those minutely-elaborated pictures which modern critics give us by way of example? In a landscape by Turner, Cox, or Linnel really less faithful and characteristic than Mr. Dobson's?

As indicating the way in which the softness of the forms of children's heads may be represented, we would point to the "Boy Asleep," (1032), by A. Munro. The sculptor has, we think, not consider the innocence of infancy with the beauty of womanhood—seen in this work and in the "Infant Bacchus" (1,033), by the same artist, in the character and individuality without hardness we find in Mr. Munro's other works. The "Duke of Argyll" (1,034), by Thornycroft, is a poor, and the sketch in plaster of the Rev. T. Baker (1022). We believe that the "Duke of Argyll" is intended for Roubiliac's "Duke," in Durham, his capital set of bronze statuettes of young cricketers, valuable. Mr. Noble's "Duke of Argyll" is a commonplace statue of "But of a Youth" (898) than in the tassely-chiselled head of Mr. Foley's "Lady Godiva" (1,000), we appear to diverge unnaturally. "Little Flora" (897), a statuette in marble, by J. Macdowell, is graceful and lively. Other "subject" works of merit are "Hush!" (1015), by G. Ward, "Sleeping Beauty" (1,016), by Miss Durham (1021) a "Last Supper" (921), for a reredos, by S. W. Ruddock; "The Lord's Prayer" (1,023), by Miss Durham; "Ruth" (1,027), by J. Lawlor; "Lily Bud" (1011), by E. Davis; and "Ruth" (993), by C. B. Birch. We have also a number of busts of children bronze in equestrian statuette (947). Another example of toreutic art we have in the statue of the Duke of Cambridge, the commander of Sergeant Anderson, of "the Queen's" volunteers (946), by T. Fawke. Among busts of the Queen is one by the same sculptor, for another bronze statuette of Captain Field (998).

Of busts not yet noticed a distinguished place is due to T. Butler's very ably executed bust of Mr. Cockerell (868). Whatever may be thought of some of Marochetti's large monumental works, the bust of Cockerell (868). Whatever may be thought of some are certainly admirable for refinement and high finish. Although we do not, on the present occasion, intend to enter minutely into the subject, we may briefly observe that the Royal Academy has apparently, T. Woolner generally works calculated to lead to the conclusion that, in art, as in every other pursuit, success is attained (though it has apparently stepped him into exaggeration,) in that particular line in which he has made his "first hit." Mr. Woolner, together with peculiar lightness in the treatment of the hair and beard, and the delicate manipulation of the surface of the flesh, which, while it proves close and thoroughly earnest observation and conscientious execution, unfortunately repays the sculptor with hardness and rigidity in the whole appearance of the work. Mr. Woolner goes back to the mode of reproducing the soft, living, moving forms of nature which we find in the Egyptian sculptures, and which, we are aware, that it deprives the imitation of all possibly apparent susceptibility to motion. The "Puck" is a work which, from the fact of its not question the propriety of introducing the smoking-cap, and the fact of its being worn, has been made to serve as a peg on which room for the brain. Diametrically opposed to the method of Mr. Woolner is the more artistic manner of J. E. Boehm, seen in a bust of "Mr. C. Newton" and in the statuettes of the characters of Thackeray of Miss Edwards (equestrian, of course), and another, equestrian, of "Lord Lyons," these works are full of spirit, and "the English call "go," and the French call élegue; but they are not equal to the "Lord Lyons" of Mr. Foley, in which the leading point of character is exaggerated to caricature, texture is ridiculously imitated, and the horse's action, though spirited, is unnatural and open to animation and effect.

We propose to treat draw attention to meritorious busts of "Sir Joseph Paxton" (979) and "Mr. W. Fairbairn" (994), by R. W. Sievier, and to the highly-elaborated busts of "Mrs. Shirley Brooks" (1004)—called Mrs. G. Brooks in the catalogue—by W. C. Roberts, the promising young sculptor of a charming statue of "Eve and the Serpent," exhibited in the last year's and the present by Mr. and Mrs. Thornycroft, W. Davis, R. Acklom, A. Mcgret, W. D. Keyworth, J. Durham, T. Woolner, H. Weekes, R. C. Belt, Matthew Peter Slater, and S. B. Long. Of glyptic art, the best examples are the medals of C. Wyon, R.A., Pistrucci, Wyon, and A. B. Wyon.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

This exhibition opened on Monday at the gallery lately occupied by the French Gallery, in Pall Mall. The room is a large one, but the light is limited in interest, more even, in proportion, than the space for exhibition. The best position is occupied by a series of the Thames street last year. We must postpone a detailed notice till next week, but we may mention that the most important novelty is Swan's carbon process. This is described as giving a very much greater certain far more of the best qualities of photography than ordinary processes. Mr. Swan's "Petalling Flowers" are most hitherto produced. Other novelties (more or less) are the "studies" of Horsley Hinton and Mr. Wellington, and the large and fine tinted paper; specimens of Colonel James's photo-zincographic engravings, and of Mr. Cundall's photographic engravings on wood. Cameron's large heads out of "focus," which, however (for reasons which we hope to explain), we do not approve. Mr. Cameron is represented by Wynfield, lately reviewed, and which should have been here. H. P. Robinson's pictures are also represented, and exhibit the artist's

of the day. She is a pupil of Professor Sterndale Bennett, from whom she has derived some of the best qualities of a performer—pure taste, sound judgment, and thoroughly good method of execution. The principal things she played were Rummel's variations to "Le Mosquetaire," in which she was accompanied on the violoncello by M. Paque; Beethoven's famous "Kreutzer Sonata" for the piano and violin, in which she was accompanied by Herr Janza, preludes and fugues of Sterndale Bennett, and one of Haydn's pianoforte trios. The entertainment was pleasantly varied by several vocal pieces sung by Miss Stabbach and Miss Palmer Lale.

The Musical Festival of the Lower Rhine was held at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of May. This music meeting, formed on the model of one of the old cities, was a magnificent scale, and proved a great success. The number of performers exceeded 500, there being 300 in the chorus and 200 in the instrumental orchestra. The solo singers were Mdme. Dustmann, from Vienna (now in London); Mdlle. von Edelsberg, from Berlin; Mdlle. Schreck, from Bonn; Dr. Gunz, from Hanover (also now in London); and Herr Karl Hill, from Cologne. Herr Joachim, the principal violin player, played his new Hungarian concerto, and Herr Lauchner's suite in E minor, Handel's "Bolsazzar," Sebastian Bach's "Magnificat," scenes from Gluck's "Iphigenia," Mendelssohn's 114th Psalm, Beethoven's Ninth or choral symphony. The conductors were Herr Julius Rietz and Herr Franz Wüllner. There was a great influx of visitors from all parts of Germany.

Meyerbeer was the first musician who received an Austrian order. Liszt, Mayseder, Böhm, Anschütz, and others who have received this honour did so after distinguishing themselves at the performance of the "Prophète" at Vienna that he received the cross of a Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph.

Mr. Vincent Wallace is now engaged in composing a work for the Grand Opéra of Paris. He is the first Englishman whom our neighbours have deemed worthy of so great an honour. Balfe has written several operas for the Parisian stage, but only for the Opéra Comique.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—Mr. Byron's prolific pen has been again employed for this theatre in the production of a farce, entitled "Timothy, to the Rescue." It has been performed under the assumed name Mr. Thomas Thorne, a favourite comedian of the Surrey, who performs the hero, named Mr. Timothy Spriggins. He comes to the rescue of his friend, a toadeater, one Samson Whiffles (Mr. H. J. Turner), who is persecuted by the unwelcome attentions of a widow, Mrs. Hall, his mother-in-law (Mrs. Macnish). Spangle, who is a provincial actor, takes advantage of his position, and uses the theatrical wardrobe in order to disguise himself as a smuggler, in which character and another of the fellows Diddler plays, so to prevent the mother-in-some lady that the desired object is effected. A new comic ballad, sung by Mr. Thorne with great humour, shows the new actor in a favourable light. The farce is a trifle, but is well performed, is well acted, and commanded applause at the fall of the curtain.

NEW GRANVILLE THEATRE.—This theatre opened on Wednesday week with three pieces—namely, "The Postboy" a new burlesque so presented, by Mr. Sorrelle, entitled "Faust and Imagine; or, The Doctor and the ——;" and the farce of "The Lottery Ticket." On the first and last of these dramas Mr. Sefton Parry, the manager and proprietor of the theatre, acted; in the former appearing as Joe Spurrit, and in the latter as Wormwood. The getting-up and performance were excellent. The theatre, which is an elegant brick structure, has been erected at the expense of Mr. Parry, from a design by Mr. Poole. The contractor, Mr. Vaughan, has completed the building in three months. The interior is neat and simple, and will seat about seven hundred persons. A act-drop has been painted by Mr. Fenton, and presents a circular picture, containing the leading of Granville Park at the old palace in Greenwich. Altogether, the arrangements of the new theatre are so good that there is every reason to expect a well-founded and permanent success.

Sir Richard Graves M'Donnell, C.B., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

The latest advices from Buenos Ayres speak of inundations of the Sepharies, which are said to have interrupted communications with Bagdad.

The *Zeazero* of Florence states that at an assembly of the representatives of Piedmont held in that city on Monday last, Count Cavour elected Grand Master.

Some of the country postmen, who have long distances to travel to distribute letters to widely-detached houses, are using velocipedes to assist them in their labours.

A letter from Odessa, in the *Northern Post*, states that two vessels laden with Scotch granite for paving purposes have arrived in the port, and are shortly to be followed by others with similar cargoes.

A powder-magazine has exploded near the Tripoli station of the Malta and Alexandria telegraph. Every house in the vicinity and the telegraph station was much damaged. The communication with Alexandria does not, however, appear to have been interfered with.

The Board of Trade returns for April are very favourable. The declared value of the exports during the month of April, 1864, was £13,897,177 in April, 1863, and £9,922,888 in April, 1862. For the four months of the year the value amounts to £49,000,000, being £6,000,000 in excess of the amount for the four months of 1863, and £13,000,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1862.

It is said that the Confederates captured at Mansfield two waggons loaded with gold, and that the former are being sent into the interior through a fog of trees, with a letter to General Banks, in which he said, "I have received, baked, and roasted the two waggons of gold sent to them. We cannot eat them. They are a luxury for which we have no use, and I would like, therefore, to exchange them for a few waggons of pork."

A Parliamentary return, issued on Tuesday morning, shows that the value of the gold exported from the United Kingdom in 1863 was £8,000; in 1859, £61,566; in 1860, £115,296; in 1861, £191,234; and in 1862, £113,749; making an aggregate of £681,845 in five years. In the same period the quantity of gold exported from New Zealand up to the 30th of September, 1863, was 1,000,000 ounces, and in 1863 alone 500,000 ounces, which, at the average quarter sessions price is valued at £2,127,500. In the first quarter of the year 1864 gold valued at £6,649,624 was exported. This is less than the quantity exported in the corresponding quarter of 1863 by £1,000,000 sterling.

The *New York Herald* announces that Mr. C. F. Hall, the already famous explorer of Arctic regions, has successfully launched, at a young open-sander expedition about the middle of the month. He is said first for King William's Land, by way of Lancaster Sound, in the steamer Prince Albert, the Monticello, Captain Chapel, of New London, and he will be accompanied by the Esquimaux who left England with him in the Monticello. He will make their first winter quarters at Repulse Bay, the extreme north-west of Hudson's Bay. During the bay 1864 he will explore the country to the west and shapes to Boothia and King William's Land.

The *Independance Belge* of the 22nd ult. publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 14th, of which the following is an extract:—"The seventy-three persons who arrived from Nertchinsk on the 4th inst. have had in that of their brethren, the Emperor Alexander for having restored them their liberty and made them participate in the joys of their families and their villages. The same Court carriages which had taken them from the station took them back, penetrated with the same feelings of gratitude. The fête and the banquet which had been hurried upon them during the whole period of their stay in the Russian capital. They left in the same train as those in the station. They had scarcely descended from their carriages when a train arrived from Moscow, bringing a number of relations of the exiles. It was a crowd of frisky persons in chains—a crowd of wretches who threw themselves into each other's arms, shedding abundant tears and making bitter complaints. It was one of those terrible scenes of separation which we encounter, which baffle description. It did not last long, however; they were soon separated from their fellow-countrymen and conducted away."

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed the Hon. William Augustus Cotton Jerningham, Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna, to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; the Hon. Richard Edwardes, Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, to be her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Venezuela; Denis Donohoe, Esq., British Consul at Buffalo, to be her Majesty's Consul at New Orleans; Thomas Fellowes Reade, Esq., British Consul at Tangier, to be her Majesty's Consul for the Republic of Paraguay; Wallis, Esq., British Vice-Consul in Cyprus, to be her Majesty's Consul at Larnaca in that island; Charles Alexander Murray, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in Cyprus; James Schatz, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Mostar, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Serajevo.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATHO DE RAMORA.—1. The problem No. 1015, by Miss Lina F., is perfectly correct. If Black play 1. Kt to K 6th, White obviously mates in two more moves, by 2. Kt takes P (ch), etc. 2. Kt takes Q P (ch) is not a move at all, as the Knight cannot move to that square. 3. I shall take no copy. No, although not very difficult, we shall probably find room for the enemy our Chess Enigmas. In future be good enough always to send solutions with your problems.

T. C. Fleetwood.—It hardly presents sufficient points of interest to warrant re-publication. Your solution of No. 1014 is correct, and your notes on the position are interesting.

SIGMA.—Not clear, as the mate which imposes against Red of double open lines we have undertaken the duty; but it is late hand.

CHESS-PLAYER.—We shall be happy to publish your problems in *Correspondence*.

Perpetuimus. Mr. F. Jeanbault, 3, Quai Voltaire, we believe, is fair blanch.

CHESTON.—The solution of Enigma No. 1014 even than —

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q 4th (best)
2. Q to B 3rd, and	K to B 5th, and
3. Q mates P	

Problem No. 1015 has been examined by two or three competent persons, who pronounce it to be correct.

NEMO.—The solution of 1016 is quite right. If "2 Rules K" then we have "3 Q to Q4th" and mate next move.

CHESS-PLAYER.—Mr. Bellew's Tilt Match would be played on Monday, May 9th, and 9th, at the prize of the volume of "I. E. of Redspeech's Problems will only be 5s. Further communications should be addressed to Mr. Bellew, 5, Bedford Row.

S. B. Hattton.—When letters are received in time for notice they are invariably answered.

CHESS PLAYERS' CHRONICLE.—The Contents of No. 9, for May, are as follow:—Chess Tournament—Game between Messrs. Boden and Kipping—Game between Messrs. Ayre, Owen, Ayre, Owen, and Ayre—Game between Messrs. Ayre, Owen, and Ayre—Game between Messrs. Ayre, Owen, and Ayre—Game between Messrs.

BRIGHTON AND BACK for 5s.; EVERY SUNDAY and MONDAY, from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington, at 10 a.m. The Kensington Season commences on Sunday, June 5.

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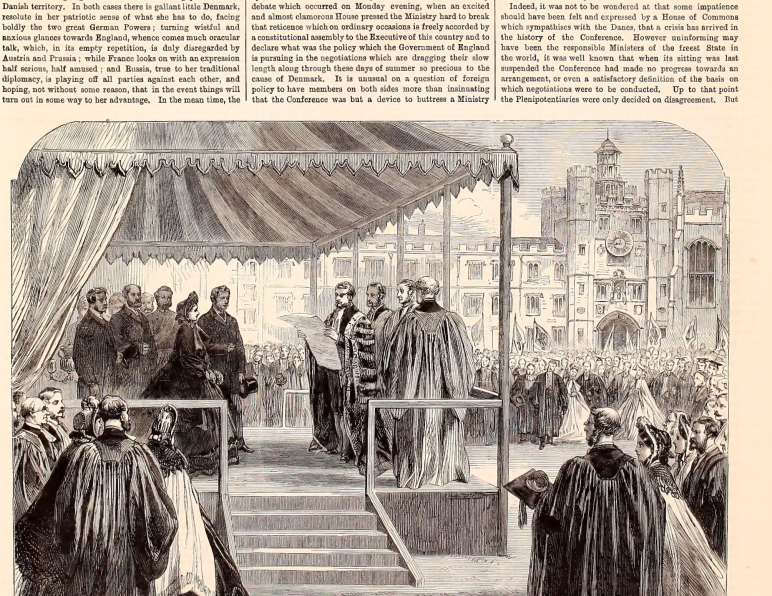
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1263.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THE ruling spirits, we will not say the peoples, of all, even the pettiest, States of Germany, have, probably, long ere this come to the conclusion that the Conference which has been nominally sitting is a delusion. Not that they apply this opinion to its influence on themselves—they are, no doubt, quite satisfied—but, unquestionably, they are not far wrong so far as Denmark is concerned. There may be imagined a curious similarity between the operations which are carried on around "the table with the green cloth," and the material and actual struggle which has been going on between the conflicting parties in the Danish territory. In both cases there is gallant little Denmark, resolute in her patriotic sense of what she has to do, facing boldly the two great German Powers; turning wistful and anxious glances towards England, whence comes much oracular talk, which, in its empty repetition, is duly disregarded by Austria and Prussia; while France looks on with an expression half serious, half amused; and Russia, true to her traditional diplomacy, is playing off all parties against each other, and hoping, not without some reason, that in the event things will turn out in some way to her advantage. In the mean time, the people of England, looking on the proceedings of a diplomatic body which, assembled for the purpose of transacting important and pressing international business, holds a sitting of two or three hours once a week, while in the intervals accredited Plenipotentiaries write and receive answers to long despatches which they address to their respective Courts, are fast coming to the same conclusion which the German political mind, whatever and wherever that is, had arrived, that the Conference is a sham. Nay, the House of Commons, as usual following, instead of leading, public opinion, seems absolutely coming to a like opinion. There was no little significance in the short but sharp debate which occurred on Monday evening, when an excited and almost clamorous House pressed the Ministry hard to break that reticence which on ordinary occasions is freely accorded by a constitutional assembly to the Executive of this country and to declare what was the policy which the Government of England is pursuing in the negotiations which are dragging their slow length along through these days of summer so precious to the cause of Denmark. It is unusual on a question of foreign policy to have members on both sides more than insinuating that the Conference was but a device to buttress a Ministry which, having failed on that which was its strong point, was tottering to its fall, and to find those hints received with assenting cheers from all parts of the House. It seemed to be almost accepted that Ministers were willing parties to the lengthened dalliance by the Conference with the affairs with which it has to deal, and had in view the postponement of any decision at which it may arrive—if it ever does arrive at one—until after Parliament has been prorogued. These are heavy charges, and imply generally, in the opinion of the House, that which was spoken out by one of its boldest members—namely, that the Government has betrayed Denmark.

Indeed, it was not to be wondered at that some impatience should have been felt and expressed by a House of Commons which sympathises with the Danes, that a crisis has arrived in the history of the Conference. However uninforming may have been the responsible Ministers of the freest State in the world, it was well known that when its sitting was last suspended the Conference had made no progress towards an arrangement, or even a satisfactory definition of the basis on which negotiations were to be conducted. Up to that point the Plenipotentiaries were only decided on disagreement. But



THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE: PRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS IN THE QUADRANGLE OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—SEE PAGE 578.

it is more than believed that England has yielded all those points on which her policy in regard to Denmark was founded, and that the high-spirited declarations that were so often last autumn and in the beginning of this year, that the integrity of King Christian's dominions was to be rigidly preserved, have dwindled down to a humble proposition on the part of the Government of this country for a very considerable dismemberment of the Danish kingdom. It was after this suggestion that the Conference adjourned, for the purpose of allowing the representatives of the Powers to obtain from their respective Courts their Sovereigns, and it was believed that from that starting-point the negotiations were to commence on the resumption of the sittings on Monday last. At that meeting, however, it was understood that a decision had been arrived at on the vital matter of the basis of the settlement of the questions in dispute. New proposals, or rather new adhesions to proposals already made, were received, discussed, and accepted, as so many proposals have been accepted on each day since, for the purpose of referring by the German Plenipotentiaries to their respective Governments. The policy of postponement was again triumphant, and this at a moment when the suspension of arms had exactly seven days to run.

Granted, that the preliminary question of a renewal of the term for the suspension of hostilities has been settled; and given, that the policy of England and her supporters in the Conference—if she have any—that the Treaty of 1852 should be the basis of negotiations, has been abandoned; the next point for consideration is that of boundary. The dismemberment of the Danish kingdom being taken as the fixed basis of the action of the Conference, the matter for consideration becomes one of degrees, and on that footing the diplomatic contest will proceed. There is no doubt that hitherto the Danish Plenipotentiaries, struggling for what they believed to be the rights of the country, have been what, since the defeat of the policy of our Government, it has become the fashion to call impracticable. It is, however, believed that, with praiseworthy reluctance, similar to that which the Danish forces have shown in the field, and with overwhelming force, the Plenipotentiaries of Denmark have yielded the necessary standpoint for negotiations. The Danish Government—driven to a stand with the loss, almost to the property of any reasonable settlement, and willing loyally to assist the efforts of those Powers whom they believe have done and are doing the best in their power for Denmark—has strained everything to the utmost limit. It has virtually consented to a hasty sacrifice of its claims, in the interest of European peace. Its diplomatic agents in the Conference have therefore been instructed to accept, contingently, a scheme which will substantially be that of the last proposal which has been made by the mediating Powers, and to which England was the last to agree. This proposition fixes the frontier line of Denmark between Scherrebeck on the east and Frederickstadt on the west; it leaves to the Danish Duchies will lose, besides Holstein, comparatively little territory. The objection which is felt to this cession by the Danish people, and which it is said, has been urged freely and even tumultuously expressed in Copenhagen, is that it deprives Denmark of the line of the Eider, which has been her frontier time out of mind; and, by cutting off Rendsburg and Kiel, takes away her chief inland means of water-borne harbour on the mainland. It can be well understood that this arrangement is received by the Danes as one which is hardly less degrading to them than if it had been the result of a successful war of conquest. As matters stand, this seems to be inevitable, unless the German Powers are to be allowed to go on with hostilities, and, by process of time, force of numbers, and superiority of means, to crush similar or worse terms out of prostrate Denmark. The adhesion of even a European war, seems to be put out of the question by the united opinion of the neutral mediating Powers.

The last phase in the position of affairs awaits the next meeting of the Conference, the decision is that all the efforts of the English Government to preserve the rights, or the best part of the rights, of Denmark have failed. The virtuous indignation in Parliament which has been so often alluded to, and which seems likely to culminate into a storm, may therefore well be excused; but, on the other hand, there is much to be said on behalf of the Ministry. In considering the case of her Majesty's Government, it is necessary to bring the question to a definite issue, and that seems to us to be whether it was their duty to embark England single-handed in a war with Germany. It must be remembered that in this matter England is in the situation of one of the parties to a contract—she has no authority to interfere except in her character as one of the signatories of a treaty guaranteeing a certain territorial status to Denmark. It was her duty to move in concert with the Powers joined with her in that contract, and, in case of a difference of opinion, to defer to that of the majority. This we believe to be the true state of the case. At the time when our Foreign Office was delivering itself of high-toned and even minatory despatches, the Government had reason to suppose that it was speaking for the policy, certainly, if not for the probably of Russia; and if big words were uttered, which implied war on behalf of Denmark as a foregone conclusion, they were, perhaps, justified by a very reasonable confidence that a combined statement of France, England, and Russia, over and above England and France, to the German Powers that such and such proceedings in regard to Denmark would be a "casus belli" would be sufficient to settle the question. Unhappily for this confidence, France has declined to take that course; and as to Russia, with her proverbial diplomatic astuteness, the world has been allowed to know little, and, indeed, nothing, of her views and intentions. England thus isolated, the Government had to consider whether the *sympathy of her people* with Denmark was such as to induce them to consent to her undertaking a war without allies—which would be practically having all the great Powers against her—and that on the most stupendous scale. In the belief that neither Parliament nor the country would sanction such a policy, her Majesty's Government have been compelled to cede their diplomatic pretensions, and to suffer the preponderance of influence of the Conference to prevail. Surely it is just and a generous people will understand and appreciate the greatness of this sacrifice on the part of a Minister whose political life has been identified with the great influence of England in the international policy of Europe. At least, we believe that, if there be a feeling abroad that this country in this matter has been baffled, and that for the time she has failed to impress her views on the Conference, there are few who will not sympathise with the mortification which Lord Palmerston must suffer under such circumstances. Generally, for the reasons we have stated, the Ministry, if they are found guilty of that grievous fault, of miscalculation, ought to have the verdict against them coupled with extenuating circumstances; but in the case of the Prime Minister we believe that there will be expressed, universally, a moral acquittal.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Nearly all Paris rushed to Longchamps on Sunday to witness the great race for the Prix de Paris. This prize (£4000), given jointly by the City of Paris and the Jockey Club, competed for, with the entries and the piece of plate added by the Emperor, more than £6000. The French horse Gladiateur, Monarch, won the race—beating Blair Athol, the winner of the Derby, and Fille de l'Air, the winner of the Oaks. The Emperor and Empress were present, and the assemblage was immense. When it was known that the French horse had won, a crowd surrounded the Imperial stand and cheered their Majesties enthusiastically, as though the enemies of France had been routed. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"Such a burst of patriotism I never heard, and I suppose I never heard before, greeted the victory of the French horse. The Emperor, who before the race was surrounded by a crowd, and seemed to listen to anyone about him, rose from his seat and exhibited an outburst of enthusiasm that was, I never thought, in him to exhibit. He laughed most heartily, shook himself in paroxysms of delight, and nodded to everyone in the stand, and to the crowd in front, in a way that had a personal appropriateness. The people in the Enceinte du Pesage paused as the Emperor in his excitement, unconsciously to them, stood upon their hats up in the air twenty yards high."

An Imperial decree has been issued according to which rice in grain and in straw may henceforth be imported into France from all parts of the world under any flag free of duty. A modification of the tariff of duties on the importation of cotton yarns and stuffs of all manufacture is also decreed.

Prince Alexander Murat (aged eighteen), the grandson of Prince Lucien Murat, of the Imperial family, has left Paris for Algiers, to join as a private soldier the 3rd regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique.

"The French title of Duke de Chatelherault," says the *Gazette de France*, "claimed by the Scottish English families, has been confined to the young Duke of Hamilton."

The *Journal de Paris* says that the Emperor has given orders for the immediate execution of a statue of Marshal Pélissier, which is to be erected in one of the squares crossed by the Boulevard Sebastopol.

M. Rouan, author of "The Life of Jesus," has been appointed Assistant Curator of the Imperial library. M. Rouan declines the honour of the appointment. He declares that it is his wish to retain the title of Professor of the Hebrew Language in the Sorbonne, which he holds upon the double presentation of the College of France and the Faculty of Theology, and which he will continue to fulfil, without salary, the duties which this title confers upon him. He will, however, resign the chair, and leave the development of those studies intrusted to his charge. The *Moniteur*, however, announces that the resignation of M. Rouan is not accepted.

The Japanese Ambassadors gave a splendid dinner one day last week, at the Hôtel de Ville, to M. Rouher, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count de Chasselop-Laubat, Minister of Marine; and a distinguished party, consisting of many of the great nobles of the state, several persons connected with the Court, Senators, Councillors of State, and Deputies, and high officials belonging to the various Ministries.

A public dinner, at which the advocates for the abolition of the punishment of death were entertained, took place on Saturday, as announced by the police.

The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of La Pommerais, and he was executed on Thursday morning.

A duel took place in the Bois de Boulogne between two officers of a lancer regiment, one of them was mortally wounded.

A medical congress is to be held in Paris next October; it is to discuss scientific subjects only, and not professional interests.

The journal *Le Nord* has been suppressed for one month, on account of a libellous article upon the late Duke de Malakoff.

The new theatre, the Nouveau Cirque de la Garde, at Marseilles, was inaugurated on Sunday. Immense numbers of persons from all the surrounding departments arrived to take part in the ceremony. The procession, including the municipal body, the Imperial Marines, and cardinals, was two hours in passing, and only reached the summit of the hill on which the building is situated at eight in the evening.

Captain Hector, who commands the merchant-ship Felix Beraudy, of Marseilles, has received a letter of commendation from the English Government, accompanied by a letter of thanks, written in the name of the Queen, for the courage he displayed in rescuing in savage Captain Browning of the English ship John Linn, with a crew of thirty men, from the Malay pirates, off the coast of Borneo. Had it not been for the assistance afforded them by Captain Hector they must have been speedily murdered.

A continuous bar of sandbanks having blocked up from time immemorial any access from the Gulf of Lyons into the great navigable river that disembogues itself through Aigues-Mortes, which is in Marseilles, a grand surgical operation was resolved on last year, and a cutting sixty yards in length, through the bar, 100 yards long, was commenced from that point of the Rhoma course, where it describes an elbow, and runs parallel with the shore of the Gulf. The result is announced in Monday's *Moniteur* as now so far achieved that ships of large tonnage can enter the Gulf of Lyons direct from up the stream, along the quays of Arles and Arignon, while steamers of freighted and lighter draught can pass by the Camargue canal.

Monday's Moniteur announces more successes by the French troops over the Kabyles. But the large forces which years are advancing against the rebels show how serious the rebellion must be.

SPAIN.

The Queen was to return to Madrid from Aranjuez yesterday.

General Espartero will be in the new Progressist Committee.

Senor Olozaga has left Madrid for Paris.

General Prim is about to proceed to Vichy.

The bill regulating political meetings has been passed by the Cortes.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Peruvian Consul in that city has announced to the Government that he is empowered to arrange all the differences which exist between the two Governments. This statement has, however, been emphatically denied by the Peruvian Consul at Bordeaux.

ITALY.

The anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution was celebrated on Monday in every town in Italy. According to the Turin papers popular demonstrations took place in the Venetian and Roman provinces on the occasion, which the Austrian and Pontifical police were unable to suppress. In Turin the usual celebration, of course, took place; but it was rendered somewhat remarkable by the inauguration of a statue to a patriot, Santa Rosa, whose declamatory and cold clitadel from the French 158 years ago.

The Italian national rifle-shooting meeting will commence at Milan on the 19th. Prince Humbert is president of the executive committee in charge d with superintending the preparations. A large number of native and foreign marksmen are expected.

The Russian Ambassador, M. de Kisseleff, has been recalled from Rome. This event has caused some sensation, as people connect it with the recent alienation of the Pope, in which Poland was alluded to in terms so likely to offend Russian susceptibilities.

The Pope has received the Russian, the French Ambassador, who offered his congratulations upon his Holiness's restoration to health.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor was present, on the 27th ult., at the launch of the Cuirassé, Admiral Lazareff, at the new Admiralty Dock Yard, St. Petersburg.

An Imperial decree abolishing the duties on articles of export from Russia and Poland has been promulgated. There is a short list of excepted articles.

A despatch from the Grand Duke Michael announces that the war in the Caucasus is virtually terminated, and that no more remains to be conquered. The Government has sanctioned the free transit of goods through the Caucasus.

Baron de Meyendorff, the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires at Rome, has been instructed to deliver to Cardinal Antonelli M. de Kisseleff's letters of recall, by which, on the receipt of the letter, the Russian Minister at Rome, will be terminated.

It is asserted that a commercial treaty has been concluded by Mr. Hope, the manager of the International Financial Company of London, with the Russian Government for the construction of the Moscow and Sebastopol Railway. The works are to be commenced in the course of this year.

GREECE.

The cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece has been effected. On the 1st inst. the Greek flag was hoisted on the remaining forts of Corfu, amid great popular rejoicings; and on the 6th King George paid a visit to his new subjects. Royal visits, of course, were an enthusiastic welcome. The lord High Commissioner (Sir H. Storks) took leave of the islanders in a letter which found no sympathy, as in a conciliatory and dignified address, in which he was able to say, with becoming self-pride, "The honour of England, in ascertaining the protectorate" and in promoting the union of these islands with Greece, has been fully accomplished." The Senate met in reply to a wish so often expressed by the Ionian Legislative Assembly, and the resolution was carried unanimously by the people of the Ionian islands and of continental Greece, as conducive to national happiness." A new Ministry has been formed, Count Theotoky acting as the Vice-President of the Senate and, in a spirit of justice and of liberality; and mutual good feeling and respect have been elicited by the act.

AMERICA.

The chief interest of the war centres in Virginia. We have intelligence from Lee and Grant to the 30th ult. There has been no general engagement since our last, but the position of affairs is stated about twelve miles southward. This much we can perceive through telegraphic despatches, which are of course the unwearied work of clear. According to one view, General Grant, finding hard fighting of no avail to drive back the Confederates, has resolved on his task. He pushed forward his left, under Hancock, in a south-easterly direction by Bowling-green, attempting thus to pass to the right, and get in the rear of the Confederate army. In this manœuvre, however, he was closely followed by the Confederates, under Longstreet and Ewell; and the whole body of the Confederate army, leaving Spottsylvania, retired southward, keeping pace with the Federal advance. Another view of the situation, however, is, that General M'Clellan's programme, in pursuance of a settled plan of drawing the Federals on and wasting their energies, is being carried out deliberately and well. Spottsylvania, and that Grant's advance upon Bowling-green was a consequence, and not a cause. Up to this moment, however, nowhere these changes of position there was continual skirmishing, and the Federals claim to have taken 2000 prisoners. Despatches from General Grant up to the morning of May 30 state "that his movement was progressing," and that the army was in position "within four hours" General Lee's position covers Sexton's Junction, his right resting on Little Swamp, and his left on Little River. The Federals have abandoned their depôt at Spottsylvania Court-House, and have established another nearer to General Grant. Sexton's Junction is about twenty-five miles from Richmond, and, the grim reader will see the importance of the post to Lee, it is only necessary to state that a railway from Richmond to Fredericksburg here crosses at this point, running hence in nearly parallel lines to Richmond. It was rumoured in New York on the 31st that, though rumours, however, of little worth—that General Grant intended marching towards the peninsula, between the James and York rivers, to carry M'Clellan's programme, if possible, to effect a junction with Butler. The rest of the news is non idol. Butler's position is entirely unassailed in his entrenchments. Banks has struggled back to New Orleans; and Sherman is advancing, but without fighting, on the interior of Georgia. The Confederate guerrilla leader Mosby had been entirely routed, and one of the establishment of the Federal outposts into Washington, to destroy all the bridges and fortifications on the road from Union Mills to the Rapidan. The ironclad attack upon the forts in Charleston Harbour was to be renewed without delay.

The Confederate Congress had refused to consider resolutions proposing that an attempt should be made to exchange negroes, as in view to the conclusion of a peace.

The delegates from the three State Conventions of New York, Ohio, and Illinois have unanimously resolved to re-nominate Mr. Lincoln at the Baltimore Convention.

From New York we learn that the district attorney is about to submit the Federal effects of the late journal the *New York World* and *Journal of Commerce*; while the New York grand jury had indicted, on a charge of bribery, Messrs. Belmont and Cornell Accident Arguelles with a view to deliver him up to the Cuban authorities.

The price of gold had again risen in New York, the latest quotat on being 88 per cent premium.

CHINA.

Major Gordon, the English commander of the Imperialist troops has defeated the Taepings at Waizoo, and other important successes are anticipated.

NEW ZEALAND.

There has been more severe fighting in New Zealand. A telegraphic despatch from the scene of operations, dated Pekerena, April 30, forwarded to the Foreign Office by our Consul at Alexandria, states:—

"Brigadier-General Cameron has defeated the rebel position at Katikara, seven miles from Le Aramoue, on March 31. The enemy defended it for two days. Our loss was thirty-one killed and 100 wounded, including three prisoners. Our loss is sixteen killed and forty-two wounded. Colonel Weare has arrived at Auckland from the famous position at Kai Take, near New Plymouth, without loss. General Cameron is about to commence operations against Rangiriri, a strongly intrenched position of the rebels at Mangatawhiri, on the Upper Waikato. Captain Hay, 18th Regiment, killed; Captain Fisher, 40th Regiment, severely wounded; also Ensign Chayter, 65th Regiment." Another telegraphic despatch, through the same medium, states:—"In making a reconnaissance of the Mangatawhiri portion from the right bank of the river, on the morning of April 4, Lieutenant-General Cameron found that the rebels had just abandoned it, and retreated up the right bank of the river. General Cameron sent a detachment to occupy it." An unofficial telegram states that severe engagements had occurred at Mangatawhiri and Tauaki. The natives were defeated at the former place, which they abandoned; while at the latter the English troops suffered a reverse. The English loss is killed and wounded, in both engagements, amounted to eighty.

Abd-el-Kader has arrived at Cairo, and is lodged in the palace set apart for strangers.—Mr. Stevens, secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, arrived at Alexandria on the 6th inst. from Constantinople, and has a long interview with the Viceroy.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Sheriffs of the City—H. N. Nissen, Esq., and T. Cave, Esq.—entertained her Majesty's Judges on Monday at the Alien.

The Johnson Club, the club of Johnson and Reynolds, celebrated its centenary at the Clarendon on Tuesday last.

The Court of Common Council have voted 200 guineas to the Asylum for Idiots, 100 guineas to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and 50 guineas to the London Society for the Protection of Young Women.

The annual dinner of the Royal Institute of British Architects took place on Monday, in the room of the Society, St. James's-street—Mr. Thomas L. Donaldson, Ph.D., president, in the chair.

The first of two exhibitions of Horticultural plants was held on Monday at the Royal Botanical Gardens, and, the morning being fine, there was a tolerably large attendance.

The site of the old Fleet prison has been sold to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company for £30,000. The company intend to build their City terminus station upon the ground in question.

The thirteenth annual conference between the Council of the Society of Arts and the secretaries of the institutions in union and local boards will be held on Thursday, the 16th, at noon.

The London Scottish, having for object the support of a school in London for the education of children of Yorkshire parents, came off on Monday at Willis's Rooms, which were crowded with a brilliant assemblage, all the leading Yorkshire families being represented.

The Mayoress of Salisbury, Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, gave his annual entertainment to the county magistrates and the officers of the several regiments of militia and yeomanry cavalry, at his mansion in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

The last week of the Literary Society dined together at Morley evening at Willis's Rooms. The Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, M.P., was in the chair, supported by the Archbishop of York, Lord Justice Turner, and other notabilities.

An official correspondence between the Hon se Guards and the War Office records the fact that its Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has watched with the greatest zeal the discipline of the volunteers that were then blest in Hyde Park on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince and Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

The directors of the Southwark Bridge Company have made an offer to the corporation of the City to open the toll-gates to the public on certain conditions, and the offer has been submitted to a committee, who prefer, to refer it to the Corporation for £200,000. The proposal is under the consideration of a committee.

The anniversary meeting of the charity children took place on Thursday at St. Paul's Cathedral. The number present was about the same as upon former occasions, supported by the partiality of the metropolis, was about 8000, and the collection at the doors, which was taken immediately after the service, amounted to £300. The length is 300 ft. in length, having three arches of 75ft. span for the river traffic; the centre arch is 100 ft. span, and 60ft. above it, as in old London Bridge. It will be 44ft. between the kerbs.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have ordered the name of Adam-street, Strand, to be abolished, and the line of thoroughfare extending from Upper Thames-street to the Strand to be called "Queen Victoria-street." The names of George-street, Cambridge-street, and Cambridge-road, Islington, are also to be altered, as there is already a Cambridge-street, Hoxton, and a road to Hoxton-street to be called "Morton-road."

The prizes awarded to the successful students in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School were distributed on Wednesday evening by the Archbishop of York, in the absence of Lord Stanley. There was a large number of the friends of the students present. The number of students for the past year exceeded their staff-rooms, and the number of new students, whose numbers had increased, both relatively and individually, during that period, as well as the general prosperity of the school in all that respect, among the older schools of the metropolis.

The passenger steam-vessel Argo, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, was launched on Monday in the presence of a large number of spectators. The Argo will prove a valuable addition to the already numerous iron fleet of the Peninsular Company. Her engines of 400-horse power nominal were fabricated by Messrs. T. and G. Rennie, and the following are her principal dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 250ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 198ft. 8 in.; breadth for tonnage, 36 ft.; depth to top of keel, 27ft.; burden in tons, 1,800.

The supporters of the Artists' Benevolent Fund held their fifty-fifth anniversary dinner on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Thomas M.P., in the chair. The company numbered about one hundred. Since the establishment of the fund, in 1810, the sum of £21,000 has been distributed in relieving widows and orphans of British artists, fifty widows and children having been relieved during the annual year, to the amount of £1,000, and fifty-seven more will be relieved. The total receipts for the last year amounted to £1,626, against £800 expended. The committee have determined to invest £1,000 of the funds, including one hundred guineas from the Queen.

The eighth anniversary of the Great Northern Poultry Show and Calcdonian Ball was celebrated on Wednesday, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street—Sir L. Pale, M.P., in the chair. This Society, which has been established chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Baxter Langley, has for its object to enable himself, in order to supply what he considers a want long felt by the breeder of fancy poultry. The number of entries for the show, opened on May 31, 1864, amounted to 41207, the payments to £1291. The number of visitors who attended during the nine days exceeded 20,000. The show was open to the public for additional funds, which was responded to by subscriptions amounting to about £200. The charity is open to all who are willing to aid it to carry out its means of usefulness in the poor district.

The total of 7,950 children—4,000 and 974 girls—were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number was 7,950, while in 1863 the number in the same last week were 7213. The average number in the twenty-second week in ten years, 1854-63, was 7,950, while a correction for increase of 1,000 in population has been a clear increase in the last three weeks. From fifty deaths referred to the last week in April, 1863, the number rose to seventy-seven in the last week in October was eighty-six. Whooping-cough, which was fatal to about eighty children in the last week of April, 1863, was fatal to 150 in the last week in October, 1863, and to thirty-eight children in the last week in November. Measles, which in the last week in April, 1863, carried off 187 persons in the previous week, has declined to 148. Two hundred and eighty-six of the 974 deaths of girls in the last week were from zymotic diseases, was suffocated by having her mouth against the bedclothes.

The annual festival of the Royal Humane Society was held yesterday week, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Ducie. The report stated that the number of persons rescued during the past year, of which the whole had been expended, with the exception of a trifling sum. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to nearly £300. During the past year 239 cases of rescuing or attempted rescue from drowning were reported to the committee, of which the committee 267 persons; of these, 246 were successfully treated, but eleven were brought when dead, and ten died after the application of remedies. For the same period, conferred and distributed to those who were instrumental in the rescue, or attempted rescue, of persons from drowning, or in the restoration of persons already rescued, were the thanks of the society on vellum, seventy-three thanks on parchment, and sixty-three pecuniary rewards.

A fearful accident occurred on Tuesday night on the South-Western Railway. One of the trains returning from Ascot race, heavily laden with holiday makers, ran into another train which was standing or discharging two carriages, killing five passengers, and more or less seriously injuring twenty-five others. The accident occurred at a point about a mile and a half on the down line, and arrived at Egham safe enough shortly after the collision. The trains were entirely filled with Ascot visitors, and when a second was made to the station authorities of some card-burners being in a state of intoxication, and that they had their personal, which, whether successful or not, was long enough to delay the train two or three minutes more. During this interval the next train came up, and, as the line is single, there was nowing off. The inevitable collision was so clearly described by the station called to the passengers in the last carriages to jump from them. The ground was in the break-van, the last of all, and his experienced eye carried no warning as he looked out and saw the next train coming on. He jumped out at once, through not a moment too soon, as the crushed fragments of his van swept his coat-skirts and tore them off. The collision crushed the engine of the down train, and the carriages next to it, and killed and injured another train. The usual scene of confusion and dismay succeeded. Assistance was at once telegraphed for to London and to Ascot, and the work of extricating those injured instantly began.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. Moberly, Head Master of Winchester School, will preach the annual sermon to the children of Christ's Hospital on Whitsunday.

A new church for the hamlet of Wheeford, in the parish of Rempstead, was consecrated on Saturday by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid on Wednesday week, in the parish of Wokingham, by Mrs. Sawyer, of Ivavenswood Park, wife of Captain Sawyer, who gave the site.

The Bishop of Salisbury, on the 30th ult., laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Swindon, in the hamlet of Rope, in the north of Wiltshire, intended as a memorial to the late Rector, the Rev. G. Hayward.

The parish church of Thorpe, near Norwich, is about to be rebuilt. The expenses of the restoration of which, and of which alone, has been provided by subscription. The foundation-stone will be made up by Mr. Birkbeck.

The Archbishop of Dublin held his first visitation on Tuesday, in the Cathedral of Kildare, and in the evening entertained at dinner all the clergy in the diocese.

The Manchester Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. Mary, Ancoats, was consecrated on Thursday last by the Bishop of the see of Manchester, styled the Collegiate, is undergoing a thorough restoration.

The Bishop of Oxford, on Wednesday week, new schools in the parish of Cuddesdon, which have been erected under the "shadow" of York Minster, was opened by Cardinal Wiseman on Thursday week. The schools, which have been built on the west side of the chapel which has been used for many years by the Catholics. The new church will shortly be consecrated by Archbishop Errington.

At an inquisition de lunatico held at Dublin on Tuesday May, 24th, relative to the property of the Bishop of Down and Connor, the jury was pronounced a lunatic. It was proved that he was insensible from infancy, and that he was now in his seventy-fifth year of age; both speech and sight are defaced by making a serious matrimonial proposal to his ward. The petition was presented by his brother.

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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

An Electric Light of unusual brilliancy was exhibited by Mr. Alfred Smee, F.R.S., at the house of St. Mary's tower, Cumbridge, during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Denmark. It has been invented by Mr. Staite, and was exhibited at the assembly of their Royal Highnesses on March 10, 1863. It would be interesting to know if he has still made visible.

A New Species of Chinese Silkworm has been laid before already introduced three species—M. Bois de Guerin-Menneville, who has Bengal, the Ailanthus silkworm; M. Pernyi, the Chinese oak silkworm; and Yama-Mai (from Japan). The fourth species now introduced is from Chili, and is the Bombyx Cynthia of Drury, which feeds on the castor-oil plant. It was sent to M. Guerin-Meneville by Captain Hutton, who obtained them from the Governor of Valparaiso, and from the Governor of Coquimbo. The worm feeds on the thick leaves of the oak, Quercus ilicina. The cocoon differs from the other three species in being pointed at both ends, and being surrounded at the silk, which does not differ essentially from that of the elevated parts of the Himalayas.

Hicks's Patent Maximum Mercurial Thermometer is designed to indicate the highest point of heat. The principle on which the instrument is constructed is as follows:—A short tube, or mercurial chamber, carried from the bulb of the thermometer to the scale, and is filled with a disk of cork rather smaller than that of the column tube, and the action is as follow:—The thermometer being placed in position, the mercury in the bulb expands, and forces the mercury in the chamber before it, which, when full, it is then placed in position horizontally, with the short tube or mercurial chamber uppermost. The mercury contracting, will cause the column of mercury to rise in the ordinary thermometer tube; then, upon a return of heat, the mercury expanding, will be in the centre and will rise, as in the ordinary, and recovery will descend from the short tube or chamber.

The Secretary of the Acclimatisation Society, Vautour Mesnier) is about to be naturalised in France, specimens having been forwarded to the Acclimatisation Garden in Paris by the Director of Acclimatisation, Capt. Colcoy. By its organisation this bird is wonderfully adapted to live in mountainous districts, and can easily support, not only strong heat, by which it destroys large numbers of reptiles, even the most venomous, but also extreme cold. It is a powerful flyer, and can carry off large animals. Its nest is built in the neighbourhood of Cape Town having a pair of three birds domesticated. The Secretary of the Acclimatisation Society has advised with the Ministers that Corsica, the Mauritius, and Algeria will doubtless be highly beneficial.

Curious Figures of Liquids.—In the June Number of the *Philosophical Magazine* will be published a paper by Mr. Plateau, Professor of Physics at Ghent, describing a number of new varieties of the phenomena, his object being to show that the figures of liquid masses are by no means confined to the spheroid and the ring supposed as certain forms in a chemically-pure glass. Some of these figures (many of which are new to physics) are introduced by Professor Tyndall into his lectures, and he has a drop of colchicial solution falls beneath the surface it expands into a ring, which in time breaks up into a series of separate portions, which form the spheroidal drops; portions of colouring matter are thrown off, in like manner, beyond; the drops, portions of colouring matter are thrown off, in like manner, beyond; drops on drop, from the original ring, are formed. The ring of alcohol and camphor is one can also be seen upwards, while it drops two other rings, which in their turn break up into drops. Plateau has studied the laws of these phenomena, and has completed to follow. In regard to the physical causes of these phenomena, Mr. Tomlinson has communicated to the Royal Society (31) of diffusion, which forms the ring; (2) gravity, which causes it to sink. The resistance is first overcome by the ascent of the ring. (3) the diffusion. In the case of a ring of alcohol and camphor are precisely the same, only gravity causes it to second and fifteen minutes to descend.

Four firms in Tasmania made last year 360 tons of jam for exportation.

The Peruvian navy consists of one steam-frigate, five steamers, and a brig, armed, in the aggregate, with about sixty guns.

The American shipyard has turned out during the last two years six iron-clad ships, the cost of which has been £2,500,000 sterling.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Anstruther, Bart., M.P., is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Fife, vice Mr. Wemyss, deceased.

The Queen has approved of Don Enrique Fox as Vice-Consul at Plymouth for the Republic of Guatemala.

We are informed that the Duke of Georgia, so well known as a Confederate cruiser, has passed into the hands of a Liverpool merchant.

The Duke of Manchester has been installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Huntingdon and Northampton.

By a Parliamentary return just issued it appears that the total cost of the Royal Parks and Palaces, up to the present time, including all charges, is £36,738.

On Thursday week a horse belonging to Mr. Richard, farmer of Le-ack, Cornwall, broke over a fence into a pasture and spent a couple of hours in it. On the following day it severely that he died in a few hours.

Mr. Edward Beavan, of the North Wales and Chester Herald, has been appointed Recorder of Chester, vice Mr. W. W. Wehby, who has resigned that office after holding it 40 years.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and has returned to the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park. He was very there greeted in the warmest manner.

During recent artillery practice at Plymouth, a shot struck a boat in the Sound in which were two men, one of whom was a Spaniard that he fell to the bottom. In consequence, by raising the ballast overboard, succeeded in keeping the boat afloat until succour arrived.

The Mersey and the Agincourt (target) both of which are Engraved on page 569) were launched on Wednesday in front of the Liverpool Exchange Buildings, it is said, to the gun being sent to Shoeburyness for Government experiments.

An old lady named Miss Betsy Miller recently died at Glasgow, who, in her younger days, had a fancy to marshal processions, and actually chartered an old brig, and became "sailing master." So successful was the undertaking that she cleared the cost of a ship of £700, maintained herself in comfort, and left a handsome sum besides.

St. Wilfred's Roman Catholic Church, which has been erected under the "shadow" of York Minster, was opened by Cardinal Wiseman on Thursday week. The schools, which have been built on the west side of the chapel which has been used for many years by the Catholic. The new church will shortly be consecrated by Archbishop Errington.

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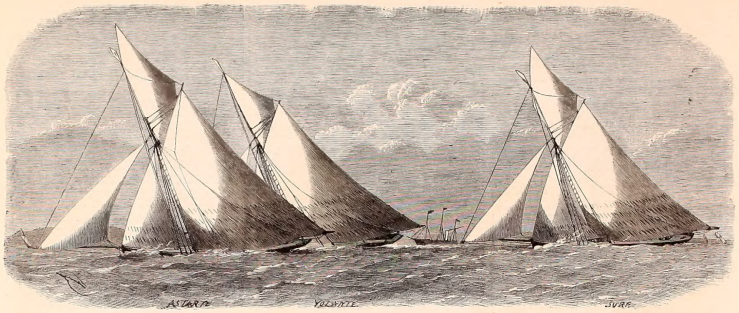
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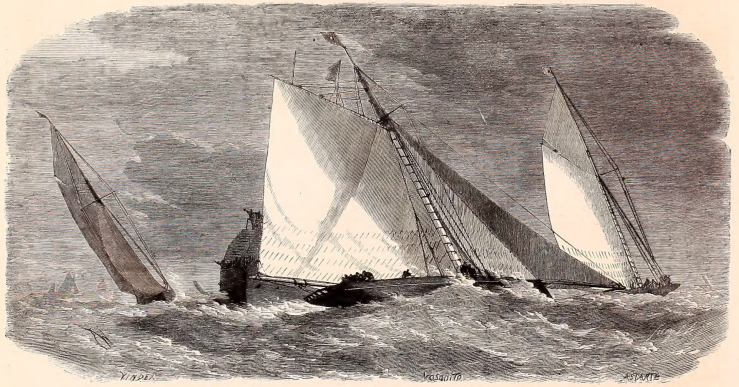
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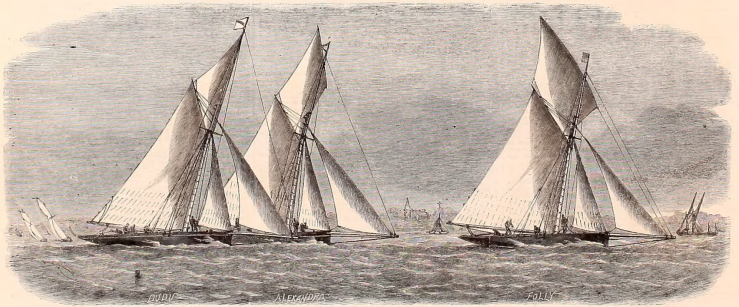
THE YACHT MATCHES IN THE THAMES LAST WEEK.



ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB, MAY 30: THE CUTTERS OFF SOUTHEND.

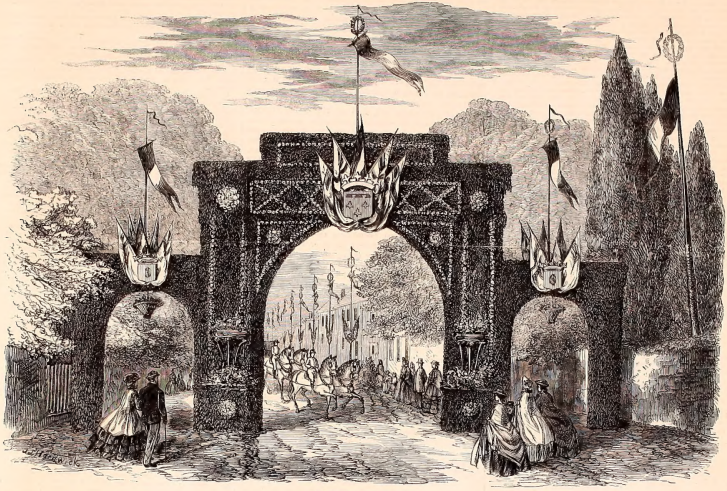


ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB, MAY 31: ROUNDING THE STEAMER AT THE NORE.

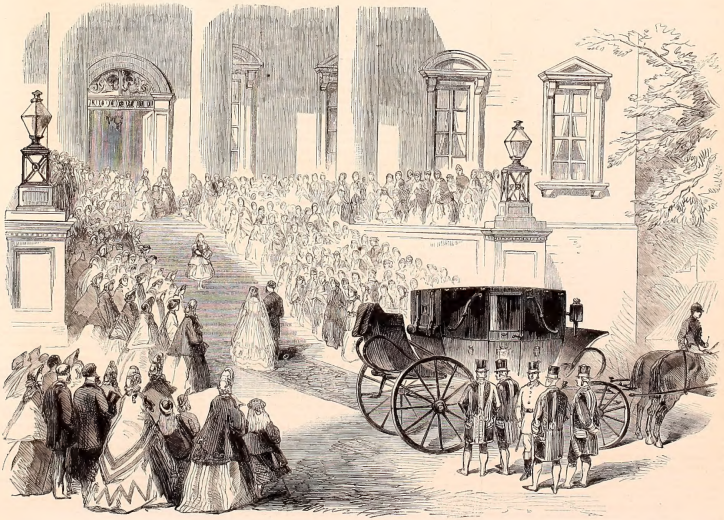


PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB, JUNE 1: THE RACE OFF EAST TILBURY.—SEE PAGE 574

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNT DE PARIS WITH THE PRINCESS ISABELLE D'ORLEANS.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT EU.EU.



THE RETURN TO CLAREMONT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE COUNT DE PARIS.

WE have illustrated, by two of our Engravings, the proceedings in the neighbourhood of Claremont, Esher, and Kingston on Monday, the 30th ult., when Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans, the Count de Paris, son of the Duke of Orleans and grandson of King Louis Philippe, was married to his first cousin, Princess Maria Isabella Francesca d'Assisi, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, and niece, by her mother's side, to the Queen of Spain. The ceremony took place at half-past ten o'clock, in the little Roman Catholic chapel at Kingston. The venerable Cardinal Wiseman, Marie Amélie, and left her habitual seclusion to be present at the nuptial celebrations of her grandson. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, the Duke de Nemours and his sons, the Prince de Joinville, the sons and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, and other members of the house of Orleans, the Queen and Prince of Wales, with the Spanish, Belgian, Italian, Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, and other foreign Ambassadors; Princess Mary of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Russell and Lady Russell, the Marquis of Charlemarle, Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Ripon, Lady Stanley of Alderley, and other nobility besides many French and Spanish personages of rank. The Rev. Canon Oakeley, Roman Catholic Bishop Grant-Sandwich, assisted by several other clergymen of that church, performed the ceremony. the service being read in the French language. After the ceremony and signing the register, which was witnessed by the Duke de Montpensier, the Duke de Chartres, and the Spanish Minister, mass was performed, and then the young Count and Countess de Paris entered their carriage to return to Claremont, amidst all manner of festive demonstrations—cheering, and the firing of guns and ringing of bells—in the little town of Kingston-upon-Thames. The road all the way from Kingston, through Esher, to Claremont was crowded with people; and in some places it was adorned with banners and triumphal arches, one of which, the largest, was of a costly as well as tasteful design. One of our Illustrations is a view of this triumphal arch, with the carriages and horsemen in procession on their road to Kingston. The other shows the arrival of the bridal party at Claremont on their return, the young married couple alone have alighted, and are just entering the house. Immediately on their arrival they were visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Alice with her husband, and the Duke and Duchess de Mary of Cambridge, who came to wish them happiness. The guests, about one hundred in number, were entertained at breakfast under a marquee at the back of Claremont House; after which the bride and bridegroom left home to spend their honeymoon in the north of England.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18.

SUNDAY, June 12.—Third Sunday after Trinity. Massacre of the Armagnacs and other nobility by the mob of Paris, with the connivance of their sovereign, the Dauphin Burgundy, 1418.—Battle of Worcester, 1651.

MONDAY, 13.—Trinity Term ends. The great Metropolitan Cattle Market opened, the Prince Consort, president, 1855.

TUESDAY, 14.—Victories of Napoleon I., at Marengo, over the Austrians, 1800; and over the Russians and Prussians at Friedland, 1807.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—Magna Charta conceded by King John, 1215. First stone of Bow Church-house laid by the Lord Mayor, 1863.

THURSDAY, 16.—King George II. defeats the French at Dettingen, 1743. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

FRIDAY, 17.—St. Alban, the British protomartyr, 3rd century. Death of Joseph Addison, essayist, English classical writer, 1719.

SATURDAY, 18.—Battle of Foleg; the English defeated by Joan of Arc, 1429. Battle of Waterloo, General Sir Thomas Picton killed, 1815.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1864.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
12 0 12 30	12 45 1 15	1 30 2 0	2 15 2 45	3 0 3 30	3 45 4 15	4 30 5 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29′ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 30″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER				WIND	RAIN in Inches and Hundredths
	Barometer corrected	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Maximum in Sun	Minimum on Grass	General Maximum	General Minimum		
	Inches	Deg.	Per Cent.	Scale of 0 to 10	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		
1	Tuesday	29·5	49·1	4	53·8	40·4	66·6	NE. ESE.	NNE	0·00
2	Wednesday	29·6	48·7	4·3	58·1	41·2	68·2	E.	ESE	0·00
3	Thursday	29·8	51·8	4·9	59·0	48·7	64·2	NE. ENE.	ESE	0·00
4	Friday	29·8	47·9	3·3	61·0	43·7	68·6	NE. ENE.	SSE	0·00
5	Saturday	29·7	47·1	3·3	61·2	43·2	69·3	NE. ENE.	SSE	0·00
6	Sunday	29·747	47·5	4·1	59·2	42·9	69·6	SW. NE.	SW	0·00
7	Monday	29·928	49·2	3·8	62·1	44·8	70·8	SW. W. SW.	SW	0·00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·745	29·772	29·837	29·805	29·745	29·707	29·878
Thermometer (Fahrenheit)	57·0	60·0	60·0	61·0	61·0	61·0	62·0
Direction of Wind	NNE.	ESE.	ESE.	SSE.	SSE.	SW.	SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but Two.—This Evening, Shakspeare's Comedy of As You Like It. Orlando, Mr. Sothern; Jaques, Mr. G. F. Neville; Rosalind, Miss Kate Terry; Celia, Miss Ada Cavendish; Audrey, Miss Emily Fowler; Touchstone, Mr. Compton. After which, at Eight precisely, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Braid, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Everett-Green, and Miss Amy Sedgwick. To be followed by a New and Original BURLESQUE entitled DON JOHN, in which Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Miss Amy Sedgwick, and Miss Kate Terry will appear. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Doors open at Seven, and Performance commences at Half-past. Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price, 6d. and 3d. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Acting Manager, Mr. H. CORNER.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—This highly-successful new Comedy, by Miss Braddon and Mr. Augustus Dubourg, entitled LADY LISLE, EVERY EVENING at Eight. Mr. Webster, Mr. Addison, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Howe, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, and Miss M. Simms. Old Of Course. Mr. Compton, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Howe, Mrs. Chippendale, and Miss Caroline Hill. Doors open at Seven, Performance commences at Eight. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price, 6d. and 3d. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Acting Manager, Mr. H. CORNER.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE DEAD HEART—Messrs. R. Younge, C. J. Smith, F. Robson, A. Wigan, Addison, Rogers; and THE AREA BELLE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, F. Bedford, and Miss Woolgar. Commences at Seven.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

ALTHOUGH the Permissive Bill, or bill enacting that an English town may, if it will, put another Englishman's right to drink a glass of English ale, could by no possibility pass a House of Commons of average sanity; and although its rejection, on Wednesday, was a form which the promoter, one would think, might have spared a legislative assembly on a hot day, we have no intention of joining the public-house interest and its sympathants in their insolent exultation that their craft is in no immediate danger of being interfered with. English liberty and Constitutional rights were the first things to be thought of, and the House thought of them precisely in the way that was to be desired; but in regard to the question of intoxication, the necessity of meeting it, and the means of doing so, there are considerations which may not occur to the hundred and forty thousand keepers of places where intoxicating drinks are sold, and which we trust that neither they nor their parasites will be offended at our examining, apart from the history of a very foolish attempt to promote morality by a scheme which arouses the indignation even of cold water drinkers.

How any man of ordinary sense could have completed the drawing of Mr. Wilson's bill as it was, or how one of those conundrums which we should feel inclined to reserve for our Christmas Number were it not an essential of domestic amusement that it should not be utterly absurd. He may, by possibility, have brought himself to the conviction that over-drinking can be prevented by law, and then, by a herculean exercise of imagination, and, shall we add, of forgetfulness, have brought himself to believe that his measure, who hate to do anything that anybody tells us to do, and would rather be run over by a railway-van than wait until a policeman bids us cross the road, could allow the "authorities" to lock up the British cellar. But when he came to consider the machinery that had been proposed to him, we can only wonder that he did not toss the foolscap inside the fender and regard himself as the victim of a bad practical joke. The idea of transferring the magistrates' duties to the police is too monstrous to consider. The author of the bill must be some recluse, who in scholarly retirement has read of the councils of classic days, of the municipal arrangements under the charge of mediæval theology. He certainly has never attended a Town Council of our days, or even read the country newspapers, which, for some reason, give verbatim reports of such meetings, thereby forcing on us a more than ordinary loathing both than much-enduring type has ever been compelled to register. The bill and its preposterous machinery are alike among the things that won't but, before any new attempt is made with regard to the sale of intoxicating drink—we humbly exhort those who dream that society will endure the conferring any additional powers upon Town Councils to attend half a dozen of their meetings, or to read half a dozen provincial papers in which their sayings and doings are chronicled.

Having said that such legislation as is proposed is simply Bedlamite, let us proceed to say that, in the first place, we refuse to plead for the drunkard, and that the motives of those who believe such legislation possible; and that, in the second, much that is urged on their side of the question deserves deep and serious consideration. There is a fearful amount of intoxication in this country; and the evil-doings which it leads it not—as we have on former occasions, and when no pernicious bills were in debate, strongly contended—re-studied with sufficient gravity. Now, in every one KNOWS, whatever may be the vices of educated people—and they are in no position to be pharisaical—the vice of drunkenness is not one of them. Mr. Bright informed the House that he had been dining out for a fortnight, and had not seen a drunken man. Possibly the worse for liquor. But in circles not so high as those in which Mr. Bright's aristocratic friends move the same evidence might have been obtained. We do not take too much wine in England, and we take too much drink in a Bedford or even Bloomsbury square. In fact, no gentleman drinks. Some years ago, if he could get up stairs at all after dinner, a lady was fortunate if he contented himself with telling her that he was very over and over again seven-and-twenty times, and if he did not mistake her for somebody else, though he had been sitting next her for three hours. Now, the second or at most the third glass of claret is quite unable to pester his elegant cynicism for the drawing-room, or to improve the colour of his epigrammatic anecdote. We should be intolerant of him if he left the room with the faintest difficulty. Even in the case of a gentleman who may come in after dinner, for music. But though the upper and upper middle class have adopted this social system for themselves, and observe it strictly, they have, with a consistency unparalleled in their peculiar inferiors from it, so long as the latter occasion them no personal annoyance. A drunken footman is expelled, a drunken driver is taken to the police-cell; but, for the mass of offences which make our streets—to use such painful reading—like a strange, wild tolerance when the word liquor comes in. Magistrates, judges, jurors, all join in the discussion, and do but reflect the feeling of society when it declares that, in the main, the more certain is the supposition that it was "drink," and equally certain is the light sentence. Day after day we read of the most abominable brutalities, committed especially on wives and children, before which the perpetrators of murder take place; and the criminal is considered as wronged when any eccentric magistrate cannot accept one crime as an excuse for another. The working classes are much complimented on occasion; but it is very questionable that they do not protest against this most uncomplimentary concession to their supposed habits. Now, we object to all law that can annoy the innocent; but we have by no means an unconquerable objection to law that reasonably increases the punishment of the guilty. Suppose that, instead of trying to prevent an honest man's taking an honest glass, we got out of the way of regarding a glass in connection with a felony. Suppose we doubled public punishment to offences committed under drink. Let us try to show that we do not regard sobriety as the monopoly of the rich, and let us see whether we cannot, with advantage, treat all drunkenness as something like an offence against general society.

THE CONFERENCE.—PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.—The Plenipotentiaries accredited to the Conference met on Monday and Thursday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury. All the members were present on both occasions. On the latter day it was agreed that the armistice should be prolonged for a fortnight from the 12th inst.

THE COURT.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Princess of Leiningen, walked in the grounds of Balmoral Castle. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Leiningen, drove round the Lyn of Muick and by Birkhall.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, walked and drove out twice. Prince Leopold went fishing at Invercauld.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the Princess of Leiningen, walked in the castle grounds, and afterwards drove to Alma Cailhaach.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the Princess of Leiningen, walked in the garden twice. The Duke of Argyll had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Leiningen, attended Divine service, performed at the castle by Dr. Macleod, her Majesty's Chaplain. In the afternoon Lord Churchill, the Hon. Mr. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel General the Hon. C. Grey, Mrs. and Miss Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Mr. Duff, and Mr. Ball. Her Majesty posted to the Aboyne station of the Deeside Railway, and took her departure thence at half-past four. The Queen was met on the platform of the officials of the North-Western Railway. Perth was reached at eighteen minutes before six. Her Majesty remained a quarter of an hour for refreshment. Carlisle was reached at forty minutes past eleven, where a halt of ten minutes was made. The train arrived at the Banbury junction at a quarter past one. The Queen took an early breakfast over the Great Western Railway, via Leamington and Oxford, to Windsor, which was reached at half-past three. The Queen arrived on Monday morning. The Queen's journey was performed with the utmost privacy, no persons being allowed on the platforms along the route. The Prince of Wales received her Majesty at the Windsor station, and accompanied the Queen to the Castle, where she met in the Quadrangle Princess Louisa, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out.

Prince and Princess Christian of Hesse and the Princess Victoria of Hesse, attended by Baroness von Gramey, Captain von Westerweiler, and Dr. Wilms, arrived at Windsor from Kingston on Monday.

Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, also arrived at the castle from Portsmouth.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House for Combermere. Some particulars of the Royal visit are given on page 565, with an Illustration of the mansion and views of illustrations of the auspicious event.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess left Cambridge at three o'clock; and travelled with the Great Eastern and Great Northern Railways to Hatfield, the residence of the Marchioness of Salisbury.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse attended Divine service in the chapel at St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean the Rev. R. G. Packman and the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester officiated. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove to Kew.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, rode on horseback; subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove out. The Prince, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, went to the German Legion Club, and afterwards visited Mr. Hall, Mrs. Clarence's marriage by Mr. G. H. Thomas, and Mr. William Simpson's watercolour drawings, in Pall-mall and Cadogan. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner party. The company consisted of Prince and Princess Christian of Hesse, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, his Highness Maximilian, the Prince Hermann of Solms-Lich, Count Erbach-Schomberg, the Turkish Ambassador, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Hertford, Earl Granville, &c. After dinner their Royal Highnesses had an evening party, at which the following had the honour of being present:—The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornburg, Prince Teck, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Danish Minister, M. De Quade, M. De Kerckhove, Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, Colonel Bigge, Major Kauffman, Earl and Countess Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Chesterton, and Lady Caroline Barrington.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, were attended by the Countess of Morton, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, left Marlborough House at eleven o'clock for Ascot. After the races the Prince and Princess proceeded to Frogmore House.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen at Windsor Castle.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess went to Ascot.

Yesterday (June 11) their Royal Highnesses returned to Marlborough House from Frogmore. In the evening the Princess held a full-dress evening party at Marlborough House.

Her Royal Highness will hold a Drawingroom on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday next.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornburg entertained a select circle at dinner on Sunday evening at their residence in Portland-place.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington had early and quiet parties Friday week at her mansion in Belgrave-square. The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a select circle were present.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens and a distinguished circle.

The Marchioness of Downshire gave a dancing party on Friday evening week at the Clarendon Hotel, Albemarle-street. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary honoured the mansion with their presence.

Lady Cowley, during the absence of the Ambassador, gave his annual entertainment to the newly-engaged servants and the officers of the Embassy on Saturday evening last at his mansion in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

Earl Granville entertained a select circle at dinner on Sunday evening at his residence in Carlton-terrace.

The Earl and Countess of Cawdor had a dinner party on Wednesday evening at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening at their residence in Eaton-square.

Princess Countess Walburgwas and Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg entertained a select dinner party on Wednesday evening at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

Lady Marian Alford entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a select circle at dinner on Wednesday evening at her residence at Prince's-gate.

Lady Cowley had the honour of receiving the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on Saturday afternoon last at Craven Cottage, Fulham.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel had a Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday evening at his house in Whitehall-gardens.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lord Frederick Cavendish, secretary to Earl Granville, and second son of the Duke of Devonshire, with the Hon. Lucy Lyttelton, a maid of honour to the Queen and daughter of Lord Lyttelton, was solemnised on Tuesday, at Westminster Abbey.

The marriage of Lady Adela Hare, daughter of the Countess of Listowel, with Mr. Cuthbert Larking, late of the 15th Hussars, took place on Thursday week, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Mundy, son of Mr. W. Mundy, member for South Derbyshire, and Miss Emily Cavendish, daughter of the late Richard Cavendish.

MUSIC.

Nothing that calls for remark has occurred at Her Majesty's Theatre since our last notice of that house. But Gounod's new opera, "Mirella," is in rehearsal, and about to be produced forthwith, under the personal superintendence of the composer. This opera, our musical readers are aware, was lately produced at Paris, under the title of "Mireille," when there were conflicting accounts of its success. Another interesting announcement is the production of Beethoven's chef-d'œuvre, "Fidelio," with Mdlle. Titiens, for the first time, in the character of Leonora. We cannot imagine a part better calculated to display the dramatic powers of the lady who proves of this great artist. The character of Florestan has been assigned to Sig. Gunz, who, since his successful début on the 4th instant, thought of importing "Strudella." An English manager—the late Alfred Bunn—brought out an English version of it at Drury Lane some eighteen or twenty years ago; but it had no success, and was immediately forgotten. Mr. Gye has now had it "done" into Italian, and has produced it at his theatre with Mdlle. Lotti della Rocca as Strudella. Its performance on Saturday drew a full house. It was carefully cast, with splendid scenery and handsome dresses; but, nevertheless, its reception was cold in the extreme. On Monday it was repeated to empty benches, and finally withdrawn after the second act of "Strudella." This being the case, we shall remember the adage, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," and, as we cannot speak well of it, nor in the way of criticism, we shall say nothing. Mr. Gye's subsequent stage has been much more judicious and successful. The first act of "Faust" was performed, with Adelina Patti in the character of Margaret. The announcement of her appearance in this part, which she had frequently performed with success in Paris, occasioned an excitement which reminded us of the début of Jenny Lind. That interest was literally realised. The reception was not an inch of even standing-room was to be found in any corner, and the multitudes of people were disappointed. But the performance, when achieved, perhaps, the greatest of all her triumphs. The whole performance was one long ovation—one continuous demonstration of delight and enthusiasm. In her conception of the character—in the truth of her feeling, and in the impassioned style in which she executed her singing—she rivalled the greatest of her competitors; and, beyond all this, she had the resistless charm of youth, beauty, and the freshness of early youth. Adelina Patti's Margaret will doubtless be the great object of attraction during the remainder of the season.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week was devoted to the benefit of the great violinist Herr Ernst. He has been for several years an almost hopeless invalid and, after having been under the "water-cure" at Malvern, is now in London, progressing. It is hoped, by constant convalescence, he may get rid of his nervous weakness. The proposal to apply one of the popular concerts to his advantage was cordially responded to, and the attendance accordingly was attended by an immense concourse of visitors. Joachim, Wieniawski, Sainton, Blagrove, Piatti, Vieuxtemps, Molique, Dando, Pratten, and Molique, Lucchesini used their best exertions; and Ernst himself, though the magic tones of his violin could not be heard, exhibited some of the fruits of the skill of the master of his delightful composition. A new quartet, for stringed instruments in particular, by Signor Cacchia, Milan, was also performed, the audience by its originality, masterly construction, poetical imagination, and varied expression, that the composer has in complete recovery of his health may enable this great artist and musician to name his place in the annals of the art he professes.

The chamber concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music, on Wednesday week, brought forward several very satisfactory instrumental pieces, and the singing was also remarkable for performance. A sonata for the piano and violin, composed by Miss Drummond, and played by her and Mr. Carrodus, was highly creditable, and the performers were recalled. Mr. Walstein, a pupil of Mr. Walter Macfarren, showed great ability in the execution of a concerto of Thalberg's fantasia on the "Sonnambula." Miss Edith Wynne was encored in Costa's "Ave Maria," and Miss Lascelles in "Excelsior progs," sung by Miss Wynne, Miss Pitt, and Mr. Wells, was also encored. A selection from Edward Loder's unfinished English opera, "The Night Dancers," formed the conclusion of a concert which did our English Academy considerable credit.

On the same day Mr. Walter Macfarren gave the second of his pianoforte performances (or "recitals," as they are called) at the Harmony-rooms, Hanover-square. The selection was from Bach's fugues, from the famous collection, "The Well-tempered Clavier;" Mr. G. A. Macfarren's sonata in D, for piano and violin; one of Beethoven's fantasia, op. 77; several of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte," and other magnificent compositions by Mr. Macfarren himself. There was a crowded audience.

The "Pyne and Harrison Company" have been performing for several weeks at Liverpool. Among the novelties in keeping for their repertoire, they have produced "She Stoops to Conquer, "Blanche de Nevers," and "The Rose of Ettrick." The company will resume their performances in London next season; but it is not known at what theatre they will have engagements.

The distinguished young American pianist Willie Pape had the honour of playing at Marlborough House on Monday evening, by the command of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

It is now determined that the lamented Meyerbeer's long, locked-for work, "L'Africaine," shall be produced next season. The clause in the composer's will authorising the performance of this work after submitting the last finishing touches and improvements for that purpose to M. Louis Brandus, in conjunction with M. Perrin, the director of the Grand Opéra, is to be forthwith carried into effect. Of course the acceptance of the musical world are highly excited. Meyerbeer has left personal property to the amount of three millions of francs, or £120,000 sterling. He has left a widow and two daughters.

A new musician—Mdme. Marie Pacini—has appeared at the Grand Opéra. She made a very successful début last week as Matilda in "Guillaume Tell." The Parisian critics speak highly of her both as an actress and a singer.

M. Fiorentino, the distinguished dramatic and musical critic, died at Paris last week. He had been a contributor to the Parisian literary world, and is the author of a highly esteemed translation of the great poem of Dante.

THE THEATRES.

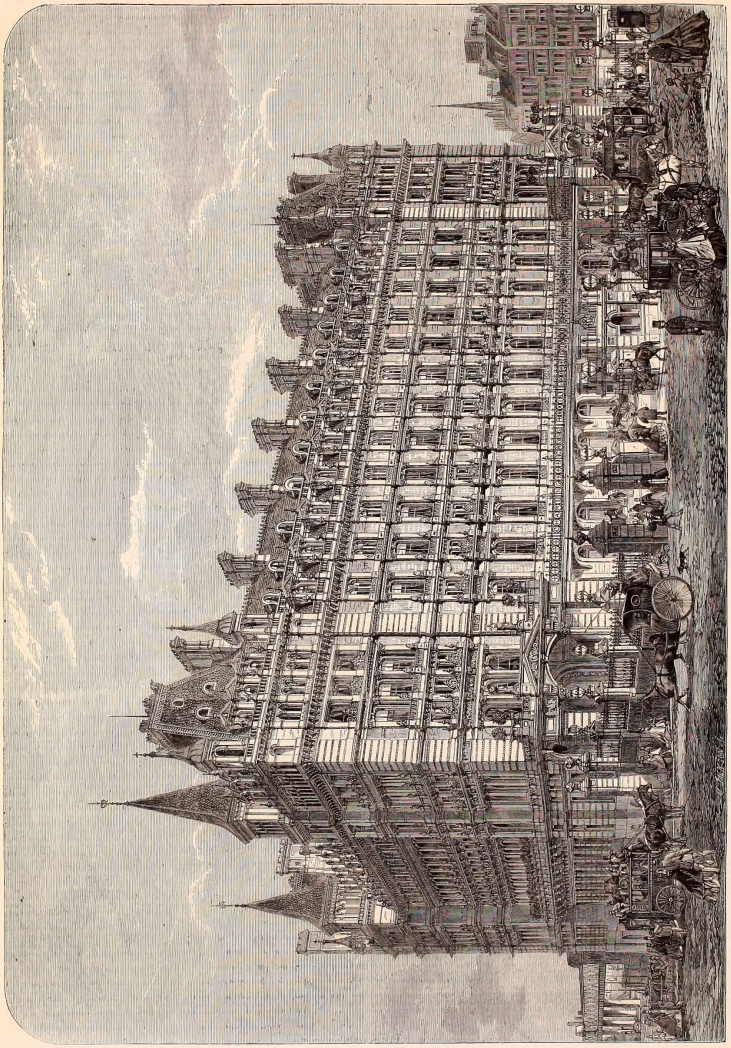
PRINCESS'.—Mr. Dominick Murray, the gentleman who has undertaken to supply comedy at this theatre, is a writer of decided peculiarity. His performance of Irish character is exceedingly good, as he has lately proved by enacting the hero of "Born to Good Luck." On Monday he had the misfortune of appearing in an original part in Mr. Slous's new drama, entitled "Light and Shadow." The part, we believe, was originally intended for Mr. Belmore; but it has lost nothing by falling into the hands of his successor. The groundwork of the interest of the new play is identical with that of many other plays. Both the serf and the hunchback have been already traveled, and well trented, too, by Knowles and other dramatists. Mr. Slous in this play, or the French author from whom he has borrowed the story, has not novelty by combining the two. The hero of the new drama is a hunchback, who had become so deformed in the service of his master's daughter, Clarisse (Miss Carson), in whose behalf he happened to climb a tree, in pursuit of her favourite bird, and, falling, broke his back. Pierre, such is the lad's name, wears the portrait of Clarisse; but the lady, having been made acquainted with the fact by her aristocratic lover, demands the picture from him, and in return seeks to benefit her admirer. Her father has determined to pull down the cottage in which Pierre's mother resides in order to the improvement of his prospect; but, the old dame being upon her death-bed, both the lady and the serf plead, but in vain, for a little delay. The attempt to remove the sick woman causes her death. A boy in the employ of Monsieur le Vicomte is wounded through mischief, and Pierre is thereupon sentenced to imprisonment. In the meanwhile he has suffered incarceration in the Bastille. Redeemed from his hard fate by the Revolution, he returns to his native village in the fever in favour of the Mississipi scheme is raging in Paria, and lets out his hump for a writing-desk to the eager speculators of the period. The hump, however, is soon found to be useful to him in speculate, and, when the bubble bursts, he finds himself the winner to such an extent that he is thought fit to be made Prime Minister. Prime Minister at his command. Two noblemen who had insulted him become his debtors, and a duchess, who had been the cause of the loss of the latter, owe their lives or fortunes to his clemency. In all this there is an obvious resemblance to the plot employed for enabling it to defective in probability. Nor are there those gradations in the development of the story which are necessary to a thoroughly acceptable. There are three characters which certainly stand out as the central ones; but of these, two only, nevertheless, but sketches. The part of the Marquis, the heroine's father, was superbly acted by Mr. Bray; and Mr. Belmore, as a humble friend of this hero, who, defending his mother's cottage, had suffered as a galley-slave, threw great life into the outline. Mr. Murray perfectly understood his character, and brought forward his points well and a nice intelligence which mark him for an actor of superior merit.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

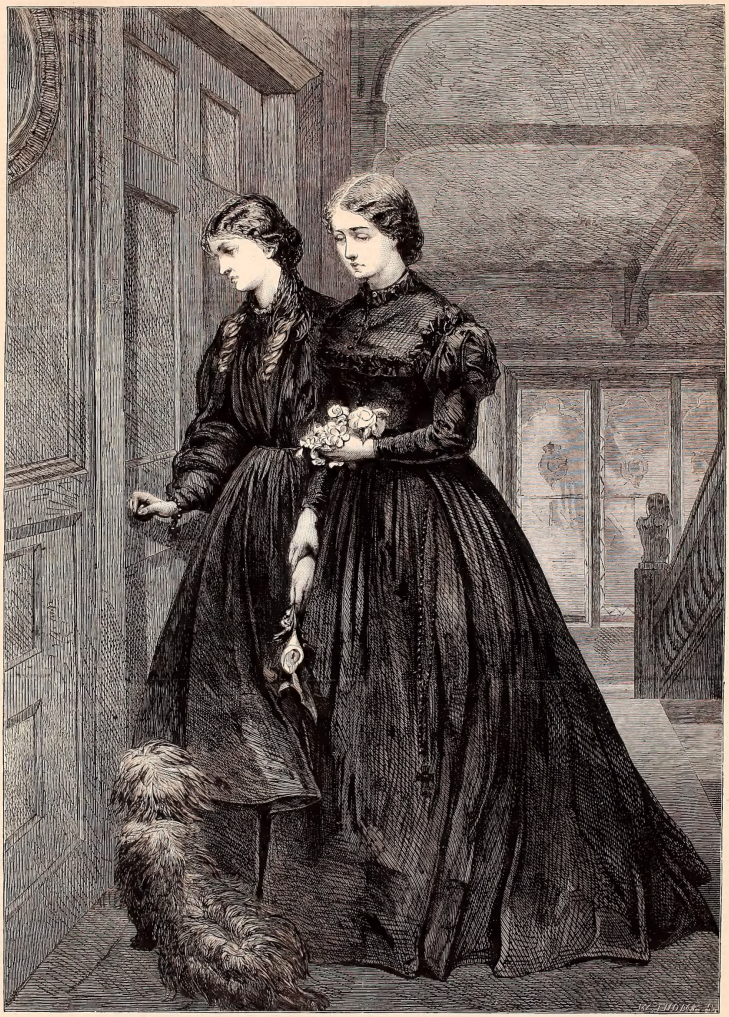
THE prices and the weather were in keeping last Saturday, when Mr. Tattersall sold twenty-four Royal yearlings at Hampton Court for £6076 gs., or £253 each. Leo, by Lanercost—Leo (an twenty-eight avenged only 212 gs., Lord Stamford giving the top price, 370 gs., for Alvediston, by Newminster—Naylah, and, both to the sale, as his nearly full sister in blood, a filly of immense substance, from Evergreen, by Melbourne—Nayland, was bought by Mr. Merry for 1200 gs., and finally knocked down to the last-named gentleman at 50 gs. more. An Orlando colt from Distraction (850 gs.) was second on the list, and Mr. Merry's Newminster—Queen Mary third-priced lot, a King Tom colt (470 gs.), of Mr. Greville's thirteen, which averaged 199 gs., and Mr. Merry's purchase of last year. The St. Albans stock were very bloodlike, and although none of them realised such prices as the Hampton Court lot, they were by far the best of the Dundas made 370. Time had dealt very gently with Orlando, who is rising twenty-one years old, and is as free a doer as foals by him next season. Lord Stamford merely bought an Idle Boy filly (Lovage), and Mr. Merry secured a chestnut colt by Lanercost at 330 gs.

Very few of The Wing were at Paris, but among "the distinguished arrivals" on Saturday night was the Turf Wimbs, "Joey Jones," who appeared on the Boulevards in a new suit of clothes of the latest Parisian cut, and with a huge white hat turned up with red, which her three skywards most enthusiastically in honour of the Emperor and Empress when they passed by in their carriage. The Turf Wimbs had exchanged greetings with Isabel, *la beauptiste* to the French Jockey Club, who now wears a pair of moustaches and a dyed beard, dressed in chocolate, red, and black, the colours of M. Delamarre. What Athol Blair, Lord Clanricarde, and Mr. Merry think of a steep gallop on its racecourse before going on to Longchamps. Only one of the Derby winners was there, and that was Blair Athol (Challoner), Fille de l'Air (A. Edwards), winner of the English and French Derbies, was not there, but Mr. Merry was at the French Two Thousand; Beau Brocard (Flatman), winner of the Two Thousand, was not there, Gladiateur (Harris) has only been cast once, and had beaten Saumise in a canter, so that France selected the four best out of the fifty who started for the battle. The Derby was run in the "west-bent" on the hard ground, by off at first, and, drawing gradually up, disposed of Fille de l'Air in entering the last mile, Gladiateur, Saumise, and Beau Brocard all from end to end, and the Derby winner was beaten cleverly by two lengths. The race was run in 2 min. 45 sec. The betting in this race was very bad, and the *Sporting Life* states that to this cause Mr. D'Aumont attributed the loss of his money. The Parisians are "tuitres" or "tonic," is by The Nabob (bred by the late Mr. Harvey Combe, Jr.), and was purchased by Mr. Merry for 1000 gs. on a confidence. He had not been tried with Bois Roussel, and the bulk of the stable's money was on that horse. Unfortunately, Vermouth is out of the race, and the Cesarewitch is open.

Ascot opened with an enormous attendance and one of the finest days's sport that has been witnessed for years. The principal race by Trial Stakes, but the best of them had no earthly chance of conceding 14 st. for an hour and a quarter, and Mr. Merry's colt won in a canter, creeping up as a sire. Birchbrook was last in a field of twelve for The Vase, in which Lurcher, Newminster, Mr. Merry's purchase, and Armstrong, &c., were all obliged to strike their colours to Mr. Craven's Newminster—Seclusion colt, ridden by Mr. Tatton Sykes's breeding. "The talent" picked the winner, King Charming, out of seven for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, but the wiseacres lost pulled them through by a neck. In the Queen's Stand Plate Zambesi, a winner for the Gentlemen Riders, carried off the Prince of Wales Stakes the Derby running was utterly reversed, as "the Epsom duke," Knight of Snowdon, although on 12lb. less than Lecturer, was not in the race, whereas the whose victory caused quite a jubilee. This beautiful son of Kingston, who was sold by Mr. Merry for 300 guineas after his win in the Derby (which was a fortune shorter), united Fille de l'Air and The Knight of the Garter in his pedigree, and, although he was just as he liked. Hollyfox was fourth and Hymettus seventh. Meeting of the Ascot Stakes was a splendid race, and for the original Derby cracks, Liddington and Salpinxes. She disposed of the latter easily enough, but Lecturer was the Goodwood horse, Mr. Merry is again installed with a first favourite for the Derby at 10 to 1. The Hunters' Stakes fell to Mr. Bowes's Lord Clifden, a winner for Mr. Gonter just as Job Marson rode Musician for the Grafswicks Stakes at Goodwood, and was strong in front, but Lecturer, who was never pull, and coming again at the finish. A vase and £1300 was run for on this day, or considerably more than is given at Goodwood during the whole week. The Ascot Stakes was one of the few previous to the Derby, and Mr. Merry's Newminster—Queen Mary colt, by Newminster—Queen Mary colt, by Newminster—Queen Mary colt, by



THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY STATION AND HOTEL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



'FOR THE LAST TIME,' BY MISS E. OSBORN, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

"FOR THE LAST TIME."

IN an article on the Royal Academy Exhibition we remarked that the picture by Miss E. Osborn, which is engraved this week, was the most refined work of that artist we had seen; but that its subject was, perhaps, too simply mournful in the interest it would excite. The last observation was, however, intended as referring rather to the popular taste than as expressing our own decided conviction. For our own part, we would extend the scope and functions of art as widely as possible. A purely painful domestic tragedy, indeed, or a subject calculated merely to harrow up the feelings of the spectator or to excite feelings of horror and disgust, such as many of the Spanish pictures of martyrdom, should, in our judgment, be proscribed as violating either morality or taste; but we would not, therefore, wish to exclude these scenes of pathos, even if founded on the sense of hopelessness, which appeal only to sentiments of the gentlest and purest pity. There are many things in the world which are not pleasant—they include the fierce tempers of the poet—and why not also of the painter? Life, in manners, as in morals, is a mixture of good and evil—the element of suspense and uncertainty—which is indubitably one of the chief sources of delight in the drama, and of excitement of interest while in poetry, in fiction, and in art. Question after question immediately arises in the mind of the reader of all these fair stories, dressed in the deepest mourning, passing before they enter the chamber—Nor, Lord help us, have they been traced? The drawn blinds of the house windows tell of one still unbreathed. The gate, whose open sea red with weeping, hand and one second clear. They are unattended by other members of the family in this last sad visit. They have no companion but their faithful dog. These circumstances would seem to indicate that the family is lonely orphans. We still ask the picture, whose lifeless form it is that they will meet with those three rooms? Is it that of a sailor? Is it that of a soldier? Is it that of a student? Is it that of a poet? Is it that of a painter? Is it that of a sister, or who may it be? Every one who sees it will be sure to see her interpretation of the picture. We cannot attempt to give a more explicit application to what is after all an impersonal subject. We may, however, direct attention to the old-fashioned carved wainscoting of the entrance; the homelike stained-glass windows; the old clock on the mullioned window, which are faintly seen through the drawn blinds; and the long, rampant supporting a cuirass at the bottom of the staircase. These should serve to intimate that this is the house of some ancient family; and the idea that these fearful, unnerving fits are the last of the race would seem to add a tribute to enhance the pathetic interest which their figures cannot fail to awaken.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL Government, in the sense in which it is interpreted in Parliament, seems to be temporarily suspended. We say, here, in that when Governments are unable to command majorities on small as well as great questions their Constitutional days are virtually over in their places. The practice at present established seems to be for Ministers to be constantly put into minorities, and then to recover from the numerical smallness of the division lists, and because of the hesitating political characters of those who form the Conservative and Liberals being always combined, and now and then calling on the expression of Opposition to vote with them, to carry the vote of want of confidence. On two consecutive days in this week Government has sustained a defeat, one predetermined and perfectly inevitable, the other, perhaps, unexpected and the result of the improvidence of whippers-in. The proposition to remove the National Gallery from Pall Mall to Kensington Gore, which House is connected, a little illogically, perhaps, in the minds of a number of persons with that large question of the Royal Academy's patronage of a body known as the South Kensington clique, to which all our public architecture within a certain circumference, and social circle, around which is inscribed the designation of the Department for Science and Art. The contest between the two sets of buildings and this organisation has been going on for ten years, and, with one exception, the former have been triumphant. It was not to be in any case the victory to the organisation was more fatal to it than would have been a defeat. It was no question of the Royal Academy, but that a direct negative to the proposition to endow the Royal Academy with an ugly building, but convenient enough for its purposes, should stir up the discontent elements of the country. The first debate raged in the old fashion, and was therefore not notable except in one feature. It showed that Mr. Gladstone, by the clever arrangement of harvesting impromptus, dropped on a speech of Mr. Gladstone, in which some dot points were carefully prepared, had been brought to bear on the department over which Mr. Cowper, the proposer of the scheme then in the House, was put. He was vested with immense effect on the House in general, and on Mr. Gladstone in particular, who looked as if he had been taken out with sardonic laughter. Now, it happens that Mr. Gladstone, evidently against his will, has had to support the scheme, except for South Kensington purposes; and his sympathies being, as it is believed, on this occasion with the malcontents, he was grimly delighted at being able to inflict, vicariously, a Parliamentary blow on the contrivers of the suggested arrangement, without the telling words coming in semi-civilian form from his lips. The long quotations of Gladstone in opposition to Palmerston are constantly turning up before Gladstone in office with Palmerston, and he seems rather to like it. The other discomfiture of the Government was less pronounced, and, as we have said, was unexpected, but it was one of a series of similar facts which must cause the First Minister to regret with eminent bitterness the unfortunate list of his satellites, and, at times, to antidesmatise the settled smile which, through good or evil report, plays over the face of the Right Honourable Member for Manchester.

Recent Parliamentary occurrences have been episodical in their character, and any chronicle of them must be discursive and unconnected. A sharp skirmish which took place one evening on the subject of the Sardinian Treaties proved that the Foreign Department must be to their occupants—the centre one being the weakest of all. Mr. Osborne, a gentleman conducted by Lord Palmerston into public influence, much after the manner of Zamiel hovering over Adolph in the opera of "Der Freischütz"—described Government about the Conference. Lord Palmerston replied tartly and refused obliteration. The House was evidently amused. Mr. Osborne was evidently wishing for bathing the Government—his present Parliamentary tactics—next for his chief follower and benefactor. Lord John Russell was held a whispered conversation with him. In consequence, at a convenient moment up rose Lord John, and delivered, in a cougar-ous controversy, and, as it were, shooting round a corner at the Government, Mr. Osborne, and the rest of the miscellaneous anti-Ministerial constitutionalism. The astute member for Liskeard, ostensibly insinuating that he was not inclined to be made a catspaw of the Opposition by anybody, even could such be the case, was causing him to become almost hysterical and his utterance to be choked by a succession of convulsive coughs. It was a painful exhibition, because, as we could not but be grateful to Lord Robert Cecil for provoking a laugh by his great reluctance that he had not been more successful. By-the-way, it may be observed that Lord Robert has mellowed into one of the most effective speakers in the House. He has a little of asperity—indeed, his bitterness—malignant and deteriorated his undoubtedly strong and original style; but into middle life he has put and epigram—point and epigram, be it understood, being always the Minister's logical argument—which, in all their pointed force, in the manner is tempered with a certain gravity which redeems his speeches from that tone of hard sneering by which they used to be characterised, and gives them an impressiveness and even a grace which fills up the measure of their completeness as specimens of first-class Parliamentary oratory.

Friday evenings in the House of Commons are even more distinctive than Wednesday mornings in the matter of their conversation. The Friday of last week was so notable as to deserve mention. The motions on going into Committee of Supply were so numerous that it was close upon two o'clock in the morning when they were brought to conclusion. Of their variety and incongruity some idea may be formed when it is said that a person, who magnanimously sat them right through, could only bring away a confused and disjointed and dreamy motion that, for some reason or other, certain persons wanted their dividends paid in municipal spots in the Royal forests in Essex; that the Masters in the Navy Office were entitled to a higher salary than they received; and finally, and that the Lord Advocate had been appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital. One distinct recollection, however, the lonely individual in question did bring away with him, and that was that Mr. Childers will make nearly as good a Civil Lord of the Admiralty as Mr. Corry made a bad one, and Mr. Ward a great.

It is generally supposed that the object to which the Intoxicating Liquor Bill was directed was the prevention of drunkenness by taxing away their cakes and ale—ecclaes, is decidedly serious one, and considering the present and future state of the Bill, we fear it is, then, that the debate upon it on Wednesday ran into such a comic. Mr. J. Locke, who is known to be a water-drinker, and who can say on a humourist—say, a wit of the first water—while he displayed the true facility of turning every one of his opponent's points to tell finally and emphatically on his argument. Nothing is so erratically deceived by humour as the House of Commons. It is moved to laugh at the argument, for, though they may raise laughter, they do not satisfy argument, and so it was with Locke. Everything was accepted and accepted in a dual sense. Captain Jervis, too, who moved the rejection of the bill, was quite sportive for a rather heavy gentleman, and when Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Roebuck roared laughter inglutinately, and not, as usual, by themselves, the House was in a state of hilarity. This arose from the cause of a very singular Parliamentary occurrence—namely, that of a discussion of Parliamentary matters in a Parliamentary speech. It was made in its favour, the half-dozen words which dropped from Mr. Locke and something for their sakes, but the facts and elements of antagonism being wanting, individual rivalry, such as it was, was the only thing left to excite the House. Mr. Locke, as many hon. gentlemen who had charged themselves with speeches against the measure, had expected, had to speak first, and Mr. Locke unequivocally the House has shown that it is unwilling to incur that condemnation which, in one of the proverbs, has been invoked on all who try "to rob a poor man of his beer."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Diocese and Metropolis Curates Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

In answer to a question by the Duke of Marlborough on the recent accident in Plymouth Sound through artillery practice, Earl De Grey said measures had been taken to prevent the recurrence of such disasters.

The Lord Chancellor brought up two messages from the Queen—one recommending a grant to the widow of Mr. Sheridan, and the other a pension of £100 a year to Lady Ripon. It was ordered that the messages should be taken into consideration on Thursday.

Lord Campbell moved for papers relative to the imprisonment of the Rev. Arthur Wagner, Rector of Killaloe, who had been arrested in the Bishop's Court, Ireland, for debt, and refused bail. He wished to call the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the matter, as he had just become aware of it.

The Earl of Clarendon moved the second reading of the Public Schools Bill, the object of which was to enable the Queen in Council to frame the governing bodies of public schools subject to future legislation upon the question. After some observations from the Duke of Somerset, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Government of New Zealand.—Mr. Cardwell, in reply to a question by Mr. Ayrton, said that the Governor of New Zealand had been instructed to call on the Council for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war in that colony, and that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any fresh taxation to meet an Imperial guarantee for the amount sought to be borrowed.—In reply to Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Cardwell said that the Government had no information of the attack on the Revd. Mr. Lloyd, but believed a force from Auckland had been sent to the district.

The Volunteer Force.—Sir John Pakington brought up two messages from the Queen, one recommending a grant to the widow of Mr. Sheridan, and the other to the Revd. Hill; the second recommended a pension of £1000 a year to be settled on Lady Ripon. Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Roebuck objected that the House should on Thursday receive itself into Committee to consider these messages.

THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Osborne inquired whether the Government had arrived at any decision respecting the maintenance of the Treaty of London, and if the suspension of hostilities would be continued during the sitting of the Conference.

Lord Palmerston replied to the first part of the question that he could not add anything to the statement he had made on the subject on Thursday, and to the latter part that no arrangement has yet been come to with regard to the continuance of the armistice. He hoped, however, that it would be so, and that the Conference would meet on the 12th inst.

In reply to Mr. Griffith, Sir E. Pak, and Mr. H. Seymour, the noble Lord stated that the Government had no information beyond what was in the Gazette not previously received. No day had yet been fixed for the next Conference, but it was probable that it would be for about the 12th or 13th instant. There was no reason to doubt that the Conference would meet again before the 20th of the present month.

On the order for Committee of Supply, Lord H. Lennox wished to know whether Mr. Disraeli would be present at the sitting of the Conference, as the Premier on the subject of the Conference, and called upon the hon. member for Buckinghamshire to state whether he had any right to be present there.

Mr. Disraeli said he had no right to be present at the Conference, but the statements contained in foreign journals as to the proceedings of the Conference were wholly false. He had not left London since the close of the commencement of the session declared themselves so frankly in favour of the Government, and he had no intention of leaving London while the Conference which would not continue its sittings longer if it were not on the basis of the continuation of that vote.

Mr. Osborne said, with reference to the answer of the noble Lord, he viewed it as a most unsatisfactory one, and one which showed that the Government had been instituted more to preserve the integrity of the Treasury bench and the salaries of its occupants than to preserve the integrity of Denmark and the integrity and independence of the Danish monarchy. He was surprised at the reticence of the House, and thought that no time had arrived when the House could go into Committee of Supply with propriety.

Mr. Disraeli said he was disappointed at the answer given by the Prime Minister, but he could not say that he was surprised at it, because it had been calculary, wise, and politic on the part of the Government if they had been able to arrive at a settlement of the question at the Conference that night. The fact was that Parliament was not convinced that the policy pursued by the Government was the right one, consequently, as the policy they were now pursuing was a doubtful one, it was politic and wise that it should be observed. In saying this he did not wish to disparage the Government, but merely to state the facts of the circumstances; but he thought it would have been more satisfactory if the noble Lord had been able to make a statement upon the subject. The principle of policy on which the Government had entered the Conference were these—that they would not consent to the dismemberment of Denmark, the integrity of their sounding; and that, if they did not succeed, the Government would not continue responsible for the consequences. He was disappointed that when they heard that their course was one exactly opposite to their original policy, the Government had not been able to announce that they should not continue responsible for the consequences of their own opinion.

Lord Palmerston complained of Mr. Disraeli that he was taking him at a disadvantage, and that, although he was in the position of a Minister, he was his arms tied behind him. The right hon. gentleman knew that he was unable to say what the course of the Government would be, and that it was his duty to day what was taking place in the Conference would be to endanger the success of the pending negotiations. Therefore, in the position of the right hon. gentleman's hands, he should not be induced to violate what he considered his duty to the House and the country by making any statement in answer to the questions. When the proper time arrived he would make a statement which would prove that the Government had not been wanting in this matter.

After some observations from Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Lord R. Cecil, and other members, the subject dropped.

SUPPLY.—NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and

Mr. Cowper moved a supplementary vote of £10,930, part of a sum of £62,000, for the erection of a national gallery on a site in the gardens of Burlington House—the determination of the Government to remove the national collection from the building in Trafalgar-square being the result of a careful weighing of the reports of numerous commissions and committees which had sat on the subject during the last twenty years.—Lord J. Manners moved the rejection of the vote, his object being to test the opinion of the House on the question whether the national gallery should be removed from or not from its central position in Trafalgar-square. After a long discussion the vote was carried by 174 to 122. The Government was thus defeated on their own proposition.

The Civil Service Estimates were then proceeded with, and several votes for the expenses of the public offices were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Union Assessment Committee Act Amendment Bill was, after a brief discussion, read a third time.

A bill respecting the consecration of Diverse schools and colleges, brought in by the Bishop of Oxford, was read a first time.

The greater part of the sitting was devoted to a discussion in Committee of the clauses of the Penal Servitude Acts Amendment Bill. Some important amendments were made, and the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

New Bills.—In Committee of Supply on Mr. Hodgson Pratt's motion, leave was given to Mr. P. Howard to bring in a bill to repeal the duties on paper. Leave was also given to Mr. Mitchell to bring in a bill to consolidate the law of Ireland so far as that of England was consolidated by the measures in municipal reform, &c. Mr. Fault to consolidate and amend the Acts regulating procedure before justices of the peace out of quarter sessions in England and Wales. Mr. Williams to amend the superannuation laws as to officers of unions.

Consular Duties.—Mr. Lindsay moved for a copy of any correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the Federal States, relative to the abrogation of the discriminating duties and tonnage dues upon British vessels and their cargoes trading with those countries. The hon. gentleman said that the object of his motion was to ascertain what steps had been taken to entered into treaties with other nations and asked them if they were prepared to follow our example. All other nations were willing to adopt the principle of free trade in corn, except ourselves, and these were Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the Federal States of America. With regard to the latter, the probability was that the events now taking place would open the ir ade of America to the whole world. In Holland the Government was about to submit a measure to the Legislature of that country. If Portugal and Spain would remove their restrictions, the trade of the Mediterranean would be greatly benefited and encouraged. As to Prussia, he was sorry to say that the enlightened country should still maintain its restrictive policy, and he was quite sure that if the Zollverein could obtain the same concessions as regarding this country as the Netherlands, they had been swept away. He was aware that foreign nations were not much disposed to listen to our advice, but we could not help thinking that if the Government did their duty, these nations would not only see that it was just to grant us what we had granted to them, but that it was the way open for their own interests to do so.—Mr. M. Gibson agreed in the main with the sentiments expressed by the hon. member for Sunderland. The correspondence between Lord Cowley and Mr. Seward, U.S. Secretary, who urged upon the Government the duty of instructing their agents in China to prevent the exportation of arms to the belligerent parties in the United States. The motion was agreed to.

Agricultural Statistics.—Mr. Caird moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present collection and publication of agricultural statistics of Great Britain would be advantageous to the public interest. The motion was strongly recommended and supported by the persons engaged in the Ordnance Survey, and that the best would not accord fully with the views of the Government in this matter. Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Thompson.—Mr. Hubbard, Lord Naas, Mr. Bass, and Mr. Huggin spoke in favour of it.—Lord J. Russell said that the Government were quite satisfied that agricultural statistics would be advantageous, but they thought that the time was not quite ripe for it. Some useful data were collected for the United Kingdom, but not completely. He objected to the resolution that it did not advance by one step the information we now possess. The proper course to pursue was to adopt the plan suggested by a bill on the subject.—Mr. Milner Gibson, in moving the previous question, admitted that the object of the motion was good, but that it was premature in the interest of both the agricultural and commercial community; but resolutions and already existing data. He thought that the time was not yet when we ought to recruit for multiplying them. The question was, how these statistics were to be collected. If the plan of Mr. Caird and Mr. Pusey was calculated to solve it.—Mr. Caird replied, and, on a division, the motion was carried by 77 to 74.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The report on Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Rebecca Riots (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Chief Baron (Ireland) Bill also read a third time and passed.

The Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time.

The Intoxicating Liquors Bill.—The second reading of this bill was moved by Mr. Lawson, who explained that its object was to provide that no license to sell intoxicating liquors should be granted or renewed unless in cases two thirds of the inhabitants of the parish were opposed to it.—Captain Jervis moved that the House should resolve that the bill be read a second time that day three months, and he had lived for several years in three States of America where such a law was in operation and found that it had no restriction in saying that drunkenness had increased under the system. He thought that the bill was a most unjust one for his place, and he should be sorry to see it become a law.—Mr. Locke supported the bill. There was great drunkenness in Ireland, and there he considered with the Permissive Bill. He was thoroughly sympathised with those who desired to promote habits of temperance, but he could not agree with those who wished us to justify the case for the bill. He feared that if it passed into a law it might be followed by violent, subtle, and dangerous agitation. The measure was unnecessary to the holders of property, and perhaps give rise to a pernicious reaction against the praiseworthy movement in favour of temperance.—Mr. Bowyer denounced the measure as a mischievous one, that would spread dissension and heartburnings throughout the country. He was sure that the effect of the bill would be to create a reaction in the retrenchment in the House of Commons. He thought that the most dangerous class of drunkards were the agricultural labourers, and that the bill would be to justify them

to blame for what had taken place but themselves. At the same time he thought it was highly discreditable to the civil and military authorities of the United States Government that they had not fully investigated the representations which had been made to them by Lord Lyons. His noble friend (Lord Chandos) had requested that, if our remonstrances failed, the case was one for a declaration of war. Without going to that extent, he (Lord Russell) could not think that the case was one of that class which did frequently lead to war, and he sincerely regretted that the United States Government had not given that satisfaction which we had a right to demand for the violation of our representation. At the same time, he believed that we had quite as much reason to complain of the conduct of the Confederates as of the Federals. He could assure the House that the representations which had been made much would be continued, and he hoped they would be attended with success. Unfortunately, if we were to arrive at any satisfactory result, we must do so with such a reckless expenditure of life and treasure on both sides that all representations or remonstrances appeared to be useless.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said it was notorious that recruiting for the Federal army was going on in this country, and that the law on the subject must be altered, as it was difficult to obtain proof.

Earl Russell observed that if the noble Marquis would supply him with proof in reference to any of the instances to which he referred in the hands of the Home Secretary, in order that he might prosecute the parties. The matter was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Bill passed through Committee.

The Solicitor-General moved that the Bill for the Amendment of the Law of Partnership be read a second time.

Mr. Hadfield objected to the Bill, as it would be impossible to carry out its provisions.

Mr. Bazley said that the Bill had been drawn with the greatest care, and he hoped that the House would not refuse to read it a second time.

Mr. Bouverie said that the Bill would be found to be unworkable, and that it would be better to withdraw it.

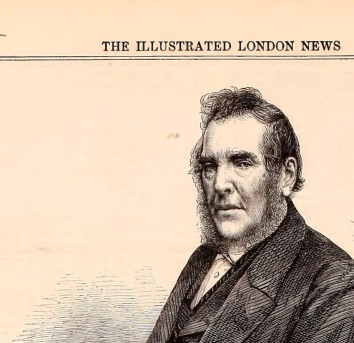
Mr. Gregory said that the Bill would be found to be unworkable, and that it would be better to withdraw it



1. FOX TERRIER. 2. SILVE TERRIERS. 3. POMERANIAN. 4. BLENHEIM SPANIEL. 5. IRISH WATER SPANIEL. 6. OTTER-HOUND. 7. FOX-HOUND.
8, 9, 10. HARRIERS. 11. BLOOD-HOUND. 12. FOX-HOUND. 13. KANGAROO HOUND. 14. NEWFOUNDLAND. 15. INDIAN MASTIFF.

PRIZE DOGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW AT THE ISLINGTON AGRICULTURAL HALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

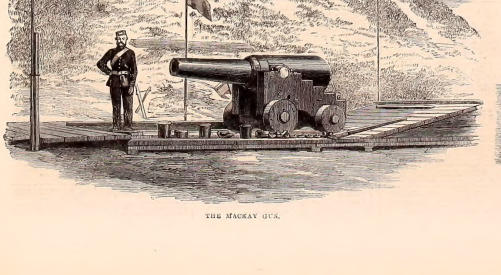
he applied himself to the invention and introduction of improved turret-clocks, gasmeters, electro-magnets, side-looms, and many other objects besides those already mentioned. In 1847, at the request of the contractor for the great tubes of the Conway Bridge, Mr. Roberts produced, almost impromptu, one of the most ingenious inventions known in metal-working. This was the "Jacquard punching-machine," an automatic tool of great power, whereby the rivet-holes in a large plate are punched to any required pattern and pitch without need of templates or marking, and with a precision enabling any two of a thousand plates to be riveted together without the subsequent correction of the rivet-holes, which had always before been necessary. Without this invention the tubes of the Conway Bridge could not have been completed in time; and by it, also, their strength was increased, and their cost of construction cheapened. The same punching machinery was employed in the construction of the Boyne Viaduct, the Victoria Bridge (the tubes of which are a mile and a quarter long) over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and the great Japan Bridge of the East Indian Railway. In 1852 Mr. Roberts designed and made widely known his improved plans for ocean steam-ships of great size, with the improved cross section of bow now adopted by our own and by the French naval authorities. Besides this improvement, he at the same time invented that of the double keels and twin screws, with independent engines, which has now been applied with remarkable success in several steam-vessels of recent construction. An example of the double-screw steamer, which our readers will probably remember, is the Atalanta, built by Messrs. Dudgeon, of Blackwall, a sketch of whose race with one of the Dover and Calais packet-boats was engraved for this Journal two months ago. These plans were for some time up upon the Admiralty, and in 1855 they were submitted by Mr. Roberts, in person, to the Emperor of the French, who examined them critically, and in whose navy some of their peculiarities have been already adopted. In 1852 Mr. Roberts retired from the active pursuit of his profession, although, until within a few days of his death, he continued to practise as a consulting engineer. "His habits and mode of life were marked," say those who knew him personally, "by great simplicity and unceasing industry. A workman himself, he was ever the workman's true friend. Scientific and other institutions for the benefit of working men, especially in the locality of his early labours, found in him an earnest and liberal supporter. In his character Mr. Roberts's integrity shone conspicuous. He abhorred a lie, and hated dissimulation with a heartiness which could only be best appreciated when he was opposed by the least departure on the part of others from what he believed to be the exact truth. His memory of what was essential to truth never faltered, and it has been said of him by Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, and other eminent Judges, that his answer would be always the same. At one time Mr. Roberts was in comfortable circumstances; but the loss he sustained by the forced sale of his property in Manchester when its value had depreciated, in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the stoppage of the American supply of cotton, left him with only his own exertions to depend upon. There he continued almost to the last hour of his long life; and only the day previous to his death, although in a state of extreme weakness, he dictated to his daughter, who had never left his side, a description of some improvements in the sewing-machine and in machines for cutting slate. Those who knew Mr. Roberts in private life spoke feelingly of the noble example of filial devotion which his daughter's conduct had presented. Her graces and talents would have easily won for her a different position, but she preferred to sacrifice, not only her prospects, but even her health, to the last hour, in order that her father's path to the grave might be smoothed by a daughter's affectionate care. Her case has excited an unusual degree of sympathy, and it is widely felt that the noblest memorial of the father's life and services will be a fitting provision for the daughter." These remarks we have borrowed from a statement, authenticated by the committee formed at an influential meeting, held in the house of the Society of Arts on the 27th of April, when a resolution, proposed by Mr. William Fairbairn and seconded by Mr. Bazley, M.P., was unanimously passed to open a public subscription for the object set forth in the last sentence. We observe the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Caithness, and Lord Stanley, with many of the best Manchester names, in the list of this committee.



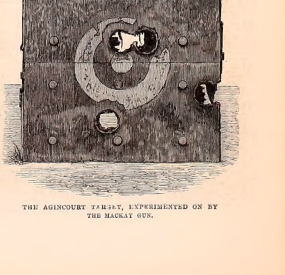
THE LATE MR. RICHARD ROBERTS, MECHANICIAN AND ENGINEER.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE MACKAY GUN ON CROSBY SANDS, LIVERPOOL.

We present two Illustrations of the experiments which have lately been practised on Crosby Sands, near Liverpool, with the gun invented by Mr. James Mackay, timber merchant, of that town, and manufactured by the Mersey Steel and Ironworks Company. It has been tried at various ranges against a target similar to the sides of the iron-clad steamer Agincourt, now building for government in the yard of Messrs. Laird and Co., of Birkenhead. One of our Engravings represents the Mackay gun; the other shows what holes were made by it in this target on the 12th of April and the 9th and 18th of May. These Engravings are from photographs taken by Mr. J. Wilson, of Castle-street, Liverpool. The principle of Mr. Mackay's invention may be easily explained. The ordinary system has been, in all rifled cannon, to allow as little windage as possible, and to make the shot fit the grooves of the piece, taking from them a rotation in its flight. Mr. Mackay, on the other hand, has conceived the plan of having his grooves so arranged that, while the shot fits closely to their outer edge, the grooves are left open for windage. By this arrangement the gas has to travel some feet further than the shot, and in doing this imparts a rapid and perfect "spin" to it. The shots are of cylindrical form, perfectly smooth, with conical heads, and capped at the other end in proportion, so that each shot is perfectly balanced from the centre of its length. Mr. Mackay in his patent also claims a peculiarity in the wadding, which is of sawdust. Hence, at the movement of the first ignition of the powder, the elasticity of the wadding moves the shot slightly forward; the effect is that the whole of the powder is burnt, and the shock on the breech of the gun considerably lessened. Mr. Mackay's gun is of wrought iron, weighs nine tons, has a bore of 8·12 inches, and in other respects corresponds with the general features of the ordinary 68-pounder. There are twelve grooves, and, as the shot does not enter these grooves, it allows of a much sharper twist than in ordinary rifled guns. The target consisted of an outer plate, 7 ft. square and 9 in. thick, of rolled iron; next came 9 in. of teak, then an inner plate or skin three fourths of an inch thick, then angle iron and ribbing, and finally a backing up with timber balks and supports 18 in. thick. The plates, also made by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, were the best that can be made of rolled iron. On the last occasion the gun was charged with 30 lb. of powder, and with a cast-steel bolt 12 in. long, which weighed 153 lb., made by Firth and Sons, of Sheffield. Major-General Sir Edward Cust, Colonel Sir J. Jones, Captain Scott, R.N., and Colonel Youngbusband, R.A., of the Ordnance Select Committee, with other gentlemen, witnessed the trial on the 18th ult. Mr. Mackay himself laid the gun at 200 yards nearly point blank, and it was then fired. On an examination of the target the accuracy and power of the weapon were at once discernible. In the centre of the target was a 9-in. bull's-eye, and a centre ring about 18 in. in diameter. On the right upper corner of this centre the ball from the right edge, and 6 in. from the upper edge, and 6 in. from the top edge, and the man who picked up the shot states that it was lying in a straight line with the gun. So far as one could judge at the time, the flight of the bolt was not quite straight, but very nearly so, and its force unquestionable. The first grave was 325 yards from the gun, the second at 445 yards, and the third at 565 yards. The projectile was picked up at a distance of 1095 yards from the gun, and was quite uninjured, though it had been used before for ricochet firing with the Mackay gun. The range and accuracy of the weapon remained to be tested. With a view to ascertain this, the gun was loaded with a charge of 25 lb. of powder—7 lb. less than the regulation charge for firing such a shot as that used—and a cast-iron bolt with a square base, weighing 180 lb. The angle of elevation was 12 deg. This was a severe test, but the gun stood it well. The recoil was considerable. The shot screamed through the air, and at 3735 yards an immense hole had been excavated in the sand, and a column of sand and water thrown up to a great height. We observe that the Government have arranged to give this weapon a full and fair trial at Shoeburyness.



THE MACKAY GUN.



THE AGINCOURT TARGET, EXPERIMENTED ON BY THE MACKAY GUN.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On May 30, at Brockwood, Co. Dublin, the Honourable Mrs. Forster, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Barking, Essex, the wife of William F. Fisher, of a daughter.

On the 17th ult., at Ipswich, at the residence of her brother-in-law H. Ridley, Esq., the wife of John Thurston, Esq., R.N., M.M.S. Camelion, of a son. Mother and child doing well.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. Margaret's, Lee, Kent, by the Rev. J. D. Harding, John George Woodward, Esq., of Sutherland, to Charlotte Christine, eldest daughter of Louis L. De Vere, Esq., of Carisbrooke House, Lee, Blackheath, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B.

On the 1st inst., at Bolsire Church, Essex, by the Rev. and Ven. Charles Harris, Archdeacon of Wilts, assisted by the Rev. T. Ley, the Rev. Henry Salusbury Ley, of Bolsire, Witham Hussey, second son of the late Ambrose Hussey, Esq., of the Middle Temple, to Katherine, second daughter of Charles C. Barton, Esq., of Rope-hill, near Lymington.

On the 2nd inst., at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. T. J. Hoare, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Kelly, Hamilton Wortley, only son of Mr. Stockbridge Kelly, Esq., of Mecklenburgh-square, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hoare, of Broadhilly and Gloucester-road, Regent's-park.

On the 30th ult., at Witham-on-the-hill, by the Rev. R. E. Johnson, Rector of Lutterworth and Vicar of Claybrook, uncle of the bride, Wm. Goddard Jackson, Esq., Barrister, son of Wm. Goddard Jackson, Esq., of Lutterworth, Staddington, to Selina Burbank Marin, third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Wm. Augustus Johnson, of Wytham Hall, Lincolnshire.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Benjamin Walker Burke, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, Edward Lee, Esq., and of Golden Manor, Hanwell, Middlesex, late 1st Life Guards, to Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, widow of the late Major Edward Kentish, Esq., of Belmont, Kent, C.B.

DEATH.

On the 2nd of June, at Ashford, near Epsom Surrey, after a few days' illness, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, Daniel Maydwell, Esq. His numerous friends will please to accept this intimation from his bereaved family.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for next month June 1st.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, The Water Fêtes in connection with Special Attractions, by Mr. Wyld.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.—Second Annual Archery of the Queen's Royal Company of Archers, Edinburgh, and Royal Scottish Archers. Band and Bl. K. Regiment, by permission, will accept of Crowns, Anthems, Madrigals, Part-songs, &c. Admission, 5s.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.—The Shah of the series of Grand Open Days.

The Tri-Centenary Fête and Concert, with the Band of the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese Chapels.

Wednesday 15, Thursday 16, Friday 17, Saturday 18, Monday 20, Tuesday 21, Grand Concerts. *New Picture Galleries* also open. No rain checks.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Monday next a Popular Fête in Celebration of the 3rd Yearly Opening of the Palace, and in honour of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Denmark, upon which occasion Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family will be present. The Fête-room Throne, with its beautiful canopy of crimson velvet and gold, will be used by Her Majesty and Royal Family on this occasion.

A special Rubber Entertainment on the Stage in the Ground-floor Refreshment-room, consisting of feats of strength and dexterity. Grand Ball-room for Second Annual Ascent of the Great High-level Balloon.

During the day and evening the Fountains and Cascades in the Grounds at various hours attended at the Crystal Palace.

Admission to the Grounds, Palace, and Ball-room, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT CHORAL and FLORAL FÊTE, in connection with the Royal Botanic Gardening Society, on MONDAY NEXT, WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 30. Conductor, Mr. W. H. MARTIN. Admission, Half-a-Crown; or by Season Tickets, free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERIES.—The Public are informed that the Picture Galleries are NOW OPEN. The Collection, prior to, equity to Mr. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

All the Pictures in the usual Galleries are on view, and the Proprietors are happy to announce that the new colossal Living Agents, lent to the Crystal Palace Company for a limited period, are to be seen in the extra Chinese Gallery.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT ROSE SHOW of the SEASON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25. Schedules of Prizes of the Rose Show, Crystal Palace.

MR. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS of ITALIA, THIBET, and CAMBRIAN, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Daily from 10 to 6. Six stamps.

ON VIEW, THE PICTURE of the MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, painted from actual sittings, by command of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and now in the possession of Her Majesty at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, daily, from One till Six. Admission, 1s.

*** Invitation cards issued for the private view may still be received at the Gallery door.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-Eighth Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL (next St. James's Palace). Daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will COMMENCE at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainment, entitled PARIS and HER PEOPLE, MONDAY NEXT, June 6, and Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; and Saturday Mornings at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open half an hour before the Entertainments commence.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will REMOVE every Evening (except Saturday) from the ST. GEORGE'S HALL to the LYCEUM THEATRE, on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., to open with a New Entertainment, by MR. CORNEY GRAIN, entitled GRAIN'S LYCEUM GAZETTE, by Mr. John Parry, Mr. German Reed, &c., &c. THE SEASON of Mr. German Reed Out of Town, by Mr. John Parry. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. Doors open at Eight.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT TO GRETNA, ENTERTAINMENT and SKETCHES from LIFE, EVERY NEW ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY EVENING at EIGHT (except Saturday), at the ADELAIDE GALLERY, Lowther Arcade, Strand. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s. Doors open at 7. Acts, 8s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Private Stalls, 21 3s.; Stage Box, 21 10s. To secure which seats, apply at the Hall from Eleven to Five.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S "MORNINGS AT THE PIANOFORTE," ST. JAMES'S HALL, On THURSDAY MORNINGS, JUNE 9 and 23, at Three o'clock precisely. Programmes, Vocalists, and Instrumentalists, with full particulars of each piece remarks on the music. Vocalists, Miss Banks, Miss Palmer. Stalls, 5s. and 3s. each Morning.

MR. BUHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, at Three o'clock precisely. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Buhe, 3, Hanover-street, W. Boxes, full performers will be duly announced.—3, Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 13, the Programme will include Beethoven's Quartet in F minor, No. 11, Op. 95; Mozart's Trio in E flat, No. 1; Thalberg's, in F sharp minor, Op. 69; and Mendelssohn's in D minor, Op. 49; Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Violin and Tenor, Mr. Blagrove; Violoncello, Mr. Reed; Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Programmes and Tickets to be had of Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and at the Hall, and Addison and Lucas, 2, Regent-street.

J. ELLA, Director.

JUNE 20.—ST. JAMES'S HALL

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MR. BENEDICT has the honour to announce that GRAND MORNING CONCERT, in commemoration of Half-year Services, Mendelssohn Orchestra Party, Violoncello, Lindsay Sloper, Trumpet, Harper, Mr. Benedict, Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard, Mr. Charles Hallé, Miss Kate Loder, Miss Lucy Franklin, and Herr Joachim, Clarionet Signor Gardoni, Double Bass, Mr. Howell, Violin, Sainton, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Willy, Mr. Carrodus, Mr. Watson, Mr. Zerbini, Violoncello, Piatti, Miss E. Wood, Messrs. F. Bodda, Montem Smith, Lewis, Thorley, Lawler, Sydney Jeromes, Lewis Thomas, Lawler, Sydney Smith, and Lewis Thomas, Harper, Signor Gardoni, Sydney Smith, Bodda, Lawler, Montem Smith, Lewis, Thomas, Lawler

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GENERAL LONGSTREET.

IN the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was engraved a portrait of General Lee, the Commander-in-Chief, and we now give that of another distinguished General in the army of the Southern Confederacy, who is perhaps, since the death of Stonewall Jackson, second only to Lee in the military reputation he has achieved by the campaigns between Washington and Richmond during the last three years. General James Longstreet, who is a native of Alabama, was regularly educated for the profession of arms. He entered the United States army in 1838. He was attached first to the 8th and then to the 8th infantry regiments. He served in all the battles of the Mexican war, and, like General Lee, was wounded at Chapultepec. He was twice brevetted for distinguished services in that war. In 1858 he obtained a post in the Paymaster's department, to which he belonged, with the rank of Major. When the civil war broke out, in 1861, he at once joined the army of the Confederate States. The brigade which he commanded at the fight of Bull Run, in July of that year, was one of the first bodies of Southern troops that came into actual collision with the Federals; and in the sanguinary battle of Manassas, which soon afterwards ensued, General Longstreet led the main attack, though General Beauregard was in chief command. As a General of Division, Longstreet acted under General Lee throughout the Virginia campaigns of 1862 and 1863. A British officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Freemantle, of the Coldstream Guards, who has written a very readable book relating his experiences in the Southern States during three months of last year, saw much of General Longstreet, and speaks of him with praise. He describes the General as "a thickset, determined-looking man, forty-three years of age, who is invariably spoken of by the soldiers as the best fighter in the whole army. He is never far from General Lee, who relies very much upon his judgment. The relations between Lee and Longstreet are quite touching—they are always together. Longstreet's corps complain of this sometimes, as they say that they seldom get a chance of detached service, which falls to the lot of Ewell. I believe these two Generals to be as little ambitious and as thoroughly unselfish as any men in the world. Both long for a successful termination of the war, in order that they may retire into obscurity." In another part of the same volume Colonel Freemantle tells us how many of the soldiers would run on a hundred yards during a long march to get one good look at Longstreet when he had ridden on in front of them. Some of them would call out to their comrades, as Longstreet passed, "Look out for work, boys, for here's the old bulldog again." It is generally regretted, however, that Longstreet will expose himself to danger in too reckless a manner. At Gettysburg, "he led a Georgian regiment in a charge against a battery, hat in hand, and in front of everybody." A few hours later, Colonel Freemantle found him seated on the top of a snake fence at the edge of the wood, and looking perfectly calm and unperturbed, while some of his troops passed by. The gallant Colonel, who scarcely knew what had been the result of the battle, observed to General Longstreet, "I wouldn't have missed this for anything." Longstreet replied, laughing, "The devil you wouldn't! I should liked to have missed it, very much; we've attacked, and been repulsed; look there!" Usually, says Colonel Freemantle, he is a particularly taciturn man. In a grave consultation with General Lee and two others, Longstreet was noticed "assisting his deliberations by the truly American custom of whittling a stick." He can be sarcastic. Thus, when General Pettigrew came up to him and reported that he was "unable to bring up his men again," Longstreet replied, "Very well, General; then, never mind. Just let them remain where they are: the enemy is going to advance and will save you the trouble." "Difficulties," says the English Colonel, "make no other impression upon Longstreet than to make him more savage—like a bulldog, as the soldiers call him. His physical endurance is most extraordinary; he seems to require neither food nor sleep." Two days after the battle of Gettysburg he was highly amused with a message brought to General Lee by the bearer of a flag of truce from the enemy, who announced that "General Longstreet had been made prisoner and was wounded, but would be taken care of." General Longstreet sent back word to the Federals that he was "extremely grateful, but quite able to take care of himself." General Longstreet is in all respects a worthy second to General Lee.



GENERAL LONGSTREET, OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



GRAND FANCY BAZAAR AT ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM, IN AID OF THE FRENCH SOCIÉTÉ DE BIENFAISANCE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FANCY BAZAAR AT ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.

IN AID OF THE SOCIÉTE DE BIENFAISANCE.

The bazaar which was held on Wednesday and Thursday week, in the grounds of Orleans House, the residence of the Duke d'Aumale, is the subject of one of our illustrations. Its object was to augment the funds of the Société Française de Bienfaisance. This society was formed in 1842, under the patronage of Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, for the purpose of affording relief to unfortunate Frenchmen in London, without distinction of religious faith or political opinion. Among the benefactors of this society have been the late King Louis Philippe, Queen Marie Amélie, the Queen of Chambord, and the Empress of the French. The existing president of the society is the Duke d'Aumale. The society allows weekly payments in money, clothing, and fuel, to the unfortunate members of those French subjects who are desirous of returning to their country; it also affords assistance to those who wish to obtain work or employment or trade in England. The society has already distributed more than £17,000 during its existence. Following out the object of the society, the Duc de Paris, the title at Orleans House patrols almost of a family character. The stalls were held by Her Highness the Duchess of Chartres, her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess of St. Aulaire, the Marchioness of La Guiche, the Countess of Jarnac, the Countess of Waldegrave, and Lady Proby. An elegant marquee had been erected for the ladies in front of the house, filled with elegant perfumes, which also lined the road up to the grounds. The chief attraction was the stall of the Duchess d'Aumale, where the venerable Queen Amélie presided for some hours. The weather was pleasant, and a numerous concourse of visitors enjoyed this lively scene.

THE LATE YACHT-MATCHES IN THE THAMES.

We briefly announced last week the result of three of the principal matches of the season—those of the Royal Thames Club, on Monday; the 30th; the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., and the Prince of Wales's Club, on the 1st inst., June 1. On each of those occasions our Special Artist attended the race; and we are now enabled to present, from his sketches, a page containing three separate Engravings, which will be perused with the most interesting moments. We shall publish next week a similar Illustration of the ocean-match of the Royal Thames Club, off Harwich, which took place on Saturday last. At present we have only to notice, in the order of their occurrence, the three matches depicted in this Number of our Journal.

ROYAL THAMES.—The course was from Rosherville to the Mouse and back. The prizes were, for first-class yachts exceeding 75 tons burden, a handsome silver tankard presented by the Club, on the first boat, and £10 to the second. An allowance of half a minute per ton was made for difference of tonnage. The only entries for the first vessels which started were—the Surf, 54 tons, common measurement, belonging to Mr. C. G. Harrison, Volante (30 tons), owner Mr. H. G. Macaulay; Astarte (45 tons), owner Mr. C. Seddon; Vindex (45 tons), owner Mr. A. Duncan; and Banshee (68 tons), owner Mr. J. Jones. This was the order in which they were moored in a line across the river, just above Northfleet Dockyard, instead of in Erith Bay, as formerly. The wind was S.S.W., very light, and the two three times, in thirteen matches, in the Irish seas. This year the latter half-year, the Surf gained nine matches out of ten. The Surf was built by Harvey in 1851, and sailed many a hard match in former days against Ingard and Mosquito. She has been a wet boat, and sailed often, but has now had her sternpost set upright and been otherwise altered by Harvey, and is much improved. She is now a very fine (90 tons) vessel, built by Mears, Day, and Co., from Hatcher's lines. The Vindex is of iron, built last year at Millwall, from Hatcher's lines, and was one of the prettiest sea-boats last year. She is now in the hands of Mr. Swift of steel, at Liverpool. Seldom has there been a more even match. The Banshee being much over the line, and Astarte also, at the others had conflicted backers. The start was effected soon after half-past one, when the Surf gained a lead of a few lengths on Vindex last. After clearing the high ground at Gravesend, the wind freshened a little on a south wind and was dead aft. Astarte and Banshee led up to the Volante; but, in attempting to bear away and past to leeward, the two in this black sheer lost the Surf and Vindex a few lengths. The Surf was about the same distance ahead of the Volante as left off Mooring, the latter ran up to the Mouse, and there they could not. Off Thames Haven, the Astarte ran up to the Volante and passed her to leeward. Both gained on the Surf. These three then vessels, moored closely through the water, and the Surf, with eye of Chapman Head, the Volante was leading by about 100 yards, Surf next. Astarte about the same distance astern of her, and Banshee and Vindex in the rear—a very close race. Off Leigh, Astarte caught a strong puff, and shot up to Surf quarter, and passed her to lee, and indeed performed the same unkind act for Volante. This is the moment which our artist chose to make his sketch. Surf was now the next thing, nearly a third of the distance had been run, and as yet Astarte had gained none of her time, nor had Volante gained very much upon Surf. If the latter two yachts could have got up to the line of three. The sun now shone out bright and clear, the wind was fresh and steady, and the pace tremendous. In the next row of the match were in a line, about 200 yards apart. In the same order they rounded the Mouse. The Astarte had gained a little more, and Volante lost her mast, and the latter twice lost portions of her rigging; they had no chance. The run up nothing worthy of remark occurred. The Astarte came in eight minutes before the Volante and twelve minutes before the Surf. The struggle between the Surf and Vindex for third place conduct towards each other was decided in favour of the Astarte. Previously, however, was the first prize and £10 for the second.

ROYAL THAMES.—There were two classes of yachts in this race—two distinct matches, indeed, going on at the same time. The prize in the first class, vessels above 75 tons, were a handsome silver epergne, value £100, for the first prize, and a piece of plate, value £50, for the second. The inferior class, vessels between 25 and 75 tons, had also two prizes of silver. Our illustration, however, refers to the first match alone. The vessels which competed were in the following order:—The Mosquito (50 tons), which is the property of Mr. T. Chamberlayne; the Surge (110 tons), Mr. J. Ellis; the Astarte, Volante, and Vindex, which have been described in our account of the previous day's match. The Surf, 54 tons, also entered, but did not run. The Mosquito is a famous vessel, known to every yachtsman, and frequently victorious in her time. The Surge had not appeared here before. The wind was nearly aft, and the Mosquito, at first moving off with the lead, followed Gravesend the Volante had her topmast broken by accident, one or her stays being caught by the boom-end of the Astarte. She at once went back. The others ran down very fast. The Surge led, and when they entered Sea Reach Mosquito was a quarter of a mile ahead, and Astarte well ahead of Vindex. Off Leigh the Surge and Haven Vindex had caught up Astarte, but was unable to get past. At Chapman Head Astarte had shaken off Vindex, but Mosquito led her load. There was now a good working topsail breeze, but not much sea. The Mosquito's mast should have been stayed and shipped her crew to sail her easily, and soon afterwards to send down topsail and topgallant yards. Astarte now went to leeward of the Surge, and Mosquito now came close up, and just at this point a large steamer with **H** the number 1 on her paddle-box put right ahead of the Surge, and would have carried away Astarte's jib-boom and topmast had not Astarte shaken off Vindex, and Vindex and Mosquito, we believe, overreacted themselves. They rounded the steamer's bows, as shown in our Engraving, the Astarte two minutes and a half before the Mosquito. Here matters remained for a quarter hour. In their hurry run up the wind had shifted to south-east, so that they came along at a fine pace, but not so fast as the Volante was in the same state in which they had rounded at the Nore—the Astarte having accomplished the distance to and fro in 5h. 5m., the Mosquito in 5h. 10m., the Vindex, 5h. 12m. 45s., and the Surge, 5h. 13m. 30s. Previously, in the class of small vessels was won by the Vampire, 20 tons, owner, Captain Commerell, and the second prize by the Dudu, 19 tons, owners Captain Baldock and Mr. W. Rudge.

PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT CLUB.—The prize was for yachts not exceeding 15 tons, but exceeding 10 tons, a silver cup, value £25. Four entered cup for these vessels, but the Ella and Dudu were entered the Dudu, already mentioned; the Folly, 12 tons, Mr. W. J. Rigby; the Sunbeam, 12 tons, Mr. Hamilton; and the Ariadne, 13 tons, Mr. G. Harrison. The course was from Erith to the Nore Lightship and back. The wind was variable, and the weather fine, when they passed Gravesend, about half-past two in the afternoon. The Ella led, followed by Folly, Sunbeam, and Ariadne, 600 yards astern, then Algerine, then Satanella, Vision and Aerolite at distances. The Ella was soon passed by the Dudu; took a boat, and in the Lower Hope she passed Alexander and Vision up to Folly, which was perhaps carrying her big topsail too long, the wind being rather light, and she was passed by the Dudu, which, again, she was passed by Dudu, and in that order they continued until they rounded the Nore Lightship and came back to Erith. The Alexandra, however, soon relieved her antagonists by running on the edge of the Nore Sandbank, and was forced to leave Sunbeam. Meanwhile Folly had run up to Dudu, but for some time was unable to pass through the fleet. She had, however, Folly got a fortune, lurched across Dudu's bows, and fairly passed her. They flew up fast before wind and tide, bearing to join Gravesend, and over Dudu came up by very near to Folly several times. The race was, however, won by Dudu, Folly second, Ella third, Sunbeam fourth, and Ariadne the flag-buoy off Erith Pier. In the second class the winner was Algerine, 10 tons, beating the Ella by 2 minutes.

We will reserve till next week our Illustration of the great event of the Thames yachting season—the ocean race for schooners, cutters, and yawls from Harwich to Dundee, and back again to Harwich Harbour. The first prize, for cutters, was won by the Volante, Mr. H. Macaulay; the second by the Vindex, Mr. A. Duncan; the first prize for schooners or yawls by the Whirlwind, 77 tons, belonging to Mr. A. Fox.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MR. RULLEY'S fifth lecture on "The Third or Transition Period of Musical History" was delivered on Thursday afternoon, the 2nd inst., in the Royal Institution. He claimed a high position for the musical composers of our own country, and instanced the names of Purcell, Arne, Boyce, and Greene, as some of the illustrious ornaments of the English school. Some even attributed the invention of counterpoint, and the violin was largely known to the English musicians of the seventeenth century. Purcell was the first English composer, and several of their pieces (e.g., "Since first I saw your face") are known throughout the world. Arne was the composer of "Rule Britannia" and taught our English music how to span Swords with just note and accord;" Boyce was celebrated for his cathedral music, and Greene for his glees. Of the two songs selected by Mr. Rulley from his numerous works, "Whilst I listen to The Voice of Love," and "Hark! the horrid sound," the latter was given by Miss Martin (soprano), the former was at a grave, the latter at a lively, movement. The other pieces performed were "Hail, bright Cecilia," by Messrs. Lawler, Martin, Cotsford, S. Webb, and E. Howell, exhibited the genius and skill of John Christopher Smith, who was a pupil of Handel, and who composed the music to "Rosamond," "Alexander Balus," and other works. The last piece performed, under the fatty," of all his numerous pieces, alone remained in the popular ear. It was composed in honour of the Duke of Cumberland's victory at Culloden, and was sung by Messrs. Lawler, Martin, Cotsford, and Howell, to the old school of the Tudors and sank youths to study under Lully, of Farinelli, and of Handel. Mr. Rulley concluded his lecture by a few remarks upon Handel, who completely revolutionised our music. Some amusing passages from Pepys' "Diary" were read by Mr. Rulley, and the musical illustrations were—a Sea Melody, "Hear, O Heavens!" was given by Misses Martin and Palmer and Messrs. Lawler, Martin, and Cotsford; a madrigal, "Sweet Honey-sucking Bees," by Messrs. Lawler, Martin, Cotsford, and Howell; and a glee, "Come, let us prove the most wisest mocks of his great influence over the Musical World."

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., Professor Tyndall delivered a lecture on "The Indian Queen," written by Sir Thomas Howard and Dryden—"O Thou Bright Goddess" and "Ah! how sweet it is to love," from Purcell's "Love's sickness to fly," by Mr. Wilbye Cooper (tenor); and Arne's songs (in "Artaxerxes") "The soldier tired of war's alarms" and "The lark now leaves his wat'ry nest," were sung by Miss Martin—each followed by its chorus.

Professor FARADAY delivered the first of a course of six lectures on the Metal, "On the Chemical Researches carried on by himself and Mr. R. Brett, F.R.S., on the Alkaline Metals, and on their Chemical Relations." Their object was to ascertain the composition of organic compounds—i.e., substances which are produced by the agency of vitality—and to determine the manner in which they are formed. Organic substances are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; but to reproduce them from these elements (synthesis) is much more difficult than to analyse them and ascertain their composition. Until the great chemists of the day, whose labours have at length achieved great success, had succeeded in producing the organic compounds, they had to deal with sodium, zinc, and mercury, and the compound radicles methyl, ethyl, and amyl. These substances, by the action of chemical agents, were combined and modify their powers. The result has been the compounds sodium-ethyl, mercury-ethyl, zinc-ethyl, and so on with the other metals and compounds. In the radicle ethyl, for example, we have mercury-ethyl, one of these compounds, is the heaviest liquid known. Ethyl is a gas, and by the combination of sodium-ethyl we have a solid metal. Professor Faraday illustrated by an exposure to the air, emitting brilliant corruscations. By the agencies of these compounds, and by the action of water upon them, many of the new and curious acids of the boasic acid series have been obtained (ironic acid was previously found only in the animal kingdom), and the radicle ethyl. The radicle methyl or ethyl is added to water on organic substances, hydrate of ethyl, was immediately formed. Professor Faraday explained the nature of the new bodies, and a perplexing microscope, exhibited the beautiful varied forms evolved by the crystallisation of the salts of the new acids. Messrs. Brett and Faraday, and Mr. Dupre, and, finally, expressed a confident hope that by the application of the new bodies to the arts, many of the most important results would be obtained. The remainder of the course of lectures will be eventually rewarded by a crowded audience.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On Monday night, in the debate on the Conference, the acerbities of Mr. Disraeli were for the moment softened into the usual jest of Lord Palmerston, as ancient Hotspur, tired and jaded with fighting, was moved to wager by the cheers. But Mr. Disraeli had the best of the argument, since he could quote Lord Palmerston against the Prime Minister, who had himself characterised the invasion of Zealand as "an atrocity." So much for Denmark, and the House felt it; and the speech of Palmerston against Lord Palmerston, and the irritation is against the Prussians, not against Lord Russell. Mr. Disraeli's business was to make party to adopted in this case, Government will lose the confidence of all people; and, in spite of professional cheers, the House and the country know, the belief gains ground that the very natural but very warm German sympathies of the Queen and Prince Consort have rendered further the destruction of Denmark possible. The month's grace expires on Sunday, and we are to have a Session. We are to have a truce—we are determined rather to die in battle than to be slowly killed by the poison of diplomatic intrigue.

How thoroughly the flunky loyalty of Royal tradesmen believes in the infallibility and omniscience of the Royal person is in this kingdom may be seen in the following anecdote—A well-known lady, who was presented at the Queen's Drawing-room, was spoken by Miss M. Oliver, in aid of the purchase of the Princess Theatre, on Thursday. The argument of the address was completely refuted by the dance at least, while all round the world, "From China to Peru," the flame of war burnt with a lurid brightness. Even the Court Correspondent of the Times, the writer who had literally started from China, concluded his travels thus:—

Bargaining has been carried on since Noah.

Wishing the deeds of Privasts to rehearse,

Each Prussian knows a little and says he knows more.

The point, you see, is obvious; but the loyal volunteers were alarmed. "We mustn't say a word against Prussia! Why, they're with the Court say?" cried the gallant citizen soldiers. The author explained that the Court Correspondent of the Times always stood by Prussia at the chance, and build the finest gallery in Europe for the military at the Tower. Then the Court and the Queen's Guards the Government render a single body of artists odious by their help!

So the Times has had a severe reverberation of public opinion, which, not in this small whispering gallery of the world, but throughout the civilised world ago, we gave a sketch of a teetotal attempt on the liberties of the Press, and one of the most important from the rules of a society which seeks to carry out its anti-intebration and information against "private tippling" was to be "Temperance Reading-rooms," and among such "Rules for Guidance and Management" "Permissive Bill"—a minor Maine law, which, if carried out, would be intolerable in every house in the land—the muzzle on the mouth of the working-man. Several of their friends had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject. How delightfully dry and bright—like a glass of fine amontillado—the old statesman's eye of that interview! He assured these legislative teetotallers that "he quite sympathised with them, but, at the present, begged to put a pausing and direct question. This question, like Mr. King Dick's question to Mr. Bright, "Who killed Cock Robin?" was, "Who shoulder" and fell upon the "frontispiece of the enemy." How was it (asked the Premier) that the Times, the most independent publishouses, so many hundred; and, if they loved houses where no liquor was sold, how was it that they had not a supply of water spring up to answer the demand? When will this old plan of getting on the back of John Bull and riding him to death be at an end? When from your own bobby be fully exploded? It is fully time that it were so; for, during the last week, the Times has many admirable letters from working men on the question of Reform have appeared in the *Times*. Now, we are not speaking of the question, but they are so clever, so much to the point, and so thoroughly sound, that we thought we had the best leader writer we have could not have exceeded them. Here is a letter from a working man! Who now quotes that vigorous poet?—paints a working man at home as he has right to paint him? Here is a letter from the pen of Penge who argues sensibly that the way for a working man to obtain reform is not to get it by force, but by himself who begins "I wish to dispute the self-elected leaders of the working man, being content to act as a tool in their hands, and to be led by the philosophy of Revolution) and the music of Mozart. Anyone who knows our working classes knows that this is nonsense. Let us not say that these two letters are the very best proof of the necessity, the duty, of an extension of the franchise? The safety, the more fairly and honestly, and with more discretion, than the tradesman who has just laundered a shirt, or a fisher who has just been wise.

Does anyone recall to memory the proud answer of the brilliant Pericles when some one asked, "Why have you not a statue?" "I had rather," said the statesman, "that men should ask why I have." Such may be the consolation of Shakspeare's ghost, for we believe that not even Garrick, with his wealth and idea of reward to the poet is abandoned. The loss on the tercentenary celebration was heavy, and many of the subscribers refused to pay the sums promised to the purpose of defraying the celebration expenses. And many ask what is to be done with it? The old-world Stratfordians, members of the National Committee, to whom alone, such was their want of tact and economy, the money was paid, have thought of a charitable duty is due, talk, we hear, of gathering in the poor remnant of the subscriptions and of giving the whole until a more convenient season. But, then, subscribers gave or will give their money for a definite purpose, and, that purpose being now beyond the question, they may refuse to pay it. The Stratfordians are to be cited in the last indignity, a waxen image of him, after the spurious Chandos portrait, having been set up in the Council Chamber. "Oh, the Council," you may see your poet with a glassy stare, a wiggy wig, sparely-sown pinkatees, like a mangy lion's, and after being cut to the knee, feathered, very pink cheeks, and an excessively waxy nose. There is the Corporation portrait of Shakspeare, and there is the waxen *Jew* which the mountain was so long in labour!

If a reader will take an interesting theatrical treat in the best kind of clear word-painting in verse with poetry in it let him take up Robert Buchanan's "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" some happy triple and double rhymes on a "Portrait of a Lady":—

She sometimes sketches in the woods,
And remark a good deal of Jane Lamb in it;
That last is a joke of the Inverburn Council," you
But they've made the girl's nose a profession.
Her hair is a golden cloud tossed with a Tityl!
What, is she not Jane? Then she is she!

An artist on receiving the first proof sheet of Jane Lamb "in all his female figures—Kenny Meadows—having fallen into decay, has had a present of a pair of trousers presented to him, and has been graciously pleased to ask her "faithful Commons" to give Sir Rowland Hill's post-boy Jones and Lady Eigin £1000 a year. To this none of her bigots will object.

Englishmen in Germany write over to say that the Germans do not, as a body, sympathise with Denmark. Is that true? Then had better not bring any of his Derby-Day larks here." Cool, is it not? Four inoffensive, quiet English travellers, you are born to be pillaged, fleeced, and insulted. "Derby-Day larks!" Why, they would not live in malodorous Colorow any more than a British sparrow will in the Canaries. He scorns the action, and turns yellow in the attempt. "Derby-Day larks!" We like the phrase. Prince Coaxo, a bilious potentate, as tyrannical as Frank Matthews in a burlesque, has been playing his "Derby-Day larks" at Wallachia by overturning the constitution and effecting a small coup d'état, a *coup-d'état à trois sous*, perhaps, but one which is, nevertheless, ridiculously unfair, dirty, and tyrannical. We have nothing to do with this, but the Porte has, and we should back up our ally.

FINE ARTS.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION—PHOTO-SCULPTURE, &c.

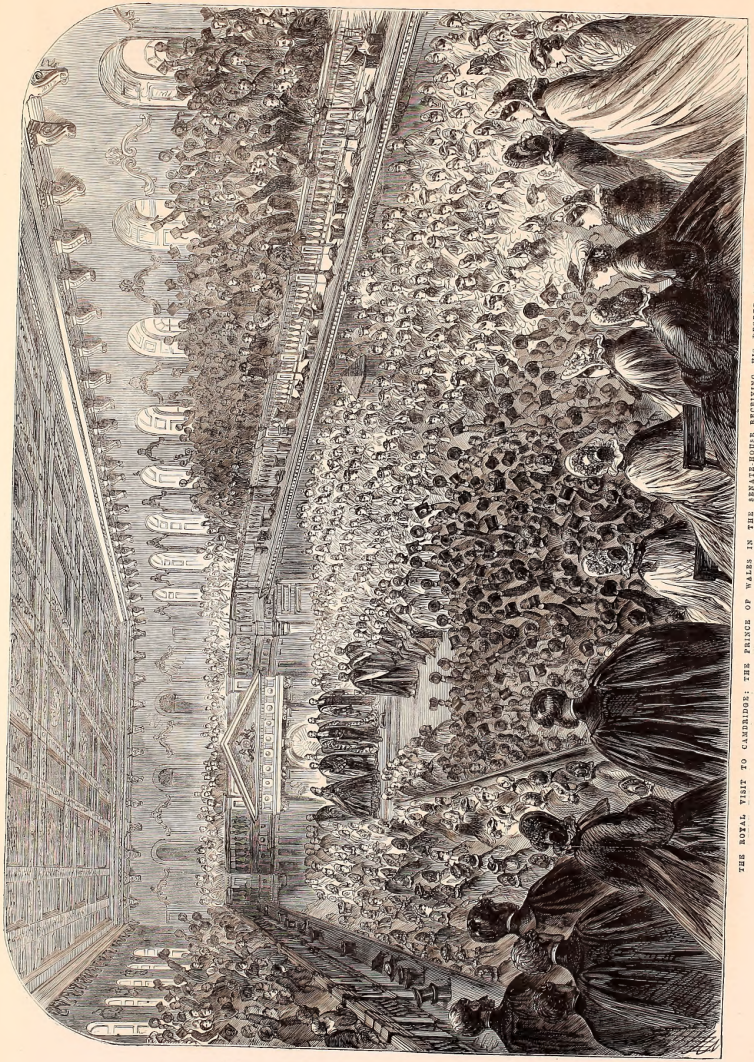
THE Photographic Society acted wisely in excluding from this exhibition all "touched" and all coloured photographs. The first has little better than frauds; the second conceal the true photograph. It was advisable, also, to open the exhibition later in the season than in former years. We cannot, however, congratulate the society upon the removal to the gallery in Pall-mall, lately occupied by the Female Artists, seeing it is so small that not one-third of the collection greatly diminished, but there is no space for stereoscopes, photo-microscopes, enamel-photographs, and many other applications of photography of popular and well-known interest. These are dropped out of the catalogue—such as those of Rejlander, Delamotte, Lake Price, Mudd, &c. We can also see the fine copies of works of art by Thurston Thompson, Caldesi, and the London Stereoscopic Company. The "instantaneous" photographs, or portraits of artists, called "The Studio," are not here, nor the photographs lately taken by Herbert Watkins, Colonel Stuart Wortley, whose views, last year, of the eruption of Vesuvius were of such extraordinary excellence, and many others.

What would strike a gossiping chronicler most is the number and merit of the amateur exhibitors. Scores of the aristocracy and well-born officers win even greater triumphs in this art than the "Wandering Minstrels" gain in music; and ladies of rank, too, are free from fear to stain their delicate fingers, achieve the greatest successes of all.... It is however, not the scientific portrait, or, more especially, the landscape photography, we find few facts to record. Nevertheless, the carbon process is—as we intimated in our short notice last week—the greatest step yet made towards any permanent photography. The fact that we have the means of producing pictures—whether through water unfruly and with scant justice to her own charms, yet with some respect—unaffected by atmospheric accuracy and delicacy—it is deeply to be regretted that we cannot easily prevail upon her to be permanent pictures. Her photographs fade away, and certainly as her flowers. Every photograph in existence will in the course of years be a mere ghost of its former self, and, at no very distant period, vanish altogether. It is obvious, however, that if we could place in Dame Nature's hand some agent as fixed as carbon, which is indestructible, whether in the form of charcoal or the diamond, she would turn out permanent work. Hitherto, however, we have accordingly been made sober, look thoughtfully, but hitherto been in the preservation of the photographer's image. In Mr. Swan's process, however, by the simple expedient of printing from the back of the paper, and not from the front surface, this difficulty has been obviated, and the carbon, being represented in a film of gelatine, possesses, therefore, great depth and transparency which are absent when deposited only on the paper.

The process is most ingenious, and though it is out of our province to explain how the *water sprouts*, it is, in fact, a process described as consisting in printing, not directly on the paper, but on a film of gelatine which is held together by a coating of collodion. The two landscape specimens here have apparently been selected with a view to betray any inequality in the film, and the result is most happy. We quite convinced of the completeness of the process, and have only to desire to see it employed in a portrait. Another mode of securing permanency is to transfer the photograph from paper to glass, and such surface has such a way that it may afford impressions in common printer's ink. A specimen of this method is the beautiful mezzotint engraving, introduced by Colonel Henry James; but, as will be seen in the case of Mr. Keeley Halswelle's picture, the difficulties are at present missed. Sufficient, however, is indicated to show the value of the process, which, together with the carbon process, recently developed by Captain Scott, for the multiplication of the "Ordnance Survey," "Domesday Book," &c., gives to the same gentlemen are so value of his improved photo-lithographic process for copying rare old books, maps, and prints; but in heads from a living model the process seems comparatively worthless. Dallas's not finding expression illustrating the recent researches of Fox Talbot, the great English discoverer of photography.

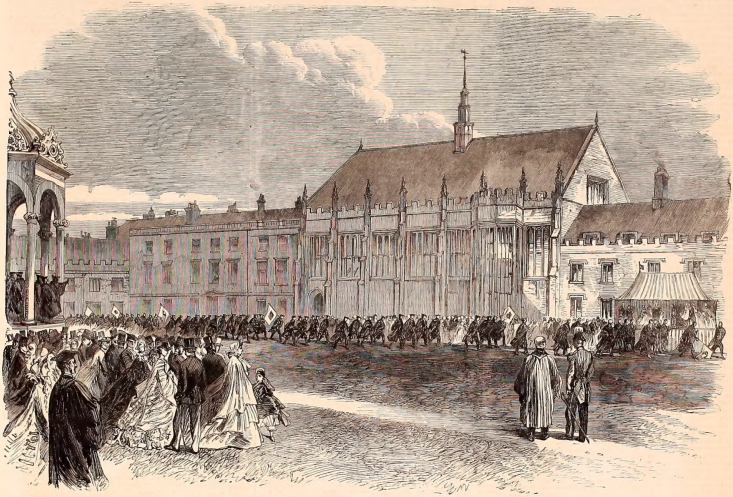
We may mention, as other comparative novelties, the panoramic views of Mr. Thurston Thompson and the "Studio" of Mr. Lake Price, the employment in the former of panoramic lenses (the image from which is received on a curved instead of a plane surface), by which graphic field of vision, so to speak, is greatly widened. In the studies by the latter a peculiar effect resembling the tone of a sepia drawing, white, on tinted paper, is obtained by covering the developed negative, and arresting the margin by an arbori ritus.

Photography is, we freely admit, both a science and an art; but it is only by courtesy that it can be spoken of as "fine art," or that it is placed under the present heading. It requires a great deal of artistic knowledge and feeling in composition, "posing," and management of the light, before a picture can be displayed by the photographer. For these rare qualities there is nothing in this exhibition approaching, in merit to the works of the Viscountess Hawarden. By tasteful selection and posing of models, and arrangement of accessories, she has produced, in fact, pictures from the comparatively contracted aperture of a large window (which gives a command of light and shade), and the result is that her Ladyship secures the nearest approach to natural *picture* and effects, and with great delight like to see them. Not that a little of their charm is, however, due to the warm bistre tone. Strange to say, photography, copying as it does with a view of rivalling engravings, now unwisely seem to treat them as pictures, and not be displayed in

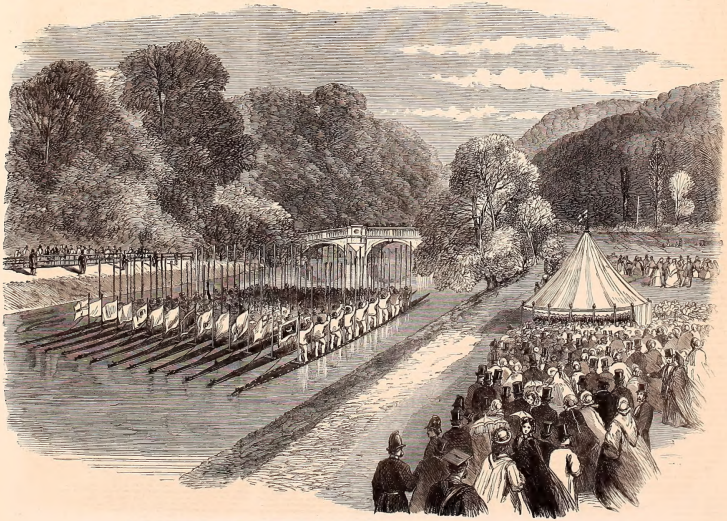


THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE: THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE SENATE-HOUSE RECEIVING HIS DEGREES OF LL.D.—SEE PAGE 575.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.



THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS MARCHING PAST THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



THE BOAT PROCESSION ON THE RIVER CAM IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO CAMBRIDGE.

THERE is a Royal Road to Learning, and the Prince of Wales is a member of both the great English Universities. The loyalty of Cambridge was exhibited on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, by its reception of the Prince and Princess, which surpassed, if Highnesses at the Oxford Commemoration of 1863. A special train conveyed their Royal Highnesses to Cambridge station at half-past three o'clock, using the luxurious saloon carriage built expressly for the Prince, and belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company. On the platform were the Vice-Chancellor, attended by a marshal by his side, and drawn up in a line; there were also the Heads of Colleges; the band of the Cambridge Militia played the first few bars of "God Save the Queen." The Prince shook hands with the Vice-Chancellor, and then conducted the Princess to the carriage, stepped in himself. The train then moved out of the station, amidst the cheers of the crowd, who waved their caps and hats and handkerchiefs. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Earl and Countess Spencer accompanied the Royal pair to London.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE PREMIER BARONET.

Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., of Mildenhall, in the county of Suffolk, premier Baronet, was the eldest son of Sir Edmund Bacon, the second and ninth Baronet, by his wife, Anne, eldest daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Gooch, fourth Bart., first Baronet of Langley Park, in the county of Norfolk. He was born in 1801, and was educated at Rugby. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk, and served the office of Sheriff for the borough of Orford. He died, unmarried, at his father, Sept. 1, 1820. He married, Aug. 28, 1828, Sir Simon, Clapham, Bedfordshire, Dashwood Bacon, Esq., of Ostrey St. Mary, Devon, who died before him without issue, and three sons survived him, of whom the eldest, Edmund, married, and the youngest survives, Frances, who was married, 1851, to Sir Thomas Wyndham Neville, and secondly, to Hamilton Francis Cunningham, Esq., of Woodlands, Kent. Sir Edmund died from an accident, Nov. 28, 1863. Sir Edmund Bacon died at his seat, Ravenyngham Hall, Norfolk, on the 9th ult., and was succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, Edmund Bacon, Esq., of Mildenhall, late of Ostrey, second daughter of Alexander Bowker, Esq., of Layer) of Sir Edmund's late brother, Nicholas Bacon, Esq., of Shrubland Park, Suffolk. The late Nicholas Bacon, who has already inherited the estate of Thorpe Hall, in the county of Lincoln, from the will of Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., who died April 7, 1859, and married, March 17, 1853, Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont, third and present Baronet, of Stockeld Park, in the county of York. Sir Henry's only brother, Francis Bacon, Esq., becomes heir presumptive to the Baronetcy and estates of Mildenhall. The Bacon Baronetcy is one of the Baronetcies of Nova Scotia, but the still greater honour of counting among its ancestors the great Lord Bacon, Viscount St. Alban, Lord Chancellor of England, who died March 9, 1626, and Anne Barnham, his wife, who survived by James I., May 22, 1611, and the philosopher's mother and coequal receive pensions each his Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, cheers that the Lord Keeper Bacon, and his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Anthony Ashley, the first Baronet, obtained another baronetcy, that of Mildenhall, and the two Baronetcies united in Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, the present male head and representative of the race.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR EDWARD BRACEBRIDGE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Bracebridge, Knight, was born in the county of Lincoln, Kni., Knight of St. Fernando and of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Commander of St. Bendo d'Avis, of Portugal, died at his residence, Shendaley Hall, Spalsby, on the 4th ult., in the 64th year of his age. He entered the army in 1815, and served with the 51st Regiment in Canada, in Calabria, at Scylla Castle; and at Gibraltar, in 1827-8; in Portugal, in 1832-3-4, and in Spain, in 1835-6-7, including the battles of Arlaban, Hernani, and the siege and subsequent feats of Pentecostal glory. He, at the storming and capture of Bilboa, had his horse shot in action with the enemy, and was himself severely wounded in the left arm, and received a gold medal for his services. He was also a member of the Royal Company of Archers, Queen's Body Guard for Scotland. He married, 1st, Miss Elizabeth Bracebridge, of Atherstone, Warwickshire, by whom he had issue one son, Edward Bracebridge, who died 1841, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Edward Bracebridge, Esq., of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, and Emma, married to Edward Bracebridge, Esq., of Colehill, Warwickshire, and secondly, to Miss Elizabeth Bracebridge

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Charter of London, which the Master of the Rolls has just asked permission of the Court of Common Council to have photographed for the work, now publishing under his auspices, of national documents, from the Norman Conquest to the accession of the house of Hanover, is the charter granted by William the Conqueror to the city of London in 1067. It is beautifully written in Saxon characters, in four lines and a half, upon a slip of parchment 6 in. long and 1 in. broad, and is, in English, as follows —

William the King friendly salutes William the Bishop, and Godfrey the Portreve, and all the Burgesses within London, both French and English. And I declare that I grant you to be all law-worthy, as you were in the days of King Edward; and I grant that every child shall be his father's heir after his father's days; and I will not suffer any person to do you wrong. God keep you!

The matter has been referred to the Library Committee of the Corporation, to act in it as they may see fit, which, having especial regard to the care and custody of this ancient monument during the process, the Charter was engraved, in 1855, at the head, as the titlepage of the "Curiosities of London," published in that year. Of this work, there may be purchased, at the same time in preparation a new and enlarged edition.

We regret to have to record the death of John Yykeham Archer, the able artist and illustrator of antiquities. Mr. Archer was a pupil of John Scott, the celebrated animal-engraver, but, subsequently, after turning his attention to water colours, he sketched a series of our metropolitan antiquities with such success as to have brought to notice this class of subjects in a permanent manner. To his unwearied industry and love of his pursuit we owe the representation of many fragments of Old London, which the hand of improvement has long since laid dealt with of late years. For Mr. Twyney Mr. Archer executed, from time to time, a large collection of these picturesque memorials, a selection from which was etched by Mr. Archer and published some years ago under the title of "Vestiges of Old London." He also published the Duke of Northumberland to commission Mr. Archer to sketch the interesting antiquities which are so thickly scattered over his Grace's extensive estates; and a fine collection of drawings is the result. Mr. Archer likewise contributed many to the late Mr. Hall's pencil and pen. His sketches are full of character and *vraisemblance*, and his information upon antiquarian matters was equally sound and to be relied on. Of late, to his brother artists he was also known for his ever courteous and willing to communicate. (An interesting memoir of Mr. Archer appeared in the *Builder* of Saturday last.)

Dodsley's *Annual Register* for the past year has just appeared, with certain improvements in the compilation, in order to bring it nearer to the requirements of the present day. This stir has already brought suggestions for still further change—we hope not to embarrass the proprietors. One subscriber, we perceive, calls for a general Index for the volumes since 1815! The *Register* was first published in 1759, as a view of the history, politics, and literature of the year. This, and several of the succeeding volumes, were so popular that they ran through five or six editions. Edmund Burke wrote the historical chapters and superintended the publication for which he received £100 a year, as proved by receipts in existence signed by Burke. Burke's editorship lasted seven or eight years, and he is believed to have been subsequently succeeded by Robert Bisset, "of the War," which Burke wrote, was reprinted from the *Register*, and went through more than one edition. The *Annual Register* contains a review of "Rasselas," in which Burke made the first public suggestion of Johnson's pension, which was granted in the following year. We have scarcely an instance of such sound writing in any annual register of our age as in Dodsley's. Of late years, the publishers of the *Annual Register*, to which Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Southey contributed.

A Mappemonde, by Leonardo da Vinci, has recently been discovered among the Royal Collection at Windsor. The map is thus described to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. R. H. Major. This map contains three claims to priority over all maps previously known:—first, as to the *first* conception of the New World; secondly, the *first* showing the severance of the New World from Asia and of Cuba from Japan, in the belief of which Columbus died; and thirdly, as representing the ancient idea of a great southern continent. The date due to the map, from the evidence of the work itself, is between 1512. Leonardo's remarkable habit of writing from right to left, which Mr. Major found might prevent the map from being read, as it is written from left to right) to be Leonardo's, was the very means of his bringing that proof to demonstration. Mr. Major was of opinion that the map had a Vespuccian origin, from its containing the representation of a timber in the use of a Portuguese ship, and from the *ex Sunsa*, that word being a translation of an error in printing the original Italian of Vespucci where *ex Sunsa* was printed instead of Isabella. Mr. Major further showed, with great ingenuity, a highly probable connection between Leonardo da Vinci and Vespucci, through the medium of the Gioconda Family, and that the former was actually engaged on the famous portrait of Mona Lisa Giaconda, while at the same time a Giaconda was send from Lisbon to Florence by the King of Portugal to seduce Vespucci from the service of Spain to that of Portugal; and in the following year the same lady, Mona Lisa Giaconda was translated into Latin by another Giaconda, the celebrated architect who built the bridge of Notre Dame at Paris. In support of this connection, Mr. Major was able to illustrate, by a series of curious facts, the process by which the spurious and worthless coin of Vespucci was suggested and afterwards adopted in print by a small cluster of men at the little town of St. Dié, in Lorraine, under the special and immediate patronage of Rene, second Duke of Lorraine and Titular King of Jerusalem and Sicily.

The proud railway will, in a few days, be the means of demolishing one of the London houses of our great epic poet, John Milton, situated in Barbican, exactly opposite Aldersgate Street. "The house and several others contiguous thereto," says the *Builder*, "have been sometime occupied by the directors of the London and North Western (formerly Railway." It was in Barbican that Milton lived after his marriage with his wife, and also after her death.

Varying an old ditty, we may sing "Blackfriars Bridge is broken down," and is forthwith to be replaced by a new one. Blackfriars bridge across the Thames, which "for the present replaces the dangerous wooden structure which has hitherto done duty as well as may be a bridge at Blackfriars," has been opened to the public. "When the mighty flood," it was first announced, "by which it was soon dropped, though the popularity of the Minister lasted during the two years the bridge was building. It was the boys' *sure bridge*, from the balustrades being lower than those of the other bridges, and thus allowing the passengers of small growth to see the traffic on the river, which is the delight of children. Before the bridge was swept away the balustrades at Blackfriars, and in seven years' repair spent £74,000, so as to be contemporaneous with the new structure—even "the old bridge" (not a century), with its "broken-backed and dangerous arch," is to be pulled down, and replaced by a new one, which is close impending. It will hardly be worth while to look after the fate of the stone, engraved "Built in the year 1769," and the inscription in honour of Mr. Pitt, and drawn up in such bad Latin that it furnished ample matter of chaff to the wits of the day.

The site of the Fleet Prison has been sold by the Court of Common Council for the sum of £60,000, to the Metropolitan and St. John's Railway Company, who intend forthwith to erect here the London terminus of their railway, with convenient approaches. This large piece of ground had lain waste and unoccupied ever since the time the Fleet Prison was abolished and removed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, at the morning service, on the 29th ult. The occasion was an interesting one, being the 200th anniversary of the restoration of the Royal family in 1660. The Royal closet is described in the reports as being within a few feet of the spot on which King Charles I. was executed. This is hardly correct; for according to a memorandum of Vertue, a print in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, through a window belonging to a small building abutting from the north side of the present Banqueting House, the King stepped upon the scaffold, "which was equal to the landing-place of the Hall within side." The Banqueting House was converted into a chapel in the reign of George I.; it has never been consecrated, which fact was mentioned in the House of Commons several years ago, when it was proposed to use the Hall as a picture-gallery.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. P.—The solution of problem No. 1658 is perfectly correct. See notice to "Nova" in our last number.

SOCIETY.—We have no recollection of having received the letter mentioned. The law in questions No. 1,357 was explained in last week's CHESS PLAYER.

J. T. TOWERS.—Your solution of the Enigma by Mr. Kling, under problem No. 1656 is right, as are your solutions of the enigmas of Messrs. Kling and Hill.

G. J. TOWERS.—The name, as previous, "Guinea," not "Conda."

J. H. MACKENZIE.—In the position submitted, the player of the White man has the best game.

BETA.—The key move of Enigma No. 1661 is, 1. B to Q R 7th: the remaining moves are sufficiently transparent.

AN OLD MEMBER OF THE WESTMINSTER CHESS CLUB.—The precise number of games played in the match by Messrs. Le Beaumarchais and M'Donnell in their matches has never been authoritatively published. The number, probably, will be. We are sorry to say that it is not in our power to throw any new light upon the subject.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1658.

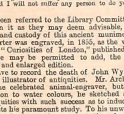
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 8th (sq)	P takes P (best)
2. B takes P	Kt takes B

(If Black play, 2. B to K 3rd's this follow, 2. . . . Kt to Q 4th (sq), and mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 1659.

By the late L. B. of Bedford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A NEW RECORD OF OLD GAMES.

The following very elegant little *Partie* occurred between Mr. Perigal, formerly Hon. Secretary of the London Chess Club, and a skilful Amateur:—

BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Amateur)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	13. Q to R 5th	13. Kt to B 3rd
2. Kt to B 3rd	2. Kt to B 3rd	(This apparently daring but really quite safe move exercised considerable influence on a very powerful attack.)	
3. P to Q 4th	3. P takes P	14. Q takes P (ch)	14. Kt to K 2nd
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	15. Q takes Kt	15. Kt to K 4th (ch)
5. P to Q 4th	5. P to K 4th	16. Kt to K B 3rd	16. P to Q 4th
6. P to Q 5th	6. P to K 5th	17. Q takes K R	P to Q 6th
7. Kt to K 4th	7. P to K B 4th	(Fairly indefensible, is wort the threatened mate.)	
8. B takes K B (ch)	Q takes B	18. Q takes R	Q takes R
9. P takes K B	9. P takes K B P	19. B to K 4th	19. B to K B 4th
10. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K R 4th	20. Q to K Kt 8th	Q to K R 6th
		21. Q to K 7th (ch)	21. K to Q B 3rd
		22. B to K 3rd	B to K B 6th
		and Black resigned.	

Another lively Game between the same Opponents.

BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Amateur)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	14. P takes Q R 5	14. Kt to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	2. Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Kt to Q 2nd	15. Q to K R 4th (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	3. B to Q B 4th	16. Kt to Q 3rd	16. Q to K R 6th
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	17. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	18. B takes Q Kt P	Castles on K's side
7. Castles	B to Q Kt 5th	19. B takes Kt	Q takes B
8. Q to Q B 4th	B takes Kt	20. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
9. P to Q R 3rd	B to K R 4th	21. Q to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3rd
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to K R 5th	22. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K 6th
11. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th	23. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd

(The game now becomes highly critical and unusual.)

11.	B takes K B P (ch)	24.	Q R takes B
12. K takes B	Q this K B P (ch)	25. Q to Q 2nd	R to Q 4th

and White won.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual tournament of this Association was held on Saturday, in the Assembly-room of the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield. Mr. Jaffe, Bradford, acted as umpire. The players were Messrs. Bottomley and Jas. Barker, Bradford; Messrs. Thomas Lathan, G. J. Taylor, and John Hirst, Huddersfield; Messrs. Jas. Rhodes, Dewsbury; Messrs. Thos. Jackson, Jos. Jackson, Jos. Brook, and Samuel Schlesinger, Halifax; Messrs. Cooper, Wm. Morrell, Jas. Rhodes, and F. Schlesinger, Huddersfield; Messrs. Hemingway, Wm. Hirst, and W. Young, S. Day, F. W. Parer, R. Shepherd, J. A. Fawcett, J. Matthewman, W. Green, and T. Oswald, Bradford; Messrs. W. Ellis, Robert Schofield, Huddersfield; Messrs. Winterbottom, and W. C. Myers, Leeds; Mr. Walker Parrott, Wibsey, near Bowport; and Mr. Alfred Rowbotham, Knaresborough, Secretary. Refreshments. The players assembled early in the afternoon and the requisite arrangements were made. The number of competitors rendered it necessary that the room being divided into two classes, according to their presumed strength. The first class was won by Mr. Bottomley, Bradford, who beat Mr. Jas. Barker in "Morphy's Game." As the second prize in the first class was given for classes, they were pitted against one another by lot, and play commenced. It was marvellously close, but Mr. Jas. Barker was successful and continued till the contests were decided. The results were as given below :—

FIRST-CLASS CONTESTANTS' TOURNAMENT.

1st Round.—W. Parrott, Wibsey; D. Marsden, Huddersfield, +2, W. Young, Bradford; R. Cartwright, Halifax, +2, Bottomley, Bradford; Jas. Barker, Bradford; G. Brook, jun., Huddersfield; +2, T. Lathan, Sheffield.

2nd Round.—T. Ackworth, Halifax, +2, W. Young, Bradford; J. Moorhouse, Bradford; +2, W. L. Robinson, T. Arkwright.

The tournament, awakening so much local emulation, were naturally the main source of interest during the day; but a contest wherein the celebrated German master, Horwitz, fought seven games at once against as many players, attracted a large amount of attention. In the struggle Mr Horwitz won four, drew two, and lost one of the seven games. At the termination of the play Mr. Turpeyn moved that the next meeting of the association be held at Bradford, and took the opportunity of observing that he had visited many of the provincial societies, and though their defeat in the second encounter with Huddersfield was unfortunate, they were not disheartened, still they were not discouraged, and hoped they should have the pleasure of meeting the Huddersfield players again, for they felt satisfied that in the next contest they should prove more successful.

* Winner.

THE FARM

As the Newcastle meeting approaches, the men of the north are becoming thoroughly stirred up, and 126 new members have enrolled their names on the Royal Agricultural Society's books, and will thus have free admission to the public judging, and throughout the week. Mr. Burgess, of the firm of Burgess and Key, 10, Newgate-street, puts the portfolio which has become vacant at the council board by the election of Mayor-general Hood to a vice-president. The society's balance at the bank on the 31st of May was £2001 11s. 3d.; and Mr. Henry Evershed, of Park Farm, near Godalming, Surrey, and Mr. G. Lucas, of Cribbish Grange, Saffron Walden; and the author who still blushes unseen under the motto "Unis amoreux Fuscius soleure jobenus," have won the silver medals for the essays on the best way to have two grooms in future in lieu of an assistant steward; and, on the motion of Mr. Hyde Clarke, seconded by Mr. Pusey, the distinguished foreigners are to be distributed, as at Battersea, under the direction of the president. A single bull is to be awarded as a special meeting of the council on the 15th inst. The standard of excellence in the various classes during the week is to be given to the exhibitors—"That the cowshed should cut the sole of the furrow perfectly true from the land side clean and level, and that the furrow slices will uniformly, with perpendicular cut of the land side, leaving a uniform and level bed for the seed, and that the open furrow couther be light in draught, simple, strong, and economical in construction." The prize for the information that will produce the most approved standard of excellence in ploughing, it will still be open to the judges to award a portion of the money to trials of ploughs intended to cut the same depth at different forms or by turns in various positions.

We cannot very fully, two or three weeks back, into the programme of the Islington Horse Show, and we have just received an intimation that a new feature is to be introduced in the hackney class, with three prizes of £25, £15, and £10. The entrance fee is not stated, but we conclude that it will be £5 5s., as there are to be a second prize in the hack classes—viz. £1, £5 5s. each. The entries for the whole of the classes close on or before June 20.

The fourth anniversary dinner of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, which is the youngest child of the family in the chair. Satisfactory progress was reported, as there are about forty pensioners on the list, and a reserve fund of £3,000 is in course of accumulation. The income from all sources is fully £3000 a year, and 75 per cent of that is derived from annual subscriptions. To show the activity and winning ways of the Benevolent Institution, the Duke of the society, we need only look to the list of subscribers, which embraces nearly 400 from Scotland, 200 from Ireland, and 1,200 in the whole kingdom. Ireland only furnishes two, Scotland six, Cheshire five, and Lancashire (including the noble subscription of the Duke) is also thinly set down as an immense amount of agricultural indigence to deal with, is as yet quite in its swaddling clothes. The Duke of Richmond let it be to the effect that he should like to see a friendly grafted on to the present charitable society, to which the majority of every agricultural dinner. In the course of the evening £3360 was subscribed, and the secretary, Mr. C. Shaw, announced that not less than £1,000 out on the same evening, and that he would not rest satisfied until he had honeycombed all England with them.

The Mercers Committee, of which Mr. Thomas Baring is now the chairman, vice Mr. Bruce, retired, meets regularly every Tuesday and Friday. The chief secretary, Mr. Catherby, Professors J. Clare and Simmonds, and Mr. Hall Maxwell, K.C.B., the secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society, have been appointed judges. The duties of the latter gentleman turned a good deal upon the value of the Edinburgh dairy show, which is annually visited by Professor Low's pupils.

The *Lincoln and Stamford Mercury* says, in allusion to the lambing season, that "the ewes have been remarkably quiet on the pastures, including Swallow, Croxby, Stanion, Kirmond, &c., have been enormous. One farmer, we understand, has had over three score and ten lambs (many from 400 ewes; and a collector of carcases at Swinhope, which is situated nearly in the centre of the wolds, has had a hundred and forty to fifty dead ewes brought in daily. He has had several hundreds of carcases gared for tallow. *The Veterinarians* confirms this statement as to the mortality, and the correspondents generally in the last fortnight have lost from eighty to one hundred ewes out of flocks of 300, and one gentleman has lost several with the same number than 150 lambs.

Mr. Hunt has been elected president of the Royal Veterinary College for the ensuing year; Messrs. Goodwin, Harpley, Pritchard, Harrison, Beaumont, Simonds, and Simpson by ballot. Mr. Cox, the Queen's secretary and registrar. It appears from the annual report that ninety pupils have received the diploma during the year, including the past year, and that the balance in hand after defraying expenses is £450. Professors Simonds and Spooner are the new members of the Court of Examiners, in the place of Messrs. Quain and Field. The North of England Veterinary Medical Association purpose giving a public dinner at Newcastle to their honorary professor, Mr. Simonds, with the Royal Agricultural Society, and a large gathering of the profession is expected. The late Mr. Marvin of Marvin and Sons, Holborn, viaduct, is dead. He retired a few years since from the profession, which he adorned for many years, and was also to rule the death of a very celebrated Smithfield salesman, Mr. Maydwell, which took place at his residence, Hornsey, on the morning of the 31st ult., in the eighty-third year of his age. It is some years since he appeared on the Smithfield market, having been succeeded as a fat-stock purchaser, but he still took a lively interest in stock and, more especially in "the heavy beasts." Mr. Maydwell was a Shropshire man and a practical stock and heifer stayed nearly four months in his Ashtead paddock, between the Epsom and Leatherhead roads, and he was always in the habit without a visit to them and their guardian angel "John."

Mr. Scrafford will bring to the hammer this summer not only a large portion of his own Yorkshire possessions, but several of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's as well. The latter sale, which is fixed for September, will comprise the whole of the stock, among the ewes and heifers will be found all the Bartingtons, except a young heifer, and the Duke's Cambridge, Wiltons, Despatches, and Lancaster heifer by the same bull. There will also be all the Minstrels of the Gyrwas and Lady Fragrant tribes, the Gwynnes, the Lady Jemimas, the Julys and all the Cowies from Coy, of Mr. Wetherell's Aldborough sale. The bulls will include Lord Oxford, 3rd, three of Mr. Cruickshank's, Collective, the 10th, 12th, and 14th Dukes—from Sylph, of the Blanche tribe; Commander-in-Chief, of the Duchess of Gloucester, Among the rest is a Lord Oxford calf, from Dustie, of the Cobham sale. Several cows in the herd have calves at foot, and many of their lives are provided for by the same bull. There will also be all the Minstrels of the Gwynne

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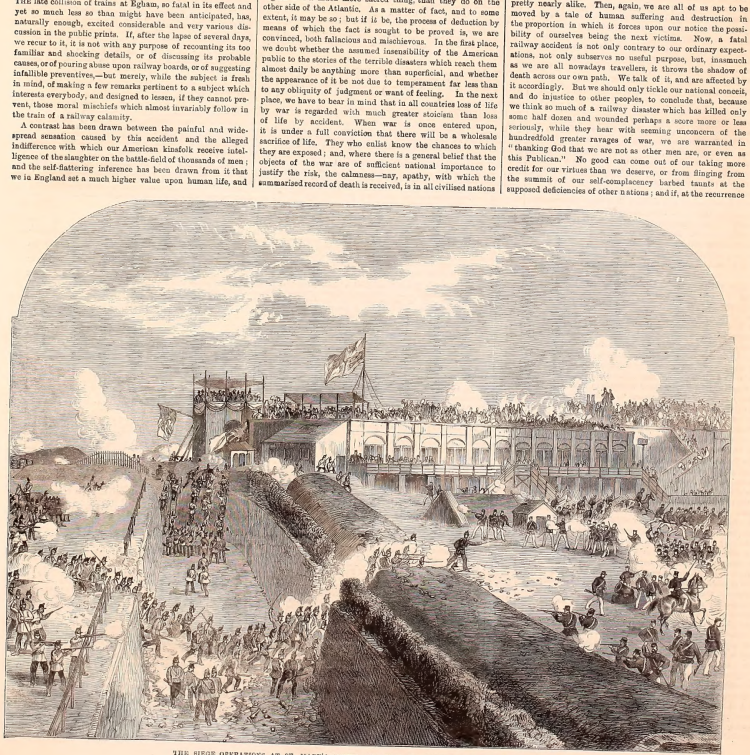
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1264.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

THE late collision of trains at Egham, so fatal in its effect and yet so much less so than might have been anticipated, has, naturally enough, excited considerable and very various discussion in the public prints. If, after the lapse of several days, we recur to it, it is not with any purpose of recounting its too familiar and shocking details, or of discussing its probable causes, or of pouring abuse upon railway boards, or of suggesting infallible preventives,—but merely, while the subject is fresh in mind, of making a few remarks pertinent to a subject which interests everybody, and designed to lessen, if they cannot prevent, those moral mischiefs which almost invariably follow in the train of a railway calamity.

A contrast has been drawn between the painful and widespread sensation caused by this accident and the alleged indifference with which our American kinsfolk receive intelligence of the slaughter on the battle-field of thousands of men; and the self-flattering inference has been drawn from it that we in England set a much higher value upon human life, and regard it as a much more sacred thing, than they do on the other side of the Atlantic. As a matter of fact, and to some extent, it may be so; but if it be, the process of deduction by means of which the fact is sought to be proved is, we are convinced, both fallacious and mischievous. In the first place, we doubt whether the assumed insensibility of the American public to the stories of the terrible disasters which reach them almost daily be anything more than superficial, and whether the appearance of it be not due to temperament far less than to any obliquity of judgment or want of feeling. In the next place, we have to bear in mind that in all countries loss of life by war is regarded with much greater stoicism than loss of life by accident. When war is once entered upon, it is under a full conviction that there will be a wholesale sacrifice of life. They who enlist know the chances to which they are exposed; and, where there is a general belief that the objects of the war are of sufficient national importance to justify the risk, the calmness—nay, apathy, with which the summarised record of death is received, is in all civilised nations pretty nearly alike. Then, again, we are all of us apt to be moved by a tale of human suffering and destruction in the proportion in which it forces upon our notice the possibility of ourselves being the next victims. Now, a fatal railway accident is not only contrary to our ordinary expectations, not only subserves no useful purpose, but, inasmuch as we are all nowadays travellers, it throws the shadow of death across our own path. We talk of it, and are affected by it accordingly. But we should only tickle our national conceit, and do injustice to other peoples, to conclude that, because we think so much of a railway disaster which has killed only some half dozen and wounded perhaps a score more or less seriously, while they hear with seeming unconcern of the hundredfold greater ravages of war, we are warranted in "thanking God that we are not as other men are, or even as this Publican." No good can come out of our taking more credit for our virtues than we deserve, or from flinging from the summit of our self-complacency barbed taunts at the supposed deficiencies of other nations; and if, at the recurrence



THE SIEGE OPERATIONS AT ST. MARY'S CREEK, CHATHAM, ON SATURDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 598.

of every railway accident, we get into the habit of planning ourselves upon our superior sensibility and rating others for their lack of human sympathies, we shall too surely do irreparable injury as well to our own nature as to our reputation.

We venture also to suggest that the loud chorus of indiscriminate vituperation with which railway directorates are apt to be assailed whenever loss of life occurs on the line, swelling, as it does, on each occasion into *fortissimo*, is likely to do harm rather than good. We speak merely as onlookers, without the smallest personal or pecuniary interest in the matter. A fool's no desire to deaden the keen sense of responsibility which directors ought to feel: quite the reverse. But, even in apportioning censure where we believe censure may be due, we can hardly deem it unbecoming to have some regard to the necessity to mitigate an adverse judgment altogether out of consideration. Considering the myriads of passengers that are carried daily over distances not greatly in excess of that from London down into a very respectable average, and considering the enormous traffic upon most of our leading lines, the comparative infrequency of calamitous accidents argues great administrative ability, and not a little vigilance and forethought. We have, it is true, every right to expect it. The managers of great railway undertakings cannot afford, even if so disposed, to be utterly insensible to the safety of either the passengers or the goods they contract to carry. Accidents are expensive, and eat largely into available dividends. But in our hurry to condemn we too often overlook the immense sum total of what is successfully achieved, and fasten upon exceptional failure as if it were a matter of daily occurrence. A fast train may run with marvellous punctuality from London to Edinburgh every day in the year for four or five years without injury to either person or property, and, when at length it breaks down, it is too often censured in a strain which implies that it can be accounted for only by assuming a reckless disregard, on the part of the directors, of the lives of those who have relied upon their care, as the ordinary result of every day's or every week's infrequency of disaster. Now, it is no part of our present object to point out the injustice of this; we animadvert only upon its impolicy. The very worst thing the public can do for its own comfort and safety is to withhold its confidence. A fool's gone wrong, to scribe it, without further inquiry, to culpable directorial negligence. It is equivalent to a proclamation that the most persevering and anxious care will count for nothing when the first mishap happens. Such a feeling must tend to character sooner than the gratuitous and constant imputation of one. By all means, let blame always fall where blame is deserved: but let it also have due weight, credit also must be contrarily and ungrudgingly given where credit has been earned.

Impartiality constrains us to add that some few accidents, and those the worst, are caused by the impatience of the public. Ten, twenty, fifty minutes' delay is a serious matter to a crowd spectacle or a singular exploit. They start from different points, and at different hours; and, although their very numbers necessarily expose them to a little inconvenient scrambling and pressure, they are sufficiently distinct to avoid the slightest collision without danger. But as soon as they have seen what they left home to see, which happens simultaneously to every one of them, they all become impatient to return. It requires a vast amount of self-control to wait for a train an hour later than that which, under the excitement of the moment, have no thought of their own risk, put an intolerable strain upon the stationmaster to coerce him into dispatching train after train as quickly as they get filled with passengers, which can be done in a very few minutes. Who can wonder that, now and then, under such circumstances, an appalling accident happens? and to whom is its responsibility properly attributed? As individuals, Englishmen do not want for self-control. In a crowd, they are singularly impulsive, wayward, and ungovernable. In no country in Europe, we fancy, is multitudinous intercourse so difficult. Most nationalities, even on close investigation, be found traceable to this fact as their primary cause. Nobody is content to wait his turn. Every one strives to be abreast of, if not before, his fellow. Blood gets heated, and sensations are keen in proportion as they are infringed. A crash ensues, and the very people whose impatience has overborne all regulations are the foremost to award blame to some other, perhaps innocent, party.

On the consideration of these collective and negative signals which a collision of trains is sure to bring up afresh for discussion, we shall not presume to give an opinion, which, indeed, would be of no value unless it represented a greater experience in the management of railways than any to which we can lay claim. We confess, we should be loth to stake our lives upon the infallibility of any system in which the agency of man is indispensable. The day may perhaps come when an exclusively self-acting mechanical system of signals will be discovered and adopted. But, while the world waits that desideratum, two things are imperatively needed. The first is, that railway companies should employ an adequate staff of servants, so that their physical powers be not broken down by overwork; and the second, that it be subject to the strictest discipline. The first is especially requisite on occasions calculated to test the vigilance of both officers and subordinates to the utmost, when great numbers have to be conveyed from point to point within a narrow interval of time. The precautions that suffice for ordinary traffic are insufficient for that which is extraordinary. And as to discipline, we see no reason why it should not be as strait and inflexible as the discipline of the Army. No infringement of regulations should be winked at, whoever may be guilty of it, even though it may not have been followed by evil consequences. There is room for improvement, we believe, in both these respects, and until such improvement has been made railway directors are not entitled, nor can they reasonably expect, to be absolved from all blame on account of accidents by collision.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the Court, left Paris for Fontainebleau the day after the great international race at Longchamps. It was rumoured in Paris yesterday week that the Empress, while in a boat on the lake in the park, had met with a bad day, fell overboard, and was wounded on the head by a boat which pushed forward to pick him up. There seems, however, to be no reason to suppose that the accident, if it really occurred, caused any serious injury to the Empress, as on Tuesday Her Majesty ordered the reserved portion of the park at Fontainebleau to be thrown open to the public, and walked about for some time among the crowd, including the Prince Imperial by the hand. The Emperor returned to Paris on Monday evening, and on Tuesday morning his Majesty received Baron von Budberg, previously to the Baron leaving for Kissengen. The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council on Wednesday.

The funeral of the Duke of Malakoff (Marshal Pelissier) was celebrated with military honours, on Thursday week, at the Invalides.

General Bedeau, who was formerly Aide-de-Camp to King Louis Philippe in 1831, and of the Hungarian troops in 1849, died on Monday morning at the age of seventy-two. He was a Deputy to the Assembly at Paris, aged seventy-three.

M. Rémon has been formally dismissed from his office of Professor at the College of France, and the decree appointing him to the senior Secretaryship of the Imperial Library has been quashed.

The King of Sweden, who is a member of a society of engravers in Paris, has lately sent to them a splendid line engraving which he executed in his leisure moments.

The Paris Credit Club, founded, on Thursday week, the return match against the Warwickshire Kuickerbockers by ten wickets.

An extraordinary swindling case has been brought to light in Paris. A Spanish adventurer, named Don Pedro Gomez de Arteche, got married to a rich and beautiful heiress and acquired an unlimited right of signature to her banking account. Then, on May 11, 1864, he was detected in time, the detection being followed by a sharp suicide, apparently with a view to avoid publicity, and not until 3000*l.* and suffer five years' imprisonment.

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M. Rémon has been

in general, it has been found that the ova has reached alive in sufficient numbers to stamp the experiment with success. Immediately on the Norfolk reaching the pier the Government steamer Victoria was placed alongside, and the ice and boxes containing the ova transhipped. The Victoria then steamed away to Tasmania, where, in the Derwent, in that island, the experiment of acclimatising the salmon is to be tried. News has just been received that the ova have reached their destination in safety, and that a much larger percentage than was anticipated is found to be in a healthy condition.

Out in the colonies, as at home, when business, however good, is not quite fast enough to get rid of their capital, people go in extensively for bricks and mortar; and building has broken out in Melbourne on a grand scale. The streets are full of new and elegant building, publicly placed. The Townhall is about to be finished, Watchouse and private dwellings in the suburbs are springing up all the country the most monstrous scale in hand—the Murray mighty—has the verge of completion. A line of railway, long, on many very rare gradients, will place Melbourne next door to the river which is the most fertile of Australia. The effect on the trade of Melbourne will most likely be very great, as the regions of the interior, in the Murray basin, are immense; the Darling does not run navigable for steamers, and Adelaide, is a kind of Schleswig-Holstein embarrassment, always slumbering and threatening to break into a blaze, has to do with a country larger by forty thousand square miles than the United Kingdom. The whole region lying on each side of the Murray, a veritable Australian Mesopotamia, belongs principally to the Melbourne folk. It runs right off from the coast by the great barrier of the Blue Mountains, three-fourths of the trade goes to Melbourne, and only one-fourth to Adelaide. The struggle now is to which will be adhere. The three contending colonies had hard fare for a time, but they never were inclined to fall of its own accord to either; or, dropping metaphor, they of the colonies are trying hard to get rid of the Post Office, which is particularly unlikely to result. The political interest of the question has been much enhanced by the visit which there has been thrown of late on the real character of the interior of Australia. Hitherto the progress of settlement has crept painfully along the margin of the rivers. The country, in fact, on a straight cycle are periodically swamped with rains, become for four years out of five a wilderness, and, wanderers on the face of it, have a question what has become of the enormous periodical rainfall, and the answer is that it has been evaporated. Now, however, it is found that a large portion of this water, with much of that which is always falling on the coast ranges, penetrates through the surface and forms a permanent water-bed below. With the introduction of artesian wells, therefore, there will practically be found to be a new condition of the interior—a region half as large as Europe. The whole country is set out by nature in a system of large basins, each of which is a trifling cost. But whether the vast district known as Riverina seeks from the parent colony or stands for itself, there can be little doubt that it is destined to be the support of a large and thriving population.

The way in which our remonstrances against transportation—emanating from almost every community and constituted body in Victoria—have been treated by the Home Government has caused great dissatisfaction throughout the colony; and, to prove that we are in earnest in what we say, not only in a continuation of the infliction, it may be mentioned that there is a notice of motion at present on the table of the House of Assembly to the effect that a sum of £5000 be placed on the supplementary estimates for the purpose of sending by Government steamer to Perth a race not more than 300 a year.

Gardiner, the notorious bushranger, has been committed for trial at Sydney.

There have been severe floods in Queensland, which have done much injury to the crops. Cotton had not, however, suffered to much as other produce.

COUNTRY NEWS.

An Eisteddfod will be held this year at Llandudno, in the last week in August.

A vacancy is occasioned in the representation of the northern division of the county of Durham by the death of Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest.

Mr. Edward Brocklehurst, of Swythamley Park, Macclesfield, has been appointed Recorder of Chester, vice Mr. W. N. Welsby, who retires from ill health.

Mr. James Edward Davis, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate of Stoke-on-Trent, vice Mr. T. B. Rose, who has resigned.

The inhabitants of Pennane have raised £1500 towards a memorial to the Emperor Dacy, who was born there, and have agreed to raise £10,000.

The Yorkshire Gala, at York, began on Wednesday, with a festal fete in the Bootham Field, when prizes for flowers, plants, and fruits, to the amount of nearly £300, were awarded.

The Hull Working Men's Club was opened on Wednesday week, when a conversazione and a public meeting were held, and the assembly was presided over by the Mayor. The proceedings were of an interesting character, and the institution may be said to have been successfully started.

The old man-of-war Clarence, of 3000 tons burden, was towed on Sunday from Sheerness to Deptford. She will be set apart for the reception of juvenile delinquents of the metropolis, in lieu of other floating establishments in the Mersey, the property of the Crown.

The directors of the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company have resolved to inaugurate their building, agricultural exhibition, by holding an International Horticultural Show and Conference next year. The exhibition will be opened in May, and will remain open for six months.

In the course of a sale last week of some unclaimed goods at the Customs-house station in Birmingham, a number of packages, marked for the manufacture of oil, were sold, not when being removed some of the packages were found to contain a considerable quantity of spirits. These were seized on several days, when the purchasers were summoned freely of these themselves and discharged them to several others. The consequence was that thirty-three were convicted, and the penalties amounted to £1000.

The summer fête of the Royal Caledonian Schools was held on Saturday. The announcements consisted, on the lawn, with cricket, foot-ball, quoits, and football; there was also a display of gymnastic exercises for prizes, competed for by boys engaged in the various branches of industry at the institution, and also on the lawn, and a band by the "Albert Edward," a fine-bullion. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and gave up the Burwood sing-along-day in order that the Caledonian troops might enjoy the entertainment.

An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, in Bristol, on the occasion of the presentation by that ancient city of a splendid life-boat, fully equipped, to the National Lifeboat Institution. The boat is 34 ft. in length, 8 ft. in breadth, and 4 ft. 3 in. deep, and was built in London, under the superintendence of the inventor. The presentation took place on the occasion of the West of England Agricultural Show, and there were present at the time about 20,000 persons. The life-boat is to be stationed at Padstow, on the shores of the Bristol Channel, and is to replace a smaller boat that was previously there. The Bristol people have named the boat the "Albert Edward," in compliment to the Prince of Wales.

The Duke of Devonshire presided, on Thursday afternoon, at the formal opening of the Eastbourne Workmen's Hall. This building, which has just been completed, comprises in the basement floor a suite of apartments, consisting of a billiard and smoking room, library and reading-room, refreshment-room, lavatories, and the usual accommodation required. On the ground floor is a spacious lecture-hall, and the building is surmounted by a handsome clock tower. The building has been erected by Mr. W. Aird, of Sunderland, as a gift to the working men of Eastbourne, the ground for the site having been given by the Duke of Devonshire. The opening ceremony took place in the presence of a large and influential assembly. The Duke of Devonshire presided, and congratulated the inhabitants of Eastbourne on the success that had crept in the proceedings were Mr. Leaf, the founder of the institution; the Rev. Henry Solly, secretary of the Workmen's Club and Institute Union; the Rev. Stenton Hoodley, of Greenham; Mr. Samuel Beely, of Gloucestershire; and the Rev. J. Wakefield.

The recent explosion of gunpowder at Arshleal granite quarry, which was expected to be fired on the 6th inst., did not go off, owing to some error in the laying of the fuse. The whole of the materials in the shaft had to be removed with great toil and trouble, the men working night and day until the fuse was discovered, when it was found that it had been cut off from the powder. Three rollers of a new fuse were directly attached and were ready to be fired, the whole being cut off in half-an-hour's time. The charge consisted of no less than about ten tons weight of powder, and was supposed to be sufficient to blow about 4000 tons of rock into the quarry. The explosion was heard in Aberdeen, and the shock was felt in Perth, and the chamber in which the powder was placed was about twenty-five feet in length, and seven feet in width. The fuse was lifted on instalment, and was supposed to have been fired on the 6th inst. at about noon. The flame ascended in a column of smoke, and the report was heard for miles around. The stones were thrown to a great distance across the main road; and no damage was done to the houses situated within a few yards of the workings. The explosion, it is said, has not only caused a great deal of excitement in the neighbourhood, but the windows of the houses were crowded with people. The report was not loud, but deep and hoarse. At Aberdeen, on the contrary, the report was felt strongly agitated as though by an earthquake.—Scotsman.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The tenth anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace was celebrated on a large scale on Saturday.

The Hammersmith and City Railway, in connection with the Great Western and Metropolitan railways, opened a new station on Wednesday.

The Royal Academy Exhibition will be opened in the evening, and not open, as heretofore, at eight o'clock instead of ten in the forenoon.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation from the master (Viscount Falmouth), the wardens, and brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity House, to a dinner in their corporate hall, on Tuesday, July 5.

A meeting of the City Garibaldi Committee was held on Wednesday evening, at the Mansion-house, when it was announced that for the present the testimonial fund should be closed.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of the Metropolis will be held on the 2nd inst. at the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum, when the President, Mr. Wm. Nicholson, of Queen's Town Churches, both aristocratic and practically considered.'

The annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, Brixton—one of the noblest charitable institutions in the metropolis—was held on Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor in the chair, under the presidency of the Bishop of Rochester.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was celebrated on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll. A list of subscriptions and donations to the charity amounted to upwards of £1000.

The metropolitan schools festival took place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, when 40,000 children were present. The band, consisting of 1000 performers, was under instructions in singing from Mr. G. W. Martin, and the choir, which numbered 10,000 voices, sang the "Hallelujah" Handel orchestra, and sang, under his direction, a number of psalms, hymns, and anthems, the proceedings terminating with the National Anthem.

The group of five figures to represent "Europe" in the Horticultural Gardens, which was executed by Mr. Thomas Thornycroft by command of the Queen, offered to Mr. Gibson; but he having expressed his intention of retiring from the commission, on account of ill-health, her Majesty has signified her wish that it should be executed by Mr. M'Dowall, the Royal Academician, who has also received a commission.

Mr. Warren de la Rue, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, has received a communication from the Berlin Academy, which was honoured in the presence of more than 600 members of the learned body, to the effect that the gold medal of the academy, established together on this occasion was unique, and suffered to give a coup-d'œil of the triangle which was surveyed in Prussia.

The second summer fête of the Royal Botanic Society of London took place in the gardens, Regent's-park, on Wednesday afternoon. The weather was agreeable, the company numerous and fashionable, and the flower and vegetable shows, the band performances, and the exhibition of various articles delighted the eye with their varieties and beauty of colour and form. The gardens were open to the public at the usual charge for admission. Some, and many excellent and new plants, formed a magnificent display.

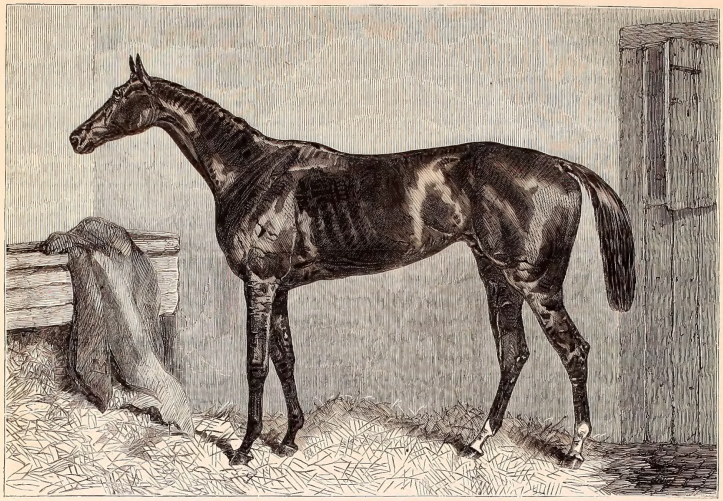
The annual festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution of King's College Hospital took place on Tuesday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, Mr. Alderman Q.C., M.P., in the chair. There was a large attendance. During the past year 17,402 patients had been admitted to the benefits of the institution, and 1,000,000 persons had received medical assistance. Upwards of £3000 were subscribed in the room, and £1000 more was promised by letter, and they are always accepted. The only payment to admission to the hospital is thirteen shillings per annum. The institution numbers upwards of 1000.

The births of 1923 children—985 boys and 938 girls—were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number was 1,388. In the week ending the 11th inst. which were registered 1,923 children were born in London, 541 more than the average number of deaths in the twenty-third week of ten years 1854-63, the average number being 1,382. The deaths in the previous time the most fatal complaint in the epidemic class is measles, to which 92 deaths are referred. Whooping-cough carried off 39 persons; scarlet fever-cough, 23; scarlatina in 17, diarrhœa in 19, diphtheria in 11, smallpox in 5.

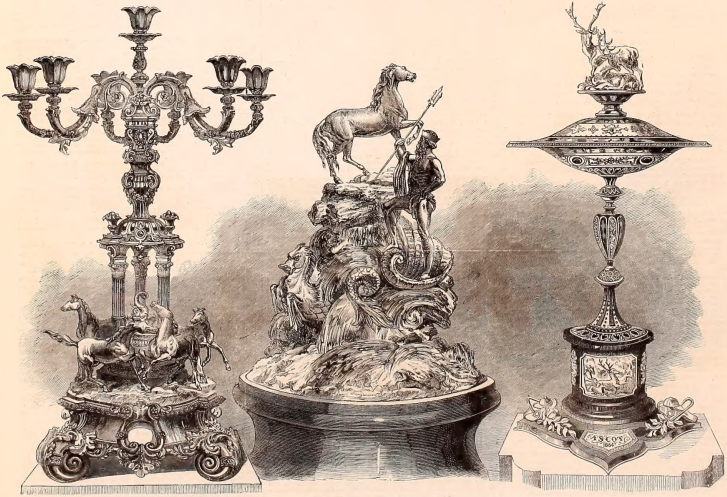
The Duke of Cambridge, as president, presided over the Legislative Council of Boulogne, son of the late Sir Jamestjee Jeejeebhoy, placed some time since at the disposal of the Lord Mayor of London for the purpose of appropriation to charitable purposes in London, in connection with the mayoralty. The sum of £2000 has been invested in stock, which have in view the alleviation of the wants of the poor, the infirm, and infirm, and cases of a destitute character, especially in the winter season among hospitals and dispensaries, and the rest given to general relief societies.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, on Saturday, at the annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The company, number of the Legislative Council of Bombay

ASCOT RACES, 1864



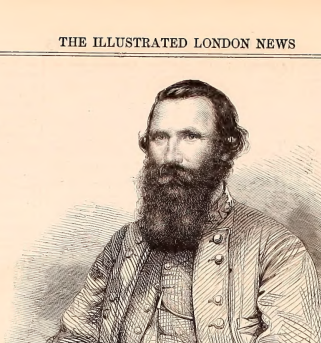
SCOTTISH CHIEF, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE ASCOT GOLD CUP. THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE. THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

THE LATE CONFEDERATE GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

As a sequel to our Portraits of General Lee and General Longstreet, published in the last two numbers of this Journal, we have now engraved that of J. E. B. Stuart, who received his mortal wound in a cavalry skirmish with the detachment under General Sheridan at Ashland, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, on the 11th ult. This distinguished officer was born in Patrick County, Virginia, in 1835. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1854. He first entered the Mounted Rifles as Brevet Second Lieutenant, and was shortly afterwards made Second Lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry; eight months later he was promoted to be First Lieutenant; he distinguished himself in a fight with the Cheyennes, June 26, 1857, and received a severe wound; became a Captain in 1860, and was permitted by President Lincoln to resign three years ago, when the civil war broke out. He then entered the Virginia State service as a Colonel of cavalry, and had the command of that arm at the first battle of Bull Run. In September following, he acquired much credit by his daring and audacity in an attack upon a Federal force at Lewinsville, Virginia, a few miles from the Federal capital. Meanwhile he had been made a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, and he was soon promoted to be Major-General. His next performance of conspicuous was on occasion within the Federal lines on the Pawnmy River, during M'Clellan's campaign of 1862, at the head of 1000 horse and two guns. He again created a sensation, on the 22nd of August following, at Catlett's Station, near the Rappahannock, where, in the midst of a thunderstorm, he came down upon General Pope's head-quarters, capturing his papers and private correspondence, and all the belongings of the staff. His greatest achievement, however, was during the month of October of that year, when, with 1800 cavalry and four cannon, he passed from the south of the Potomac, traversed Maryland, and, passing Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, at noon, entered Chambersburg after dark of the same day. The town surrendered without resistance. The troopers remained until next day, took all the spoil they desired, destroyed a great amount of property, and retreated across the Potomac on the left of General M'Clellan's army without serious loss. General Stuart had headed the cavalry of the Confederate army from the outset through all its battles. After the fight at Ashland, the wounded General was carried into Richmond, where he died at eight o'clock in the evening of the next day, in the house of his relative, Dr. Brewer. The *Richmond Examiner* thus describes his latest hours:—"He had occasional moments of delirium, when he reviewed in broken sentences all his glorious campaigns around M'Clellan's rear in the peninsula, beyond the Potomac, and upon the Rapidan; quoting from his orders, and issuing new ones to his couriers, with a last injunction to 'make haste.' At other times his mind was calm and clear. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President, visited his bedside, and stayed a quarter of an hour. The President, taking his hand, said, 'General, how do you feel?' He replied, 'Sir, but willing to die, if God and my country think I have fulfilled my destiny and done my duty.' As his delirium returned, his mind again wandered to the battle-fields over which he had fought, then to his wife and children, and again to the front. A message had been sent for his wife, who was in the country, to make all haste. As evening wore on, the paroxysms of pain increased, and mortification set in rapidly. Though suffering the greatest agony at times, he was now calm and applied to the wound with his own hand the ice intended to relieve the pain. During the evening he asked Dr. Brewer whether it was possible for him to survive through the night. The doctor, knowing he did not desire to be hooped by false hopes, told him frankly that death was rapidly approaching. The General nodded, and said, 'I am resigned, if it be God's will; but I would like to live to see my wife. But God's will be done.' Several times he roused up and asked if she had come. To the doctor, who sat holding his wrist and counting the weakening pulse, he remarked, 'Doctor, I suppose I am going fast now. It will soon be over; but God's will be done. I hope I have fulfilled my destiny to my country and my duty to my God.' At half-past seven o'clock it was evident to the physicians that death was setting its clammy seal upon the brave, open brow of the General, and they told him so, asking if he had any last message to give. The General, with a mind perfectly clear and possessed, then made disposition of his staff and personal effects. To Mrs. Lee, the wife of General Lee, he directed that his golden spurs be given, as a dying memento of his love and esteem for her husband. To his Staff officers he gave his horses. So particular was he in small things, even in the dying hour, that he said to one of his Staff, who was a heavy-built man, 'You had better take the larger horse; he will carry you better.' To his young son he left his glorious sword. His worldly matters closed, the eternal interests of his soul engaged his mind. Turning to the Rev. Mr. Peterkin, a minister of the Episcopal Church, of which General Stuart was a member, he asked him to sing a hymn, and joined in it with all the voice his strength would permit. He then joined in prayer with the minister. To the doctor he again said, 'I am going fast now. I am resigned; God's will be done.' Thus died General J. E. B. Stuart."



THE LATE GENERAL J. E. B. STUART, OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

SCENE FROM "DAVID GARRICK."

Those of our readers who are curious to know how Mr. Sothern looks now that he has removed his moustache, and who have not lately been at the Haymarket Theatre, will be interested in the Engraving that we give of a scene in the new play of "David Garrick." Mr. Sothern, as all playgoers know, assumes the trying part of the great English actor, in which, without absolutely creating a sensation equal to that excited by his wonderful "Dundreary," he gives, perhaps, still higher proofs of his artistic power and intelligence. No two characters can be more unlike than that of the lisping, stuttering, stammering Lord in Mr. Tom Taylor's "American Cousin," and that of the great actor—thoughtful, polished, and refined—in Mr. Robertson's clever adaptation. In both, however, Mr. Sothern has ensured success by identifying himself, or becoming a true artist, with the part he has to embody: in both he individualises an ordinary stage type with a distinct personality, and in both he is equally attentive to the minutest details of his by-play and original in his general conception of the character. All London playgoers, and the vast majority of country cousins, are familiar with the grotesque antics of Dundreary; but in David Garrick Mr. Sothern has to rely far more upon the intellectual department of his art. Thoroughly well sustained, his impersonation is throughout easy and natural. It may seem a curious compliment to pay to one actor who represents another, to say that the performance is remarkably *un-stagey*—except, of course, when the exigencies of the scene require a display of theatrical art in its ordinary sense. In the first act Mr. Sothern has little more to do than to be gentlemanly and graceful, but these qualities are unfortunately not so common on the boards as we could wish; and in the calm, collected, easy demeanour of Mr. Sothern there is none of the traditional stiffness and self-consciousness of the ordinary "walking gentleman." In the second act the demand made upon him is far more severe; but in the scene where he simulates drunkenness he proves himself fully equal to the fresh call upon his powers. Were he a trifle less energetic he would be tame, were he a trifle more he would be extravagant; but he hits the happy medium, and in his occasional quiet utterances of sincere emotion he is at least as effective as in the broad practical fun of the scene. Our Illustration is taken from the third act, and in this the natural and unforced pathos of the actor soon convinces even those who, after first pronouncing his Dundreary a mistake, subsequently maintained that he could play nothing else. His powers are far more comprehensive and various than hostile criticism was once willing to admit. "David Garrick,"



SCENE FROM "DAVID GARRICK," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE: GARRICK (MR. SOTHERN) ENTREATING APA ROUT (MISS MOORE) TO RETURN TO HER HUSBAND.

which has served Mr. Buckstone's purpose by drawing crowded houses, will assuredly serve Mr. Sothern's also, by adding greatly to his reputation. The Sketch we have engraved represents that passage, in the last scene of the play, where Garrick, who has been feigning bad manners that he may cure Aga Ingot of her romantic passion for himself, considers her for the mortification she has suffered, and persuades her to go home to her father; while the father stands behind to listen.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.

SUNDAY, June 13.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Opening of the General Council of the Church, under the auspices of the Pope, at Rome, 1875. Battle of Aetius, 30th, 451. Hudson, 10th, 68m. p.m.

MONDAY.—Queen Victoria created Queen of the West Saxons. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Longitude, 15° 0' W.

TUESDAY, 15.—Foundation of the present St. Paul's Cathedral, 1675. Battle of Vittoria. Wellington defeats Joseph Bonaparte, 1813. Sun rises, 4h. 12m.

WEDNESDAY, 16.—The Duke of Monmouth defeats the Scotch Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge, 1679. Bombardment of Sevastopol, 1855.

THURSDAY, 23.—The Council Florentine defeated and slain by Hunniad, near the Iron Gate, September, 317 B.C. Battle of Crecy, 1346. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Queen Victoria died at Windsor, 1901. Sun sets, 8h. 12m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day. Victory of Robert Bruce over Edward II. at Bannockburn, 1314. Victory of the French and Spaniards over the English at Almanza, 1707.

SATURDAY.—Luther and Melanchthon present the Reformed Confession of Faith to the Emperor Charles V. at Augsburg, 1530. Accession of the present Grand Duke Ernest Louis Alexander Adolf-Adalbert, 1892.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT SANDWICH, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1886.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 27	2 13	2 58	3 43	4 28	5 13	5 58

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 45" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAIN.
	Barometer reduced to Sea-level and 32° Fahr.	Dew Point Temperature.	Humidity. Complete Saturation = 1000.	Ozone. Scale of 0 to 10.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Cloud. Scale of 0 to 10.	Maximum in Shade.	Minimum on Grass.	General Direction.	Amount fallen in 24 hours.
	Inches.										Miles inches
6	29.910	51·6	0·87	*	0·39	*	*	72·2		SSW. to W.	0·00
7	29.939	49·9	0·83	*	0·5	6·8	6·8	72·2		SW. to W.	0·00
8	29.939	49·9	0·83	6	0·5	6·8	6·8	72·2	46·2	SSW. to W.	0·00
9	29.939	49·9	0·83	6	0·5	6·8	6·8	72·2	46·2	SSW. to W.	0·00
10	29.939	49·9	0·83	6	0·5	6·8	6·8	72·2	46·2	W. to SW.	0·00
11	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6·71	6·8	,,	,,	,,	0·00
12	29.937	51·6	0·87	6	,,	6·71	6·8	,,	,,	,,	0·00
13	29.937	51·6	0·87	6	,,	6·71	6·8	,,	,,	,,	0·00
14	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
15	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
16	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
17	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
18	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
19	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
20	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
21	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
22	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
23	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
24	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
25	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
26	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
27	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
28	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
29	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00
30	29.936	50·8	0·83	7·0	0·5	6·8	6·5	72·2	46·2	SE. to SW.	0·00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·910	29·740	29·907	29·933	29·915	29·666	29·936
Temperature of air	63·0° F.	63·0° F.	63·0° F.	63·0° F.	63·0° F.	63·0° F.	63·0° F.
Temperature of Evaporation	51·6°	51·6°	51·6°	51·6°	51·6°	51·6°	51·6°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

THE ATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but one of the season. Mr. Sothern and Lost Week but One of the season.—Mr. Sothern and Mr. Buckstone's comedy of DAVID GARRICK, which has now reached its 100th performance, will be continued with every night (TUES. excepted) during the Week, to commence at Seven, with THE BALANCE OF COMFORT. After the Play, at Nine, a Farce, by Mr. Arthur Law, entitled THE CHILDREN OF THE CHAPEL. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. John Nelly. Seven. To be followed by LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR. Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Charles Wyndham, and Miss Ada Cavendish. Doors open at Half-past Six. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Dress Circle, 5s. Upper Boxes, 3s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five. Manager, Mr. Hare Buckstone.

THE ATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Under the Management of Mr. FECHTER.—Last Six Nights of HAMLET, and Last Week of Mr. Fechter's Season.—Every Evening at Seven, HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. Fechter; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry; Polonius, Mr. J. Beauchamp; Ghost, Mr. G. Jordan; Laertes, Mr. G. F. Neville; King, Mr. Ryder; Queen, Miss Rose Leclercq; Horatio, Mr. Charles Harcourt; Rosencrantz, Mr. Forbes Dawson; Guildenstern, Mr. Percy Anderson; Osric, Mr. Lionel Rignold. The New Scenery painted by Mr. W. Telbin. Scenes.—The Grave-yard at Half-past Seven, and Elsinore Castle at Eight. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—The highly-successful new Comedy by Miss Beatrice May Butt, entitled MISS DECIMA, every Evening at Eight. Miss Decima, Miss Beatrice May Butt; Sir Richard Lovelace, Mr. Arthur Cecil; Mr. Ralph Bernard, Mr. Alexander Dean; Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Matthews, and Miss H. Sowerby. DOC'TOR BRIGHT. Mr. Wilfrid Shine—Mr. Charles Mathews. Preceded at Seven with DOUBLE DUMMY. At 10 Clock.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE DEAD HEART—Margot, Miss Genevieve Ward; Jacques Ferrand, Mr. Wilfrid Draycott; Wedgwar; and THE AREA BELLE—Henry, J. L. Toole; F. Bedford, and Miss Wallace. Preceded by

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S MORNINGS AT THE PIANOFORTE, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 23, assisted by Miss Damian, Messrs. Robertson, Henderson, Henry Holmes, Thos. Lee, and Winterbottom. Pianoforte, Mrs. John Macfarren. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 1s.; at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MESSRS. HENRY and RICHARD BLAGROVE'S CONCERT, HANOVER ROOMS, MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 28. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Mr. Henry Blagrove; Violoncello, Mr. Richard Blagrove; Vocalist, Miss H. Isel. Conductor, Mr. C. Hallé. Tickets, 10s.; Stalls, 5s.; at Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s.

ATTOMASI'S LAST HARP RECITAL, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, at Eight o'clock, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. Vocalists, Miss Eleanor Rees, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Foli. Conductor, Mr. Alberto Randegger. Harp Solos Fantasia, and two of his own most popular compositions—"Il Bacio" and "King-cups."

HERR WILHELM GANZ'S MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, at Three o'clock, at the Residence of LADY ANNE STEELE, by permission of Thos. Steele, Esq., Marchmont Park, Berwick, Herts. Vocalists, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Damian, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, to be obtained at the principal Music Warehouses and at Mr. Ganz's Office, 26, Pembridge-villas, W.

MR. KUHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL will take place at 49, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, to commence at Three o'clock. Vocalists, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Damian, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Conductor—Mr. Randegger. Violin, Herr Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Pianoforte, Herr Kuhe. Tickets (Reserved Seats), to adult three, One Guinea; Unreserved Seats, to each—to be had of Mr. Kuhe, 9, Wigmore-street, W.; and at the usual Musical Repositories. Doors open at Half-past Two.

SIGNOR CIABATTA begs to announce that his GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 26, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists, Mdlle. Clotilde Patti (her only appearance in London this season), Mdlle. Gabrielle Fatti, and Mdme. Fanny Moss (Mrs. Hutchinson); Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Harp, Mr. Oscar Berthold; Flute, Mr. Wendland; Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; Conductors, Mr. Randegger, Mr. J. L. Roeckel, and Ciabatta. Pianoforte, Mdme. Annette and Mdlle. Marie Krebs. Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus. Violoncello, Herr Daubert. Vocalists, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Frank Boyle, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Henschel, Mr. Thurley Beale, Signor Foli, Signor Pinsuti, Vera, and Visanni. Solo Violin (limited number only), Signor Ciabatta. Solo Violin, Mr. Carrodus; Solo Violoncello, Mr. Aylward. Tickets (Reserved Seats), Half-a-guinea; and at the principal music warehouses; and of Maiden, Chappell, and Co., 50, New Bond-street. Doors open at Two o'clock.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, beg to announce that they intend to enliven the Autumn Season by their Entertainment, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Tuesday, in his New Entertainment, entitled PARRY, and MR. BRIDGET AT THE PLAY, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and Saturday Mornings at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office at the Hall open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY and SCHOLCHON BOY, or, entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, except SATURDAY, at MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Mad Willie-street, Bloomsbury. Stalls, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Private Boxes, £1 1s. A Few of the Stalls may be seen and secured at the Hall from Eleven to Five.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Additional Attractions.—Park and Fountains illuminated on SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 26, in addition to the Display of Fireworks at 9.30 p.m. Open Daily at 10 a.m. Admission, Sixpence. On Opening of New Fire-area, the Shakspere Mimes, &c., during the Midsummer Holidays, for the first Sixty Days of this Month. SIX PRIZE MEDALS, six years of age, to be awarded at Juvenile Boys'-dance, with display his wonderful feats daily at Four o'clock.

Guinea Season Tickets admit to Concerts, Fêtes, and 4.9
Promenade ... 2.9
Grand Organ ... 2.9
Open Monday to Friday, One Shilling; children, Sixpence.
SATURDAY, Half-a-Crown. Days of the Concerts, Grand Organ, and Great Fête. Half-a-Crown Tickets, at all Agents, at Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, up to Friday night; Payment at the Doors on the Day, Five Shillings. Children Admitted Half-price.

THE GREAT ROSE SHOW of the SEASON at the CRYSTAL PALACE, NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 26. THOUSAND FOUNTAINS in Action. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Open at Ten. Guinea Season Tickets admit. Day Tickets, Five Shillings. Children Admitted Half-price.

GREAT ROSE SHOW, NEXT SATURDAY.—Palace open at Ten. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

MUSICAL UNION.—JOACHIM and LESCHETIZKI.—Third of Series, St. Petersburg on TUESDAY NEXT. Quartet, Herr Joachim, Ries, Straus, and Piatti. Quintet, Herr Joachim, Ries, Straus, Piatti, and Lindner. Pianoforte, Herr Leschetizki. On Tuesday, June 29, the Directors Matinée, the Septett of Beethoven. Herr Joachim, Ries, Straus, Piatti, Lindner, Pauer, and Lazarus. Pianoforte, Herr Leschetizki. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, at the Hall of Chamber and Wood; Chappell, New Bond-street; Austin, at the Hall, and Ashdown and Parry.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The 30, PICCADILLY, NEXT DOOR TO ST. JAMES'S HALL. Open from 9 till 7. Last Week. Last Week but One. Pictures sent in Next Week will be received on Tuesday, June 22, from 10 till 5. Last Day for Receiving Pictures, Saturday, June 26, from 10 till 5. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, 6d. Season Ticket, Five Shillings. Secretary, H. T. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN at 5A, PALL-MALL EAST. Admission, One Shilling. Open Daily from Nine till Seven. Catalogue, Sixpence. JAMES ORROCK, Secretary.

MR. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF INDIA, THIBET, and CASHMERE, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Daily from Ten till Seven. Admission, 1s.

ON VIEW, THE PICTURE of the MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the DUCHESS OF ARGYLL, painted from Sittings, by Mr. G. H. Thomas, who was present at the ceremony, by gracious command of Her Majesty the Queen, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Tuesday, March 23. Open Daily, 10 till 6. Admission, 1s.

Special admission cards issued for the private view may still be made available for two days.

TOURISTS desire additional pleasure in their rambles when accompanied with MINERALS, SOILS, and FOSSILS. Mr. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, STRAND, London, supplies parties, Collectors, Students, and Professors, with Specimens from his extensive Collections, comprising more thousand specimens, persons are visited, Lectures delivered, Museums arranged, Private Collections valued, Mineral Properties reported on, and all the Discoveries in Geology, Mineralogy, and Practical Chemistry carried out. Any supply, economical Geological Collections at 5, 7, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES WILL OPEN THE NEW BAZAAR IN AID OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIGENT GENTLEWOMEN, at the ROYAL NORTHERN AQUARIUM, Regent's Park, on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 24, at 3 o'clock precisely, by kind permission of Mr. A. Lambton. By Tickets, 5s. each, to be procured at the Doors open at Eleven o'Clock, 7s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

SOMETHING like a political sensation has been created during the past week by a reiterated announcement that the Session was not to be allowed to terminate without a great Parliamentary fight. It was all but officially stated by the organs of the Government that the Session was to be a short one, and to the conclusion that the forbearance which Lord Derby promised to extend to the Government, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, had come to an end by reason of the non-performance by Ministers of their part of the compact. It was hinted to reconsider the whole Danish question, and to observe that the Government had violated all its agreements, and retreated from all its declarations. Lord Granville, on the other hand, who, dishonourable alike to the Cabinet and to the reputation of eloquence was expended in proving to the country that England had become the laughing-stock of Europe, and that Denmark was a disgraceful victim of the Powers, which had been mere jeering at our money-loving cowardice. We have rarely seen more pains devoted, on the part of the Opposition, to proving, by the most irrefragable arguments, that it was the duty of the Opposition to act.

The challenge was accepted, if rather sullenly, at least with resolution. The fact undoubtedly was that those who thus spoke and wrote had a *grand facile* case. The attitude of England, and especially of the Government, was successfully defended, but its dignity is certainly not its strong point. Early in the Session it was manifest that the Danish theme was a dangerous one for Ministers to touch on the right of the Speaker. There was much needless delay in the production of papers which it was known would be at once called for, and which would have been speedily ready had they been prepared in the beginning of the year. Answers for these delays were almost frivolous. At length, and by instalments, the documents were brought forward, and then there was an evident objection to discussing them, and Ministerial answers were vague or evasive. The impression was given which have got into a habit of using language more adapted to Transatlantic readers than to English people—who like decorum, even in a free-and-easy. Lord Palmerston of "insolence" and other objectionable qualities of speech or truth is then in accustomed to "wait for the end." Meantime, public events took their course, and the German invasion proceeded—we all know with what result. If the English Ministers had really been resolute in taking their stand on the Treaty of London, such stand was so shown to have been merely a theoretical and argumentative one, and the treaty was brought to pieces by the German Powers. If Austria and Prussia, as was originally stated, had determined to adhere to that treaty, federal considerations made them abandon the idea; and the correspondence will show to those who take the pains to study it that the German support of the treaty was even more theoretical than that of England. Ministers were pressed, and, not caring to be too frank upon the history of the business, confined themselves to exceedingly general language as to the wickedness of the invaders. The language spoke the feelings of Englishmen; but whether it was wise, at the very time that the Cabinet was getting a Conference together, is a question for diplomatists, who know how much or how little the amenities of debate affect the tone of Envoys at subsequent councils.

The *grand facile* case of the Opposition was not strengthened, perhaps, by the failure of England to procure an armistice until war had done its worst; but the people noted the fact, and it went to the account against Ministers. For the remainder of the Danish disasters our Government is, of course, not chargeable at all, having been consistent in taking its stand on the principle of non-intervention, though having been exceedingly unfortunate in the manner in which its resolutions were made known, or, we might better write, discovered; for at one time the Cabinet certainly allowed the idea to get abroad, both in Denmark and in England, that something might be done by the Germans that would amount to a justification of our intervention; and the manner which brought our ships into the Channel, and the Parliamentary notification that they could be sent "anywhere" in a few hours, were taken for something which they were not intended to mean. Altogether, the public mind was disturbed. We may add, for it is cold-blooded pedantry to ignore a popular sentiment, even while convinced that it should have little influence with the Government, that the nation was, and is, thoroughly with the Danes. The people do not inquire into the exact relations of Denmark and the duchies, far less into the claims set up by pretenders to the latter. They only saw that a weak nation—endeared to us by many ties, and chiefly as the home of the future Queen of England, a Princess whose popularity is as great as it is deserved—was being invaded, in defiance of treaties and of justice, and our sympathy was at first given to the gallant defenders of Denmark, as it is to those of Virginia. On the whole, therefore, as we have said, the Opposition had a good case, and a good deal of public feeling to which to appeal.

Therefore, when it was solemnly announced that the time had come, the Hour and the Man, and that the only thing remaining, before action, was to settle the terms of the challenge to be sent in, the attention of Downing Street was turned upon Westminster, and the topic occupied all tongues. That the terms in question were important to the challenger was known; for, though the Conservatives have gained a great many by-elections, and have a majority, if they can find a call of the House, would be but a very narrow one, and so many influences come into play on the eve of a battle that it is almost impossible to count probable votes with absolute exactitude. The object, therefore, was to frame such a resolution as should not only express the views of most members, but should be one which it would be difficult for reluctant Derbyites to avoid supporting. And it need not be said that it was needful to cover it with certain phrases which it is thought to vote, not so much with reference to the merits of an individual question as with regard to other objects and in obedience to non-Parliamentary considerations. The leadership, therefore, however, were supposed to be equal to the occasion, and mess looked eagerly at the notice paper.

The notice has not been given, and, while we write, it is understood that there is to be a battle after all. The Opposition is clearly convinced that the Government has pursued a policy disentitling it to the confidence of the country, and is as clearly convinced (and how could it be otherwise, in presence of the recent elections?) that which it has been pursuing for not a fortnight?) that it is the duty of the Conservatives to act. But, we are told, they will not act. Whether this announcement be a ruse, which we do not like to believe; whether it has been occasioned by the refusal of a small but influential section to co-operate with its supposed chief, or whether the plan has been given up from considerations which everyone comprehends, but which it is not necessary or would be painful more distinctly to refer, has yet to be explained. The party which boasts majorities in both Houses may reconsider its course, and, though "councils of war seldom fight," may yet confront us with Mr. Gladstone at present, we have only to record that a great sensation has been caused, and that it promises to end ignobly in a tacit confession by the Opposition that it distrusts its own strength, and that its convictions are stronger than its courage.

THE CONFERENCE.—The meeting of the Conference, which stood adjourned at its last meeting to Wednesday, the 16th, and was subsequently further adjourned to Thursday, was again put off till Saturday (to-day).

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

Yesterday week her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by Earl Cowper, Lord Privy Seal, Earl Beauchamp, and Viscount Grey de Wilton. Mr. Lumley was Clerk of the Council. At the Council an Order was made for proroguing Parliament from the 24th to the 29th inst. Riding of Yorkshire. Earl Granville, Earl Russell, and Sir George Grey had audiences of the Queen, as Members of the Council, before returned to town. Subsequently, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Princess of Leiningen, drove out in a carriage and pair. Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Princess Helena, Prince Alfred, and Princess Christian Louis of Hesse returned the Prince and Princess of Wales to London, and were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove in the private grounds. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred and Princess Alice of Hesse returned to the castle from a visit to the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Prince Hermann of Solms, Prince Yorenburg Birdlingen, and Count Ribbach left the castle for London.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Lord Charles Fitzroy, went to London and visited the Duke of Newcastle. H.r Majesty afterwards went to the Deanery at Westminster, returning to the castle in the the afternoon. Princess Helena and Princess Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. Ba Ros, left the castle for Buckingham Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the concert of the Philharmonic Society with their presence at the Hanover-square Rooms. Princess Louise returned to the castle at night. Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse also went to London.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Mdlle. de Gramey, and Lord Charles Pitzroy, went to Twickenham and visited the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Prince Louis of Hesse returned to the castle from London. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards rode out. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Victoria Scott arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

The state ball announced to take place at Buckingham Palace on the 17th inst. is postponed till the 29th inst.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Harriet Phipps have joined at the castle as Maids of Honour in Waiting to Princess Christian. Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck are the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. De Ros are the Equerries.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given yesterday fortnight at Buckingham Palace, at which 1000 persons were invited and 1000 were invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Lord Mayor of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, the Hon. Mrs. Edgcumbe, Earl Spencer, Lord Harris, Lieut.-Col. Keppel, and Mr. Wood, arrived at the palace at nine. Mrs. Stonor and Mrs. Edgcumbe, Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princess Helena, Prince Alfred, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, entered the ball-room shortly before eleven, and the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the ball-room soon after ten o'clock, when dancing was immediately commenced. The quadrille band of Messrs. Coote and Tinney was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote.

The Princess of Wales wore a rich white satin dress covered with tulle; bouffants of tulle and ruches of white crape; a veil of tulle over the dress, ornamented with pearls; and a tiara of pearls; white lilies; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls. Her Royal Highness's dress was the gift of Prince Albert Iodge and the insignia of the Order of Isabella of Portugal.

Princess Louis of Hesse wore a dress of white satin, with crape flounces over tulle ruches, trimmed with pink roses and brown leaves; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds.

Princess Helena wore a dress of white tulle over a rich glacé slip, trimmed with blush roses; head-dress of blush roses; pearl ornaments and necklace.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a black satin dress, with rich lace flounces; head-dress, tiara of diamonds, with yellow roses; black lace shoulder; necklace and ear-drops of diamonds and pearls.

Princess Mary wore a white tulle dress, trimmed with ruches of Parisian embroidered with pearls; head-dress, a tiara of white lilies; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls. Her Royal Highness also wore the insignia of the Albert Iodge and the insignia of the Order of Isabella of Portugal.

Princess Louis of Battenberg wore a dress of white crape, with flounces over tulle ruches, trimmed with pink roses and brown leaves; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds.

Princess Helena wore a dress of white tulle over a rich glacé slip, trimmed with blush roses; head-dress of blush roses; pearl ornaments and necklace.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a black satin dress, with rich lace flounces; head-dress, tiara of diamonds, with yellow roses; black lace shoulder; necklace and ear-drops of diamonds and pearls.

Princess Mary wore a white tulle dress, trimmed with ruches of Parisian, embroidered with pearls; head-dress, a tiara of white lilies; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls. Her Royal Highness also wore the insignia of the Albert Iodge and the insignia of the Order of Isabella of Portugal.

Princess Louis of Battenberg wore a dress of white crape, with flounces over tulle ruches, trimmed with pink roses and brown leaves; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a blue satin dress, trimmed with point lace and diamonds; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds and flowers; stomacher and necklace diamonds.

The Princess of Wales wore the collar of the Order of Honour, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter and the Star of India.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

By command of the Queen a Drawingroom was held on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Princess of Wales, in the unit of her Majesty. Presentations at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, exceptions to the rule established in connection with the Court of the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received at St. James's Palace by the Princess of Wales at two o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Mistress of the Robes and the great officers of the Royal Household.

Princess Helena, Prince Alfred, Prince Louis of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Her Highness Mauritzpha Pacha, Prince Hermann of Solms-Lich, Count and Countess Gleichen, and Count and Countess Bernstorff-Schoenburg were present at the Court. The Princess took her station at the top of the throne, accompanied by the Prince and the members of the Royal family. In attendance upon the Princess were the Countess of Dudley, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Hood, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Charlotte Copley, Viscountess Forbes, the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Edgcumbe, the Hon. Mrs. Codrington, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, the Hon. Miss Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Emma Lascelles, the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Ailesbury, and the gentlemen in waiting of the Queen's and the Prince and Princess of Wales's households.

The Princess of Wales wore a petticoat of rich white silk with bouffants and ruches of crape, ornamented with white lilies and jet; a train of rich white silk with bouffants of tulle and crape, ornamented with white lilies; a corsage of diamonds, with diamond necklace, brooch, and earrings. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, with feathers and veil. Her Royal Highness also wore the Victoria and Albert Iodge and the insignia of the Order of the Garter and Star of India.

Princess Helena wore a train of rich white silk striped with green reeds, trimmed with ruches of green crape, and a petticoat of pale green tulle over green glacé, trimmed with ruches of crape and bunches of white roses and lilies of the valley; a corsage, with sash, feathers and tulle veil; diamond ornaments. Victoria and Albert Iodge, and the insignia of the Portuguese Order of Isabella.

The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, with the insignia of the Garter, the Star of India, and the Victoria Star.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced, several presentations in the Diplomatic Circle took place.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Sandringham House, on Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Princess by Colonel Keppel, Major Cowell, and Lieutenant Haig, went to Chatham to witness the naval manœuvres.

The Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. R. C. Packman and the Rev. the Hon. Dalrymple officiated.

On Monday the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, Buckingham-gate. There were present Sir William Dunbar, Sir William John Alexander Cole, the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Lieut.-General Knollys, and Lord Portman. Later in the day the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Princess, attended by the Countess of Morton, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, went to the Caledonian Ball.

On Tuesday the Prince visited the Royal Albert Docks. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, also visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, drove to Blackheath and visited Prince Arthur.

On Wednesday the Prince lunched with the Mercers' Company, and afterwards visited St. Paul's School (it being Apposition Day); and was present at the course of scholastic exercises common to the day. Subsequently the Prince and Princess went to Somerset House and inspected the Civil Service Volunteers. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out. The Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, took a drive. The Prince dined with the Duke of St. Albans.

The Prince and Princess will give their first ball on Monday, the 6th of July, at Marlborough House.

The Marchioness of Carmarthen has succeeded the Countess of Morton as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Persian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff gave a grand dinner party on Tuesday evening at Prussia House, Cambridge-gardens, which was numerously and brilliantly attended.

The Duke of Abercorn entertained with the company at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Thursday evening, at his residence in Park-street, Grosvenor-square. A distinguished circle of friends met the Royal Highnesses.

The Duke of Devonshire gave his second assembly on Tuesday evening, at Devonshire House, in the Piccadilly mansion, which was largely attended by the fashionable world.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford entertained the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished company at dinner on Tuesday evening at their residence, Woburn Abbey.

The Duke of Buccleuch gave an assembly on Thursday at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The reunion was numerously attended.

The Earl and Countess of Cork entertained a select circle at dinner on Tuesday evening at their residence in Grafton-street, Dublin.

The Duke of Beaufort gave a ball on Thursday at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The reunion was numerously attended.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley entertained a party, on Saturday last, at her villa residence, Holly Lodge, Campden-hill.

The Duchess of Buccleuch entertained, on Saturday last, at Carabroke House, which was attended by nearly 400 members of the political and fashionable worlds. Among the guests were the Lord Chancellor and her Ladyship, Knightsbridge.

Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge and Viscountess Combermere entertained at dinner on Saturday evening last, at Gloucester House. On the evening her Ladyship received a numerous assemblage of the fashionable world.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn entertained at dinner, at Dover-house, on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Cleveland-square.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard and Lady Cross gave a dinner party on Thursday evening last, at her residence, Princes-gate, to the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a distinguished circle of friends.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have left for the season given by Mrs Benedict Coutts, on Tuesday evening, was numerously attended.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Sir Davis Baird with the Hon. Ellen Stuart, third daughter of Lord and Lady Stuart de Rothesay, took place on Saturday last, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of Edward Heseltine, Esq., of Hadnian Hall, Lincolnshire, and the Hon. Mary Agnes Hamilton Dalrymple, youngest daughter of Lord Stair, was solemnised on Thursday week at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, second son of Viscount Peel, and the Duchess of Beaufort, took place on Tuesday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.

CALEDONIAN FANCY-DRESS BALL.

The annual Caledonian fancy-dress ball, at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Caledonian Asylum, was held on Wednesday evening, in Wednesday evening, the festivity being honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and a distinguished circle of the Royal Family. The ball was conducted under the auspices of sixty-eight distinguished patronesses.

Among the guests were Baron de Worms, M.P., Baron Henry de Worms, Baron Grisebach, Baron Rosscurrant, M. De Rieger, and Major Kaulbaars, with the Austrian Military Commission. The Duke of Fife and Lord Lorne, but the Danish colours were conspicuous in every part of her superb costume. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present in Highland costume. His Grace wore the uniform of the Royal Archer Body Guard of Scotland. The Duchess appeared in a costume of white satin and lace. The Countess of Fife and the Marchioness of Ely, assembled in the lower saloon at ten o'clock, when the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Duke of Edinburgh, took seats on the dais.

At eleven the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Prussia, Lord Stormont, and Sir James Ferguson, who conducted their Royal Highnesses and the Princess Victoria of Prussia, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Dudley, the Countess of Caledon, the Countess of Fife, and other of the ladies patronesses were in attendance to welcome the Prince and Princess.

The Princess of Wales wore a petticoat and sash of the Royal Stuart tartan thrown over the shoulder, and fastened by an agate brooch. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of white lilies and diamonds. The Princess wore the Highland costume, the Prince and Princess of Wales each wearing the Royal Stuart tartan.

The Prince and Princess were conducted to the reception-room, where the Countess of Fife, in the name of the ladies composing the Highland Quadrille, presented to their Royal Highnesses a magnificent bouquet of white flowers, of the choicest kinds arranged in the form of a Scotch cross, and contained in a basket of white heather.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their party were then conducted, preceded by Sir Charles Forbes, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Henry Mildmay, and other officers of the Archer Body Guard of Scotland, to the ball-room, and conducted to the dais, where state chairs were placed for their use.

The leading dance was the Highland Quadrille, performed by Fife's Highland Quadrille, which was formed in the open space reserved immediately in front of the dais. The dancers wore the Highland costume of the Fife tunics of white silk bordered with tartan ribbon and edged with blonde, the belted plaid worn over the shoulder, fastened by a brooch, the gift of her family in the hair and the tartan of her clan. The gentlemen were in full Highland costume, with the exception of Lord Lorne, who wore the uniform and Sir Charles Forbes, who wore the uniform of the Royal Archer Body Guard of Scotland. The Marquis of Huntly's Highland Fling and the Reel of Tulloch, danced by Mr. Hoyte and Miss Hoyte, were also performed by professional dancers in the ball-room. The Princess appeared somewhat surprised at the exuberant style of some of the Highland dances. The Prince of Wales was observed to be in some great humour during the Princess, pointing to the general feeling, thoroughly appreciated the fun and enjoyed the scene.

The Marchioness of Ely's fancy quadrille was next introduced. This costume was composed of white satin and lace, the petticoat and train of which formed the distinguishing ornaments of white silk dresses of great beauty. The dancers were the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Agnes Yorke, Lady Caroline Forbes, the boys gave a general salute, and the juvenile band played the National Anthem, the company rising during their task. After the children had retired, the offices of the asylum and hospital were presented to the Princess.

A grand-day concert followed, in which the Royal visitors took part. The Princess gave her hand to the Duke of Buccleuch, president of the asylum. The Prince conducted the Princess of Wales to the dais, where the Duke and Countess of Fife, and Princess Louis of Hesse with the Duchess of Buccleuch, whose fairness was the theme of admiration, and Princess Victoria of Prussia with Lady Agnes Yorke. At half past twelve their Royal Highnesses left the ball-room, the Prince conducting the Princess of Wales to the door of their chosen guests. The Prince and Princess retired shortly after one o'clock.

THE OCEAN YACHT-RACE FROM THE THAMES TO HARWICH.

By the last number of this Journal we gave an illustration of each of the three classes of yachts which started in the ocean race, from on three successive days of the previous week. The Ocean Race, the first of the kind ever sailed, was a handicap affair, which took place on Saturday, the 4th inst., was briefly mentioned in our last. We have since received particulars of the race, which has now been the great event of the yachting season. The first prize, for schooners and yawls, was the Queen's Cup, value £500. No less than twenty-seven yachts entered to compete in this race—thirteen schooners, seven cutters, five yawls, and two sloops—as follows: Glance, cutter, 36 tons, G. W. Charlwood; Vindex, cutter, 45, R. Thomson; Surge, cutter, 52, W. F. Hay; Zigan, cutter, 54, T. Lloyd-Baker; Vanessa, cutter, 60, H. C. Maudslay; Madcap, cutter, 65, J. C. Morice; Astarte, cutter, 75, T. Seddon; Heperus, schooner, 70, T. Marriott-Boddington; Amberwitch, yawl, 91, Captain H. Bacon; Aquiline, schooner, 85, H. Chamier; Clycie, schooner, 64, Captain F. S. Clarkson; Madcap, schooner, 71, J. S. Abbott-Dunlop; Medea, schooner, 70, W. J. Rideout; Whirlwind, yawl, 77, A. Fox; Fleur de Lys, schooner, 77, R. W. Birch; Jolanthe, schooner, 81, H. Brinton; Water Lily, yawl, 105, Commodore Lord A. Paget, M.P.; Albatross, schooner, 118, J. B. Tetley; Zoraide, schooner, 155, W. J. Pannett; Albertine, schooner, 155, Lord Londesborough; Zoe, schooner, 162, Sir Brook Brydges Sheridan; and Amberwitch, belonging to the Thames Club, except the Amberwitch, belonging to the Yorkshire Club, and the Zoraide, of the Royal Squadron. In addition to these, a large number of other yachts, not entered for the race, or belonging to different clubs, were assembled in the river. The weather was fine and pleasant; but, except when near Southend, and for a very short time, there was never sufficient wind to develop the best sailing qualities of the competitors, especially of such large vessels as the Albertine and Zoe, of the Water Lily, the yawl of the Commodore of the club, Lord Alfred Paget. In order to get so large a fleet into proper starting order, it was decided that they should start in tiers of three each, each class of vessels being started in the smaller ones taking the front rank. As well as the depth of water would permit, this arrangement was adhered to, the large vessels marked the stations extending along the Essex shore from Osea's buoy to the Blyth sand, while the smaller craft kept themselves well inshore themselves of the permission granted to boat their mainsail and to hoist their topsail as soon as they were clear of the shores their mainsail. At twenty-four minutes past five o'clock in the morning the signal was given to start, the Vindex leading on the Kentish shore; the headsails were hauled home in a very short time, and almost immediately afterwards the Vindex was observed to have overway for Harwich Harbour. The Fleur de Lys schooner failed to get her topsail sheeted home in time, and consequently she never had what which was not properly adjusted. For the first mile or so of the course the Albertine, Zoe, and Surge were closely handled, as also were the Astarte and Whirlwind. It was evident, however, that, though the Albertine, Zoe, Zoraide, and Water Lily had the advantage in order to enable them to draw the wind, there was not enough for them to carry their canvas to any great advantage, the Glance leading the cutters by a long stretch. Next to her, and evidently pressing her hard, was the Surge. The Albertine was not long in sight, which, in turn, was just ahead of the Vindex; the latter being to leeward, Vindex, Astarte, and the schooner Albertine, followed in close order, and then came the Zigan, Madcap, Amberwitch, and the rest of the fleet. Off Southend the wind began to rise and promise strength, and, though the Albertine was ahead of the Zoe at one time, it was quite evident to show how much its continuance would affect the result of the race. The Albertine, Zoe, and Zoraide were also among the schooners, pressed very closely by the Water Lily, Madcap, Amberwitch, and Fleur de Lys, while the Astarte began to diminish the distance between herself and the leading cutters. The Medusa had begun to show in the front, and, for a few minutes, there was wind enough left to carry her on, but the Glance was not to be denied, and her lead among the schooners to the Whirlwind, which thenceforth kept in front of the fleet. The Albertine was now fairly clear of the sea, and her example was soon followed by all the vessels. The race, from this time, was a fine one, and, though the wind was rather fickle, with scarcely any wind to help the yachts, and what there was coming in puffs, the competitors had a fine racing was very close indeed between the Volante and the Glance, and between the Albertine and Zoe. The Albertine, however, by fine and Surge long on the sand, and both the Volante and Vindex passed them, the Zoe, unfortunately, meeting with a piece of luggage now occurred for some time, except that the Astarte and Vindex, the Albertine and Zoe, and the Astarte began to diminish the distance the Glance trying repeatedly to get ahead of the Volante but, not being stopped, The Vindex now began to show in the front, and her chances seemed very good for the first prize, and she was soon far-ward out of the race. The Surge then became third boat, but the Glance, which had been leading for the greater part of the race, passing up, throwing the spray from her fine bows, and closing fast with the Volante, which was the first to round the Nore. The Glance was passed at 10.20, the cutters preserving the same order, and Whirlwind leading the schooners, followed by the Medusa, Water Lily, Albertine, and Albertine all of a cluster. At the Swin Middle the Volante increased her lead, Glance and Surge were next in order, the Surge, and Astarte and Marina nearly the same distance apart. A capital race, and although the Volante was first across the line, the latter ultimately passing her opponent, and subsequently rounding on the Glance for first place. It was not in the Surge's power, however, to retain her position, and, after a long and threatening fighter, the Glance took the first place after the Volante. From this time there was no change in the positions of the boats, the first of the boats passed H.M.S. Pembroke, which lay in Harwich Harbour, and served for the winning post.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Volante	9	10	0	Whirlwind	9	24	0
Glance	9	19	31	Surge	9	34	17
Astarte	9	20	0	Madcap	9	34	30

The Volante, therefore, won the prize for cutters, and the Whirlwind took the prize for schooners. The Commodore's yawl, the Water Lily, headed the rest of the boats, which came in long way astern. Our Artist has sketched the Volante just entering Harwich Harbour.

THE RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

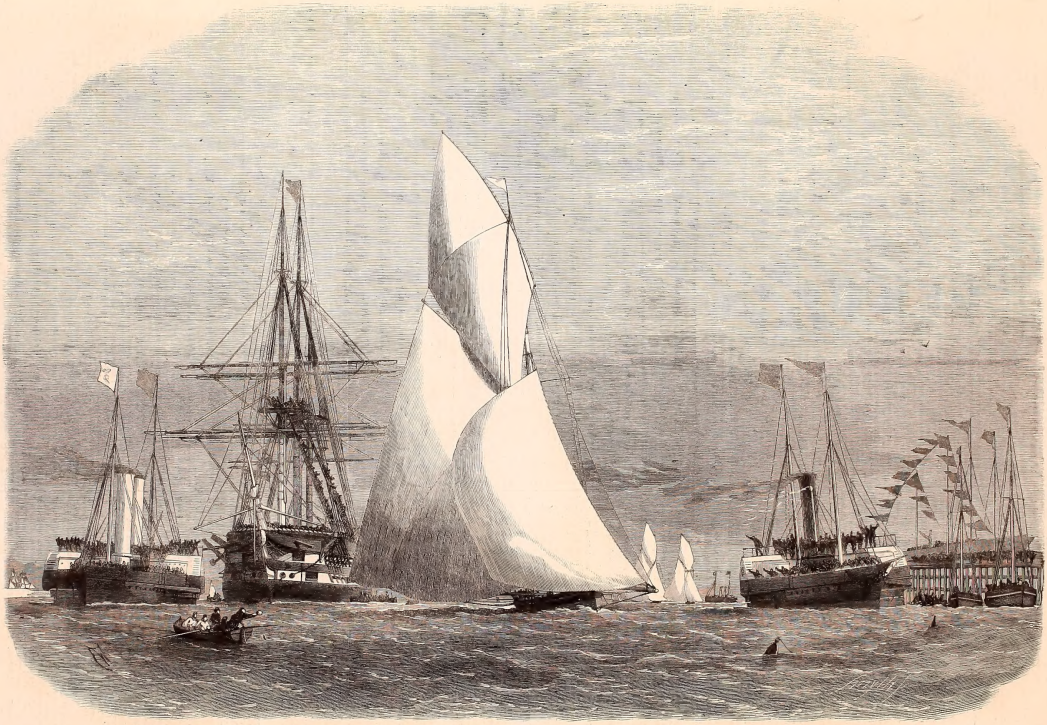
The statistical details connected with this interesting race were given in the last number of this Journal, and it is therefore unnecessary to reiterate them. For the present we have merely to occupy ourselves with the pictorial side of the affair, and to mention one or two particulars not alluded to in our last.

Some anxiety had been felt by the English residents in Paris as to the manner in which the Grand Prix would be run, owing to the recent unpleasantness at Longchamps in consequence of the disturbance caused by the Duke of Beaufort's horse Ellington, which won the Prix. The Parisian press, however, generously took up the question, and urged that the English competitors should be left to settle the matter to what nation he might belong; and at that time it seemed probable that Ellington, Mr. Leigh Bevan's horse, would be the only steed on the beautiful turf at Longchamps. However, owing to the Infelicity of the Turf, ultimately left, and the match "Internationale" was reduced to a match between England and France, the former having but one representative in the small field of five out of 126 entries.

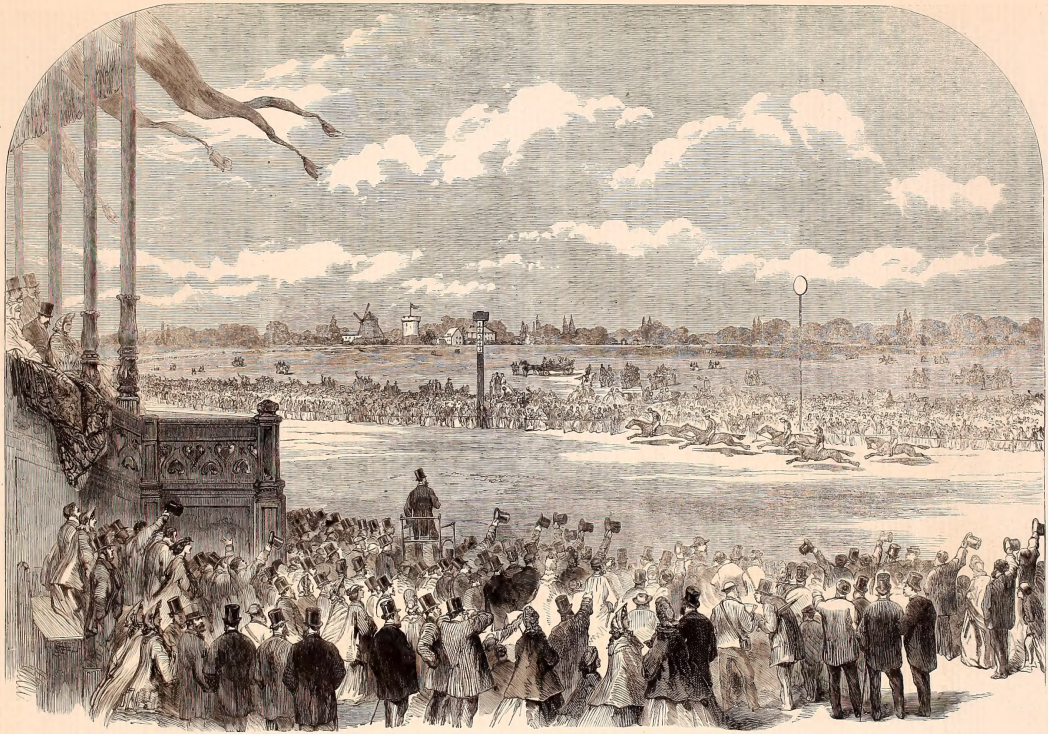
Beforehand, there was less public interest manifested in the result of the Grand Prix than in that of the Derby, and it was not till the delightful course of the Bois de Boulogne the excitement became greater as the moment for the start approached. Betting is not allowed to be carried on by the French, and the masses do not seem very ready to be inoculated with this evergreen British institution. The race was witnessed, as by the more wealthy members of the Jockey Club, to whose secretary, Mr. Edmond Blanc, we are enormously indebted for the facilities afforded to our Artist for taking the sketch, an Engraving of which is in our possession.

Fine company or finer weather never favoured a race. It may be said without exaggeration that one hundred thousand "elegant" people were present on the course. The artistic and decorative, the brilliant equipages as they emerged from or drove towards the Bois de Boulogne by the Avenue de Longchamps, the joyful sight, under and intensity were observed.

The ladies, as usual, contented themselves in groups of artistically asserted colours, were gracefully clustered in front of the "tribunes" and their figures and dresses formed a most effective background to which we gave a view with our account of the first Great Race in 1886. While the Prince of Wales has proved himself, even by his running upon Great Britain, to be a first-rate animal, worthy of the honours he has carried off and of the very natural applause with which his triumph was greeted by the Emperor, the Empress, and the French people. May he continue successful, and, in the defeat of Minting, which they bore, let it be here emphatically remarked, with "exemplary" politeness and good feeling.



THE OCEAN YACHT MATCH FROM GRAVESEND TO HARWICH, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 4: THE VOLANTE WINNING THE CUTTERS' PRIZE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS, AT LONGCHAMPS, ON THE 5TH INST.—SEE PAGE 587.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ACCORDING to Lord Robert Cecil, the reason for the setting in of "events out" in the House of Commons with unusual severity this year is that members overburdened with private business all the morning cannot find physical strength to attend to public all night. No doubt this may be part of the cause of the dwindling of houses down below the technical forty (why forty? Had the person who fixed on that number come fresh with the idea from perusal of the story of Ali Baba?); but it is not the whole cause. There are those who believe that the influences at work there in keeping a House are mainly climatic. It is contrary to all natural impulses to put men to do hard work during the summer, as they do in the Houses of Parliament. Nevertheless, and in spite of all adverse influences, the House has got into its regular June habit of sitting over the first and even two o'clock in the morning; and jaded, hollow-eyed, legislators going home regularly meet anxiously-astir men who have gone to bed at nine o'clock the night before; and these oddly-assorted waylarers in the still hours have the pleasure of seeing together the "dawn in russet mantle clad," &c.

Considering that there is no peculiarly-interesting business to do, Parliament is, on the whole, tolerably lively in June. The five o'clock daily the Prime Minister has to be baited by Mr. Osborne and pawed at by Mr. Darby Griffith. Sometimes he is left alone, and then the House what every man of them knows already about the Canadian Militia, or their encounters, and others with the Fenians, is dragged, we regret to say that the First Minister has shown a little temper, though one might be easier in the habit of bearing it, especially in reply to one of the snare-nesty interrogatories of dreamy Mr. Liddell about the boundary of Hyde Park, which was long ago expounded by the honourable member with the wooden magnets that he brought home from the last a good supply of "Ischemia."

A portion of the last week or two has been spent in the Scotch members have had the floor to themselves on more than one occasion, and discovered under the most considerate and, from a Scotch point of view, their good custom of stetting their particular Parliamentary business by accommodating members out of the House. Every Scotch member has distinguished himself in a great speech on a small grievance, and given the house an insight into the nature of those humorous powers which previous slight developments on lesser speeches have shown Mr. Smollett to possess. Mr. Smollett is undescent this gentleman claims kinship with the author of Humphrey Clinker, and therefore his decided turn for fun is intelligible from an hereditary point of view. Certain persons who have of late years taken leave to the propagation of a notion that Scotch humour is only intelligible to Scotland; but the writer of these remarks is a Scotch Whigs, whom Christopher North has declared to be always sour and "dour" (the latter adjective implying that the sourness of misery), he is a Tory. As Mr. Smollett professes that Conservatism which now stands for a name, and as no one ever saw him smile in his life, that did not set one's teeth on edge from any of the Scotch members on the Liberal side, it would seem that the Scotch humour which we above mentioned were both right in their theories. Mr. Smollett, who has been in the Civil Service in India, and has there made a considerable number of that body, has taken up the last, as we hope, of the grievances of India which remain to be brought before the House of Commons. We know how always either coats or waistcoats of the leaves them to be proved over between their agents and the Secretary for India. In the present case, however, the matter is not one of a light sense. As we have said, Mr. Smollett illustrated his case with a mixture of withering argument and humour, and was at once vigorous—humour; and it was expected that Sir Charles Wood would have replied in the same and vein. Instead of this he was in affection text year. To the surprise of every one, however, Mr. Henry Grenfell took the floor, and in a speech which was all the more because he had been once private secretary to Sir Charles Wood, and also because Sir Henry Kelly, who was the head of the Board of Curtoise in his advocating hands, was loaded with a tremendous speech, and it was expected that he would have risen at once to reply to him. If there be one thing that the House could not stand it was a combination of the learned, worthy, indefatigable, prolix member for Norfolk and Sir Henry Kelly. Sir Charles was in the pronunciation of that name would be indicative of what the majority of the House had to expect, and there was a sigh from the adherents of the sufferer from the beneficent rule of England in India, when Sir stupid Rajahs and Begums and Zenanas, that it is good for them to cease to be Rajahs and Nawabs, were equally determined to let all the world know that it is not. It happened that there was a rapid playing of satellites about the great luminary, Sir Charles and Sir Henry Kelly, but it so that happened to be Secretary to the India Board when Azam died, started into prominence, and encouraged the anti-Kellyites to bring on a division without any formal pronouncement. Fortunately for its honour and its good ordering, the House of Commons is composed of Mr. Hennessy, and, with that gentle, unobtrusive manner which distinguishes him, he, in a mildly-pleasant, but firm, way protested against such a violation of the established rule which makes it necessary for personal explanations to follow upon personal delinquencies. This was what might have been expected, and the House would have been disappointed if the honourable member had failed in his conscientious sense of the duty which he has, in the most liberal, free, and gratuitous manner, undertaken. He has always shown that it is the business of Mr. Hennessy to scold inexperienced or careless members of fifty years' standing and upwards, and this why should genial, rosy Mr. Mullins get into an abnormal rage when an existing Attorney-General ventures to chuckled because he had been called listening to a long speech from an ex-Attorney-General. Indeed, looking to the honourable, not to say irascible, tone which Lord Palmerston has taken up in the matter of the crafty Indian had contrived to infuse"a certain amount of moral "shang" into their systems, the introduction of a small dose of the actual and material inflammatory compound thus named on the other side of the water would be the thing which they desire to be fierce in combat. Nay, even the Premier showed a little of the temper proper to the Irish Celt when the thing was unusually combative and defiant. The worst of the matter is, that a Scotch Jan'ary wi' no anes aw' gi' in, and Lord Palmerston, withstanding, he has not even been "scotched," far less killed.

When Mr. Hennessy brings on, for the ninety-sixth time in three years, his motion for making the income tax fall upon income people whom he patronises, one understands what galvanism is. Both the man and the motion seem under the influence of the electric fluid. Somehow, the battery appears to be rather weakly charged. Probably the vivacious Lincoln-ite would have been equally powerful for Buckingham would have liked to administer a strong electric shock to Mr. Ridley Colborne as he put forward his motion, which, with his eyes closed, as his manner is when he desires to show a certain contempt of the opinion of the House, he proceeded to. What with this exhibition of official indifference, and the bare of conversation which makes a member feel as if he were in a house, and the attempt to count when most of them had gone, Mr. Hubbard had the pleasure of feeling that he was availing himself of that pleasant privilege of self-constituted cousin-hood of the Commons, of "shaw and demolishing reply to one's argument is annoying; but when one does at all is given one's sensations rise to the height of mortification. This is a manner which belonged to Mr. Hubbard on this occasion. When he concluded there was a long pause; Mr. Gladstone only moved one leg into an easier position, but did not change the look of weariness and attitude; and the Speaker, having given that latitude for which he is famous to his utmost verge, was about to put the question, when Mr. Whalley kindly intervened to save Mr. Hubbard from, perhaps, the most extraordinary Parliamentary incident that could be—that of a motion being disposed of immediately after the delivery of the speech in which it was brought forward. There was, however, a desultory novel Parliamentary incident—namely, that, the subject being finance, Mr. Gladstone made a short speech, speaking of it not in a comparative sense, but simply as a fact. We have heard him make a more Budget-like oration in answering a question.

The Queen has appointed Mr. John Budd Phear, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Irish Prisoners Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Admiralty Lands and Works Bill and the Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill were reported with amendments.

The Public Houses (Scotland) Bill, the Scottish Sewage Clary Disabilities Removal Bill passed through Committee.

Lord CLARENDON presented the Queen's message, recommending the grant of a pension of £1000 a year to the Countess of Elgin, who takes into consideration, and, on motion by Earl Granville, seconded by the Earl of Ellesborough and supported by the Earl of Derby, their Lordships expressed their concurrence with the message.

THE NEW ZEALAND ASSETS.—Lord WRANGHAM, in moving that the Papers relative to the New Zealand Assets be printed, said the estate of the late Bishop of Lichfield, who left £140,000, instead of to Wakefield, he considered, pointed out what to considered the unsatisfactory state of the land-tenure—the want of a proper system of conveyancing, of Real Estates Vesting House, and other institutions being situated there.—The motion was agreed to.—Lord KINGSDOWN—Earl GRANVILLE, on the part of the Government, urged that the only motive for the selection was one of public convenience.—The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for consideration.—An animated debate took place, in which Lord Brougham, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Redesdale—Earl GRANVILLE, and others took part, and the Lord Chancellor took part.—On a division, the motion was carried against the Government by 61 to 41.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. H. Seymour postponed his Church of England Estates Bill to Wednesday week, and Mr. Hennessy his motion for an income tax on incomes.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the Dupply Commissioners in Lunacy in Scotland, and for other purposes relating to the Poor Law Board in Scotland, and for the appointment of additional Lords of Lunacy, and the bill was read a first time.

The Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order, the Superannuation (Union Officers) Bill, the Coventry Free Grammar School Bill, the Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill, and the Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Bill were severally read a second time.

The Public Health Metropolitan House (Metropolis) Bill and the Bath's Registration Bill passed through Committee.

The Metropolitan Police Courts (London) Bill were agreed to.

THE NEUTRALISATION OF LUXEMBURG.—In answer to Mr. COCHRANE, Lord the Royal Academy was prepared to remove to Burlington House, and that the Royal Academy was prepared to remove to Burlington House, and were allowed. But even if the Royal Academy vacated the building in question there would be considerable expense in adapting the premises belonging to the National Gallery. It would therefore be necessary to purchase the site in the rear of the National Gallery. The cost of the whole scheme would not be less than £100,000.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.—Mr. RICHARDSON, in reply to Mr. B. Osborne, said he had not seen the declaration of the Danish Plenipotentiaries at the last Conference, but he believed that it was to the effect that Denmark would not be bound by the decisions of the Conference, and had therefore the duty of determining the line that is to divide the mouths of the Danube.

THE CASE OF ALEEK JAH.—On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the case of Aleek Jah, and moved an inquiry into the claims of his Highness Azam Jah to the title and dignity of Nizam of Hyderabad. He said that Aleek Jah was the eldest surviving son under which the treaty entered into between his Highness's father, Azam Jah, and the East India Company, in the year 1853, on the 17th of July, had been declared void. After some discussion the House divided, and the motion was negatived by 124 to 49. Mr. Bright then moved that the House do now adjourn, and had been answered by the Secretary for India in declining any explanation on the subject.—Mr. MALINS said he should not have risen but for the indifference with which he had asked the reply of the Attorney-General with which he had asked the result of the division.—Lord PALMERSTON said that all the public had to do was to read the papers relating to the case to be fact that the right hon. and learned gentleman, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who had been for so many years Attorney-General, and who had devoted much inquiry, was to entirely diminished by the arguments opposed to it that he had withdrawn from it. He (Lord Palmerston) had also been astonished by the tactics of the Government; but he now gave notice that, in justice to the memory of Azam Jah, he should bring the question before the House on the 27th inst.

SUTTEE.—The Incendium went into Committee of Supply on the remaining Indian estimates, and, after some discussion, the resolutions were agreed to before the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—In the Committee of the whole House, Mr. Cardwell, in moving a resolution as to a loan to New Zealand, gave a brief sketch of the steps which had been taken in reference to it. He said that the terms which had reached the Government was favourable; and although the Government would have preferred to have had the money from the Crown, as such sum had been received at the Colonial Office. If may reserve had been made in the Estimates for the expenses of the Volunteers, but the personal charge of the Volunteers would be borne by the Government had come to the resolution to recommend to the House a grant of £200,000 for the purpose of the loan, and to repay the money in 25 years.—Mr. LAING moved a resolution to that effect. After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Courts (Ireland) Bill, with the exception of certain clauses, passed through Committee.

The Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee on the Union Assessment Committee Act Amendment Bill, and, after some discussion, several amendments were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

The Report on the Mortgage Debentures Bill was agreed to; as were also the reports of amendments to the Public Schools Bill and the Scottish Episcopal Church Communion Bill.

LEASEY OF SIR ROWLAND HILL.—Earl GRANVILLE moved the concurrence of their Lordships in the resolution of the House of Commons to grant to Sir Rowland Hill a pension of £2000 a year, in addition to his present pension as Secretary to the Post Office, and after some eulogistic remarks upon the late Secretary to the Post Office, Lord Brougham moved that the resolution be agreed to.—The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Valuation of Lands and Heritages (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn.

The Townhouses (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill was agreed to.

The Public Health Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and agreed to, with the exception of certain votes, principally Irish, which were postponed.

The Dublin Police Bill was read a second time and committed.

THE INCOME TAX.—Mr. HENNESSY moved that it was inexpedient legislation affording the operation of the existing property and income tax disqualified it from consideration this session.—Mr. RIDLEY COLBORNE moved as an amendment the following resolution:—That it is expedient to amend the law relating to the National Debt.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that the present system was objectionable, but he was difficult to find a substitute any other that would be less objectionable and produce so large a sum as the present tax. After some discussion, the motion was negatived by 151 to 74.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Mr. H. CAIRNS moved that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the Irish Education Act, 1831, so far as regarded the distribution of the grants to denominational schools, in order to bring it into accordance with the principles of the system as originally established by the Commissioners.—Mr. CARDWELL, on the part of the Government, opposed the motion, and, after some discussion, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Servants Hiring (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee with some amendments.

The County Voters Registration Bill was read a second time, Mr. Dodson, who moved the second reading, explaining that it was intended to carry out the recommendations of Mr. Locke's Committee, with a view to the postponement to Sept. 1865.

The North Trunk connecting Railway Bill, after short discussion, was read a second time, ordered to be committed.

The Poor Rate Bill, the object of which is to remove the impediment to recovering debts in Ireland by persons living in England, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE BANO-DERMAH EXECUTION.—The Earl of HARROWBOROUGH gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether measures have been taken to prevent the Bano-dermah vessel from being fitted out for the purpose of running the blockade of Guinea.—The Duke of SOMERSET, in answer to the Earl of Hardwicke, said that the Government had no information respecting the existence of any such steamboat.

The Mortgage Debentures Bill, the Public Schools Bill, and the Scottish Episcopal Clergy Disabilities Removal Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Attorneys and Solicitors' Remuneration, &c., Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE PALACE OF SCIENCE.—Mr. COWPER, in reply to Mr. Doulton, said that it was not the intention of the Commissioners of the Palace of Science, drawings of which were being exhibited in the Fores' Gallery.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSIZES.—Colonel SYKES asked what steps the Government intended to take in consequence of the vote of the House of Lords with respect to the Yorkshire Assizes.—Mr. COWPER said that the vote was in the form of an address to the Crown. That address had been presented, and the answer which the Queen had been advised to return would be duly communicated to the House of Lords to-day or to-morrow; but until that was done he could hardly state its nature.

Mr. MACDONALD STEPHENSON.—Mr. LAYARD in reply to Mr. H. Seymour, said that Mr MacDonald Stephenson had been travelling in China, but he was returning to this country. It was clearly not at the expense of the Foreign Office. He understood that Sir H. Stephenson had prepared a report which had been sent to Earl Russell, but he had not seen it himself.

DARBY GRIFFITH.—Mr. DARBY GRIFFITH, in reply to Mr. Scholefield, stated that it was not intended to blast or place a lighthouse on Dassen Island, on the western coast of Africa, at the entrance of Table Bay, and also by erecting the light at Roche's Point.

THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.—The MARQUIS of HARTINGTON, in reply to Mr. Hussey Vivian, said that it was intended to complete a considerable force of Indian troops which had been sent to Aden before the rainy season, and were originally intended for breech-loaders on the wedge principle, and to that time was not expected to be over. He did not think it would be necessary to send any more troops, but would direct down the War Office to adopt this, or to withdraw the force of Mr. Vivian's suggestion. He was not aware that the Government had any knowledge of the intention of Theodore, but it was reasonable to suppose that he would engage for the trials, which only began two months since, and were not fully tried. He was not aware that Government had any fear of the Earl of Mr. Whitworth that they were not begun sooner.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—Mr. PEEL asked what steps had been taken to remove the troops engaged in the Athenian war, in accordance with the pledge given to the House on the subject of the Army Estimates. He said that a transport had at once been taken up, and the Gladstone would be dispatched to Malta to bring home the troops engaged at the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to a second question, said it was not true that 1000 men had been sent to Malta. The Gladstone had not been selected for the purpose of bringing home troops, but it was not true that the rest had died. Before the question was brought before the Government had decided to reduce the force on the Gold Coast to its normal strength of one battalion of between two and 800 men. He did not think it necessary to state what was the cost of the expedition thirteen had died and ten were invalided.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in reply to Mr. Peel, said that the Government had left on the Gold Coast, and ten had been invalided. The returns would be laid before the House to-morrow. He did not think it would be necessary to send that force to the Gold Coast. The Gladstone had not been received at the Admiralty on May 26, and the vessel was taken up before that time. The Government had not yet decided whether it was to be sent.

THE CONFERENCE.—Mr. B. OSBORNE asked whether it was true that the Conference was about to be adjourned, and whether the Danish Question is postponed until Saturday.—Lord R. CECIL asked whether the Conference was postponed until the 27th inst.—Lord PALMERSTON, by a majority of Ten, or upon the suggestion of the English Plenipotentiaries alone.—Lord R. CECIL asked whether the Conference was adjourned.—All I know is that the Conference has adjourned until Saturday.

PUBLIC PETITIONERS.

On the order for going into Supply, Mr. PEERAM moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Commissioners, and the Board of Charity Commissioners. He complained that the board was a secret one, that its proceedings were not laid before Parliament, and was not open to the public. Forty persons were connected with the board, every one of whom, without exception, had been a Tory. The Charity Commissioners had exercised a power in completing of the manner in which the business of the board was carried out. Their proceedings were characterised by secrecy, favouritism, delay, injustice, misappropriation of funds, political partisanship, neglect of duty, and drawing of salaries without performing any corresponding duties. He had heard that the Charity Commissioners had refused to come to the conclusion that the bill providing for its formation was a vile and unconstitutional one, and had only been brought into Parliament by the machinations of Lord Westbury.

Mr. MORRISON complained of the tone and language of the honourable member.

Mr. BUCKLE warmly defended the Charity Commissioners, and protested with the utmost indignation against the wild and vicious charges brought forward without any notice whatever, and upon authority almost unknown, against officers of the highest character. He (Mr. Buckle) considered in such a spirit the Government could not accede. He admitted that their proceedings were not laid before the House, but he did not think that was a matter of any importance, and he was not aware that any improvement they had effected in the charitable institutions of the country.

Mr. R. CAVENDISH SPENCER thought the honourable member for Finsbury's charges, which he believed to be wholly unfounded.

Mr. R. CARTER thought that the mode in the strangest manner the conduct of the hon. member for Devonport in making accusations of so grave a character against a body of gentlemen who were not present to defend themselves were bound, in justice to these gentlemen, to accede to the motion for a Committee, which would enable them to meet the charges fully and satisfactorily.

Mr. J. A. SMITH thanked the hon. member for Devonport with having brought forward the subject. He (Mr. Smith) had received many communications from persons who had been subjected to the most unfounded charges against the late Sir James Graham and Mr. James Weir Hogg. Considerable delay, he (Mr. J. A. Smith) admitted, had taken place, but the question was in a position to ask the House for a Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of any body of gentlemen.

Mr. MALINS expressed his regret that any hon. gentleman sitting on the Treasury bench should have thought proper to support the motion of the hon. member for Devonport had done, against a most useful, honourable, and meritorious body of men. He (Mr. Malins) should therefore vote against the motion and the fullest confidence.

Mr. E. P. BOUVERIE also disapproved of the conduct of the hon. gentleman.

The House having divided, Mr. Feeram's motion was defeated by a majority of 115 to 46.

The House soon afterwards went into Committee of Supply, when several votes connected with our colonies were agreed to.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 60th Rifles, so long quartered at the Tower and Kensington, have been relieved by the 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers.

Captain Arthur Hamilton, late 43rd Foot, is appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor.

The Channel Fleet left Plymouth Sound on Monday for Spithead. Should the weather be favourable for more extended cruising it is thought probable that they will be sent on a summer cruise round the British coast.

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT FUND.—The Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund has been heard. The Commissioners state that the total number of pensioners, widows, children, and officers, of seamen and marines, now placed on the list for relief, is 3136, and of children 4591, including 179 who have lost both parents. The number of widows is 1,000, and of children 1,591. Forty-two widows and 23 children have died since the last report, making a total decrease of 65. There has been an addition of three new pensioners of relief. It has been found necessary to discontinue 26 widows' allowances, owing to their marriage or misconduct, and 14 children, by their attaining the service or the age of 14. 3 have entered the Army, 31 the Navy, and 280 are now about the age of 14. The Commissioners have also been engaged in making a total of 1,000 grants to widows and 400 additional grants on receipt of allowances; 12 of the latter are in Wellington College Royal Naval School, Greenwich, and 3 in the Royal Hibernian School. The total amount expended in relief up to the 31st of December, 1863, was £501,091. The total amount subscribed to the fund up to that date was £1,000,000. The Commissioners have sanctioned the appropriation of £1000 to the building of a chapel for the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, and have contributed £500 annually with the main edifice, sufficient to accommodate about 400 persons. The Queen has graciously consented to have them remembered.

The half-yearly inspection of the cadets of the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, took place on Wednesday. The Duke of Cambridge, governor of the college, distributed the prizes. The cadets were put through the manual, platoon, and sword exercises, performing the movements with remarkable precision. After the field manœuvres were gone through, the cadets were formed into line, and the Duke of Cambridge, in complimentary terms, the names of the forty successful cadets to whom commissions without purchase will be given in the course of the year. His Royal Highness spoke in instructive to the progress of the higher character of the college, and expressed his earnest hope that their future career would be as creditable as their conduct at Sandhurst had been. Subsequently the prizes were distributed to the successful pupils.

MILITIA STRENGTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A Parliamentary return was published on Monday of all regiments of militia in the United Kingdom, with the number of men raised and trained during the nineteenth of each company, the number of privates with the regiment at the time of the annual training, and the number absent from the 9th of May to the 8th of April, 1863, and between 1862 and 1864, and the sums paid in each regiment for each enlistment. From this return it appears that the number of privates present at the training of 1863 was:—For England and Wales, 40,510; for Scotland, 6,641; for Ireland, 24,200: total number, 92,351. Privates enlisted between the 9th of April, 1862, and April, 1863, for the United Kingdom, 27,000; number discharged, 25,000. Bounty paid, £1 10s. The sum paid for each enlistments were:—For England, £19,150; for Scotland, £991; for Ireland, £17,273: total amount, £64,316.—The Irish militia consists nearly all seasoned for training, and, as a general rule, the reports are satisfactory, both of the constitution and strength of the various corps. The number in acute inflammation is considerably increased. The Kerry was the only strong, and, although in not a few counties emigration has considerably reduced the number of men, that circumstance has also somewhat lessened the number of men, that circumstance has also somewhat lessened the number of men, that circumstance has also somewhat lessened

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, inspected the Civil Service Volunteers (of which corps the Hon. Baronet is honorary Colonel) in the quadrangle of Somerset House, on Wednesday. The spectacle was a very fine one. A large number of ladies were present, and the procession generally were of a most satisfactory character. The corps mustered 459 men, and were under the command of Lord Bury. After a series of marches, light infantry manœuvres, changes of front, and other portions of the drill, the Prince of Wales, who was in the room, complimented the corps upon the manner in which they had gone through the movements. The Prince then handed to Lord Bury the challenge cup, which was presented by Major Segal Hopkinson to be fired for at the Wimbledon; and, on the gallant Colonel, the winner of the cup, being presented, the Prince handed to him the cup, which was received by the regiment in the winner, accompanied by three cheers for the Prince of Wales, and the Princess, and expressing a hope that he might be again the winner of the challenge cup. The cups were three times filled with wine, and the toast of the day was followed by three hearty cheers for the Princess and Denmark.

The 1st Volunteer Battalion Admiralty Regiment was inspected on Saturday evening by Colonel Erskine, in the park at Ham House, the seat of Lady Dysart, near Ham. The commanding officer expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and discipline of the 400 men present. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Buxton, M.P., was in command. The regiment having been formed into line, the several companies at long intervals of battalion movements were gone through with great steadiness and precision, and the various manœuvres executed with the utmost regularity and correctness. At the conclusion Colonel Erskine addressed the battalion, and, after a few remarks, complimented them upon the manner in which they had performed the various evolutions during the evening. Since its last inspected the regiment had increased from six to nine companies, and he expressed a hope that the ground not only in question but in the neighbourhood might be secured to the War Office. The Marquis of Normanby also addressed the battalion, and, in a short but humorous speech, descanted on the various duties from time of a volunteer militia army of 20,000 men in New South Wales during his government. The drill, after marching past, concluded with the usual cheers for the 1st Tower Hamlets.

The members of the Victoria Rifles competed at their range at Stanmore, on the 2nd inst., for the battalion challenge plate, which was won by Corporal Sherwood, No. 6 company.

A return match was fired on Monday between twelve members selected from the London detachment of artists, which resulted in the London Scottish winning by twenty-five marks, both parties having made the very large total by the artists. The ranges fixed at were those for the Queen's prize at the Ealing Butts.

A return match between ten sergeants of the London brigade and ten sergeants of the 20th Middlesex (Artists) was fired on Monday week, at the range of the Victoria Rifles, at Stanmore. The match originated in a standing challenge of the London Rifle Brigade to any ten sergeants in any one of any other corps. The sergeants of the London brigade have on two occasions been successful in these contests; but in the match last year with the Artists they were beaten by nine points. They have therefore challenged the Artists to renew their contest, and a third trial of skill was to decide the palm of victory. The London Brigade scored 285, and the 20th Middlesex 276.

The final competition for the Harrow cup took place on the 6th inst. at Harrow, for the competition between the members of the company, the Artists' Corps, the Civil Service Rifles, the Victoria Rifles, the Victoria Rifles, the Queen's Westminster Rifles, and the Inns of Court Volunteers, the 3rd company of the Victoria Rifles being the victors. The second company were very serious.

The 1st Suffolk Administrative Battalion of Volunteers, which has been encamped at Great Barton, about three miles from Bury St. Edmunds, for the past week, broke up their camp on Saturday. Lieutenant-Colonel Volunteers, broke up their camp on Saturday. Lieutenant-Colonel Volunteers, saying he had come down to witness the following remarks:—In the course of his observations he said that he was pleased to find a great precision of movement was all owing to the battalion having been so much drilled. A great precision of movement was all owing to battle, although it was a very important part of regular troops. He was glad to find that the battalion was a sober minded, God-fearing man, earnest, and determined to help his country at the proper time, to be mainly friends of mankind, to be peaceable and law abiding, to be obedient to his officers, and to trust to those officers placing him in a position where he could put his qualities to a practical test, and to be useful in the day of battle. Practice of movement might be thrown to the winds, and the battalion would not be ashamed of it, because the true use of movement should always be known, that they could be executed "at the double." Now that volunteers took a higher position than they did when he first had the honour of commanding them, he hoped they would, and he hoped they would work up to what was expected of them not only by the country but by the Government had also by their own standard of duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harman inspected the 3rd West Riding Rifle Volunteers (Artists) with the Richmond Rifle Company (more than 250 strong), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, at Richmond, Yorkshire, on Saturday last. At the close of the inspection, which occupied nearly two hours, the gallant inspecting officer addressed the corps in highly complimentary terms, and said that he would report favourably of them as a very favourable report of the corps to the Secretary of State for War. The Prince of Wales's challenge cup was presented to the Richmond Rifles, but we thought this arose from their inability, in the wind which prevailed, to bear the target assigned; and on the whole, they were entitled to the highest credit.

At the Battersea meeting, on Monday week, the corps would be brigaded with the 1st Surrey Rifles, which had the credit of the first score of the day, and he hoped they would prove themselves equal to that corps, if they did not surpass it.

The Marquis of Westminster has given £50 to the Chester Volunteer Brigade.

The annual meeting of the county of Lancaster Rifle Association, which will extend over three days, will begin on the 28th inst. Wednesday. The meeting is a great improvement upon that of last year as regards the number of entries and the number of competitors, and also the prizes offered for competition.

The competitive trial of the rifles of the National Rifle Association will take place at Woolwich in the month of November next.

The Italian Rifle Association has invited the volunteers of England to take part in a great rifle contest which is to take place at Milan on the 19th inst.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the sales of stock for delivery are unusually limited, and although money is in the market in extraordinary abundance, the Bank of England has not yet felt itself justified in reducing the rate of interest. The Bank has, however, relieved the money market to the extent of £1,000,000 sterling, by the purchase of Government securities.

The decrease of the circulation at the Bank of England has been moderately extensive. In the open market it has rather increased, as the subjoined table will show. The rates were as follows:

Thirty days' bills	... ...	3½ per cent.	Four months' bills ... ... 3½ per cent.
Two months' bills	... ...	3½ per cent.	Six months' bills ... ... 3½ per cent.
Three months' bills	... ...	3½ per cent.	

In the Stock Exchange money is more abundant, and short loans may be had at 2½ per cent. The rate for the Settlement is 3 per cent. The Stock Exchange discount is from 2½ to 3 per cent. The Bank returns favourable, the stock of bullion having increased to £19,000,000, and the reserve of notes and coin to £11,000,000. Very little gold is now coming to hand, and the Bank of England has been compelled to purchase the whole proceed of to the Bank of England. The amount for export purposes has fallen off considerably.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has introduced a Bill into the Legislature Provisional, at previous sessions. The regulations within the limits mentioned to £1,000,000.

The Exchequer Bills Bill has been passed through Committee. The Bill empowers the Lords and Commissioners of the Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills to the extent of £3,000,000. The capital of the latter will be increased to £3,000,000.

The Bank of Egypt has declared a dividend for the year 1863 of 12 per cent. The Bank of Egypt has declared a dividend for the year 1863 of 12 per cent. The Bank of Egypt has declared a dividend for the year 1863 of 12 per cent.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend for the year 1863 of 12 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 13.—The show of English wheat here to-day was limited, and the demand for it was extremely dull, at Monday's prices. Fine foreign wheat maintained a steady inquiry, but inferior qualities commanded very little attention. Barley was in moderate supply, and the trade ruled dull, at 1s. per qr. decline. Malt was in limited request, at the late trade rates. Beans and peas were quite as dear as before. Oats were in fair supply, and the demand for them was steady, at full prices.

June 15.—Both English and foreign wheat met a slow inquiry, at Monday's currency. Barley was in fair request, at 1s. per qr. advance. Malt was dull, at 2s. per qr. less money. Beans and peas were in good supply, and the demand for them was steady, at full rates. Oats were in limited request, at late prices.

Arrivals of wheat and flour from Essex, Kent, Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Scotland, 2,000 qrs.; from Ireland, 1,000 qrs.; from Belgium, 1,000 qrs.; from Holland, 1,000 qrs.; from Germany, 1,000 qrs.; from France, 1,000 qrs.; from Spain, 1,000 qrs.; from Portugal, 1,000 qrs.; from Italy, 1,000 qrs.; from Greece, 1,000 qrs.; from Turkey, 1,000 qrs.; from Russia, 1,000 qrs.; from Prussia, 1,000 qrs.; from Sweden, 1,000 qrs.; from Norway, 1,000 qrs.; from Denmark, 1,000 qrs.; from Germany, 1,000 qrs.; from Holland, 1,000 qrs.; from Belgium, 1,000 qrs.; from France, 1,000 qrs.; from Spain, 1,000 qrs.; from Portugal, 1,000 qrs.; from Italy, 1,000 qrs.; from Greece, 1,000 qrs.; from Turkey, 1,000 qrs.; from Russia, 1,000 qrs.; from Prussia, 1,000 qrs.; from Sweden, 1,000 qrs.; from Norway, 1,000 qrs.; from Denmark, 1,000 qrs.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MICHELL, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.—A. GRAY, Liverpool-street, City.—Clearing-cross, grocery.—W. JONES, Commercial-road, Pimlico.—J. WOOD, of Manchester, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—J. BOOTH, Manchester, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—J. BOOTH, Manchester, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—J. BOOTH,

THE LATE SIR JOHN WATSON GORDON, R.A.

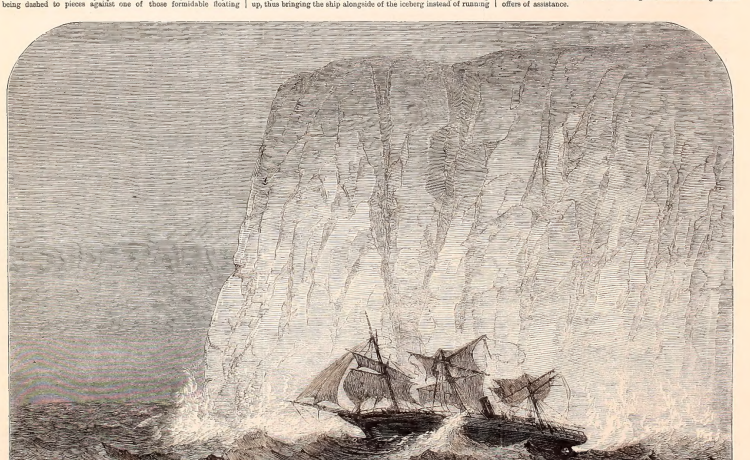
We announced last week the death of Sir John Watson Gordon, the eminent portrait-painter; we have now engraved a portrait of him, after a photograph taken from the life. He was personally much esteemed in the city of Edinburgh, where he was born and died; while he enjoyed a European reputation as one of the greatest of British masters in his line of art. He was born about 1790, the son of Captain Watson, R.N., of Overmains, Berwickshire; and could, through his father, claim kindred with Sir Walter Scott, through his mother with Robertson, the historian, and Falconer, the author of the "Shipwreck." Young Watson studied four years under John Graham in the Trustees' Academy, where Wilkie and Allan were also students. He early devoted himself to portrait-painting, and pursued it with unwearied diligence. During his long career he has painted many of the most distinguished Scotchmen—including Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, and Dr. Chalmers. The acknowledged successor of Raeburn, Sir John Watson Gordon was no copyist or imitator of that artist. Raeburn took the poetical side of the Scotch character, Sir John the prosaic. The former idealised his portraits; the latter was strictly realistic. The workshop of Sir John Watson Gordon are wonderfully true to nature and full of the sagacity, shrewdness, and dry humour which often characterise the Scottish physiognomy. He was one of the earliest and most strenuous supporters of the Royal Scottish Academy. On the death of Sir William Allan, in 1850, he was elected its President: at the same time he received the honour of knighthood and the appointment of Limner to her Majesty for Scotland. In 1851 Sir John was elected Academician by the Royal Academy of London. In 1855 he sent to the Universal Exposition of Paris two portraits, for which he jury awarded him a first-class medal. Until his last illness Sir John preserved his firmness of hand and correctness of eye unimpaired. His pictures in the Exhibition at Edinburgh, which has just closed, showed no traces of failing vigour. By many of his fellow-citizens he will be remembered with affection and regret.



THE LATE SIR JOHN WATSON GORDON, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF ARTS

THE SHIP ROYAL STANDARD IN COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

We have been favoured by Captain G. H. Dowell, commander of the screw steam-ship Royal Standard, of the White Star line of Australian packets, refitting in the port of Rio de Janeiro, with the sketch from which our Engraving is made, and with an extract from his logbook describing this perilous adventure. It was on the homeward voyage, from Melbourne to Liverpool, on the 4th of April, when the vessel was in latitude 54 deg. 30 min. south, and longitude 145 deg. 27 min. west, which is somewhere about midway between Melbourne and Cape Horn, in the South Pacific Ocean. Our readers may remember that the Himalaya and other homeward-bound vessels in the earlier months of this year had found those seas beset with icebergs, of which an illustration was not long since engraved in this Journal; but the Royal Standard had a very near escape of being dashed to pieces against one of those formidable floating masses which in the summer of the Antarctic region are frequently detached from the frozen waters of the South Pole, and drift into the highway of Australian navigation. The weather was hazy at eleven o'clock in the morning; the vessel was sailing with a fresh breeze from the north-west, ten knots an hour; her steam-engines, therefore, were not at work, and her screw-propeller was raised, while she made use of the favourable wind. Suddenly she ran into a dense fog. The look-out man reported that she was in broken water, and immediately afterwards saw a large iceberg on the right hand, close under her starboard bow. The captain instantly had the helm put hard a-starboard, called all hands, and braced the yards sharp up, thus bringing the ship alongside of the iceberg instead of running into it, as she would otherwise have done, for it was impossible to stay her course. The iceberg lay just under her lee, its precipitous cliffs, 600 ft. in height, were towering above the ship on the right hand, their ends being concealed by the fog; the only question was whether the ship could get past without being driven against them. The sea, running high that way, gradually settled her against the iceberg broadside on. Each wave now knocked her against it; the rebound of each wave carried off her hull, but struck her yards against the iceberg above. They bore one or two of these shocks, while causing a shower of great lumps of ice to fall upon the deck. At length the mainmast and the mizen-top-mast snapped asunder just above the caps, and fell, bringing down with them all the upper masts, yards, and gear belonging to each, and breaking in their fall the brass bands of the lower yards. The ship meanwhile still moved slowly on. Next went the foretopgallant-mast, the jibboom, the foretopsail-yards, the studding-sail-booms, and all their gear, broken against the side of the iceberg; and the remaining sails were more or less torn or damaged by the fall of these spars. The ship, having thus lost much of her sailing power, could no more keep her hull from coming into violent contact with the iceberg. The life-boats, suspended by davits to her side, the lumpkin and all starboard bulwarks, were presently smashed. In several places the starboard quarter was stove in. The iron beams of the poop-deck, across the breadth of the vessel, were bent so as to bulge up the deck as much as one foot. The walls of the cabins were damaged, and the captain's cabin stove in, breaking up the case which contained the ship's chronometers, and scattering them, with other wreck of the cabin and its furniture, on the floor. By another crush, an upper plate amidships was split, with considerable damage besides. At this moment the destruction of the ship seemed quite inevitable; but, as she continued slowly to move ahead, under mainsail and foresail, there was still some hope. The Royal Standard had thus rubbed shoulders with the iceberg for about half an hour, scraping along half a mile of its length, when, happily, the end of it was seen through the surrounding fog, and at last the ship got clear. Captain Dowell immediately ordered the pumps to be sounded in all her compartments, and found that there was no leak, after all the rough usage she had passed. Here we may refer to a short note by Mr. Hugh *Johnson*, one of the passengers, who says that they all acknowledged their gratitude to Almighty God for their preservation from this fearful danger; and he adds that they would bear testimony to the good conduct of the captain, officers, and crew, by whom the discipline of the ship was perfectly maintained, and whose efforts to save her were at length crowned with success. As soon as she was clear of the iceberg, the captain ordered steam to be got up, and in an hour and a quarter the engine was at work. She thus made her way to Rio de Janeiro, steaming or sailing under jurymasts as best she could. Having, in this crippled and disabled plight, arrived in the Brazilian port, Captain Dowell wishes to thank the Commander of the United States frigate Onward for his generous offers of assistance.



THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP ROYAL STANDARD IN COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG ON THE HOME VOYAGE FROM MELBOURNE.

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Picton	Oamaru	Taieri	Dunstan

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Dynaag, Carnlgnarchie, the wife of Hercturt Vaughan, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 10, Fountaines-place, Oxford-square, the wife of Edward Ashley Steel, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at No. 8, Rue Circulaire, Paris, the wife of Captain Wm. Brown, of a son.

At Warwick-square, Lady Honoria D'Ingerman, of a daughter.

At West-hill, Jersey, the wife of Colonel C. M. Dickinson, C.B., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, Lady Isabella Schreiber, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Richmond-gate, Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Fulston House, Lostwerwith, the wife of Captain Courtenay Curtis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey, by the Rev. Geo. Balleine, M.A., Rector, Lieutenant and Adjutant son of Captain Ainley (late 17th Regiment), to Anne Bennett, only daughter of the late Rev. R. Bennett, M.A., Ashbridge, Staffordshire.

On the 14th inst., at All Saints' Church, Odiham, by the Rev. Henry Rashleigh, Francis Paynton Pigott Cousmaker, late Captain 15th Hussars, eldest son of the late Major Francis Pigott Cousmaker, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall Dare, of the Eight Hon. Lady Lucas, Dorchester, of Greywell-hill, Hants.

On Tuesday (August Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. George Caverty, D.D., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hilton-Bradford, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Fleming, M.A., Warcop, in Westmoreland, Charles Lawson, Esq., eldest son of the late Hon. Charles Lawson, Lord Burghley, and the Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Wood, Esq.

On the 15th inst., at All Saints', Clifton, by the Rev. Thomas Boden, M.A., of St. John's, Cheltenham, assisted by the Rev. John Cook, M.A., Vicar of Clifton, Percival, Esq., 24th Regiment, the King's Own Borderers, eldest son of Colonel Hillsdon Percival, late of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, C.B., 78th Regiment.

At Cheltenham, P. Mowatt, Esq., of H.M.'s Treasury, to Lucy Sophia, widow of Colonel Rich Steinbeck, of Kelso, Estonia.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Hawkchurch, near Axminster, Devon, extremely regretted, after great suffering, Mary, wife of Mr. Augustine, Mrs. Ann Farwell Wiley, aged 57.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., at South-street, the Right Hon. Lady Greville, widow of Lord Greville, in the 84th year of her age.

At Hollingbourne, on the 12th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Lord Bayning.

At Dingwall, Ireland, in her 71st year, the Hon. Louisa Scott, widow of J. S. Scott, Esq., Q.C., and daughter of the late Hon. and Most Rev. C. Dougall Stewart, Bishop of Dublin.

On the 11th inst., at Chester-square, Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest, M.P., aged 39.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Charles-terrace, Victoria Park, John Phillips Lees, Esq., in his 65th year.

On the 13th inst., suddenly, at 3, Cleveland-terrace, Friends will accept this intimation.

On the 3rd inst., at sea, on board the ship Natal Star, on passage from Natal to London, Mary Ann, wife of Captain Stitt Wilson, Esq., of Norwich, aged 43; also in London, on arrival of the ship Natal Star on the 13th inst., Captain Stitt Wilson, Esq., aged 50. Their numerous friends will please to accept this intimation from their bereaved relatives.

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS TO OPEN IT MAY. The products of all nations will be admitted, and the most liberal terms of space will be given to exhibitors. Any information will be furnished by HENRY PARKINSON, Secretary. Exhibition Palace, Dublin.

HIGHGATE HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Seventeenth Exhibition of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables will be held, by kind permission of the Right Hon. Lord Mayor, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, London, on Friday, the 28th inst., from One o'clock till Six. Entries open at One o'Clock precisely.

Admission on and after One o'Clock, Half-a-crown; from Three to Six o'Clock, One Shilling; after the Show, Sixpence. Children under Twelve years of age, Sixpence.

The Band will be in attendance, by permission of the Lord Mayor, from Five till Six. The Band of the Scientific Corps, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, will perform from Two till Five o'Clock, and from Five till Six during the day.

Refreshments will be supplied in the grounds.

Carriages to set down at the principal entrance on West-hill.

By order, J. WARD, Junior, Secretary.

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MORELL THEOBALD, Secretary.

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The Classical Department of the College will be under the management of the Head Master, from whom information regarding it can only be had by addressing him at the College, Malvern.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Secretary, HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq., Malvern, from whom the Articles of Association may be had.

Malvern, June 12, 1861.

NAVAL CADETS, &c.—EASTMAN'S ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Portsmouth.—Admiral EASTMAN, R.N., Commander-in-Chief, has received 14 Cadetships, 10 Midshipmanships, and 64 Candidates; and 64 Gift, of 10 Candidates; also all Captains Examinations of 17 Candidates. A Special Class for preparing Gentlemen for the Lieutenants' Examination. For every information apply to the Secretary, at the College.

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NEW SILKS FOR JUNE. Patterns post-free. Rich Black Glacé Silks, 1l. 5s. 6d. the Dress. Rich Fancy Check and Striped Silks, 1l. 5s. 6d. the Dress. Rich Black Drap de Lyon, 1l. 5s. 6d. the Dress. The New Mixed Poult de Soie, 1l. 10s. 6d. the Dress. Rich Armure Checked Silks, 1l. 10s. 6d. the Dress. Magnificent Corded Silks, 1l. 10s. 6d. the Dress. The New Cord Imperial, 1l. 15s. 6d. the Dress. The Rich Glacé Imperial, 2l. 2s. the Dress. The New Mixed Poult de Soie de Londres, 2l. 2s. the Dress. Rich Chalky, Broadcloth, Diagonals, and other Rich Fancy Silks, 2l. 2s. the Dress. Rich Black Glacé Silks, 2l. 2s. the Dress. Special, 1000 yards of the richest Black Glacé Silks, in the new colours, usually charged 4 guineas, are all marked ALEXANDRE and CO., 245, Regent-street, W.

JAMES LOCKE and CO.'S SPRING and SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Ladies will find the above Establishment the most assortment of all the newest Fabrics for the present season, including Rich Black Glacé Poplins, and Summer Striplings. The Cloak and Shawl Departments are replete with every novelty in Mantles, Jackets, and Shawls with some elegant specialities, designed and manufactured expressly for JAMES LOCKE and CO., 154, Regent-street.

WATERPROOF CLOAKS. Walking and Travelling Jackets, Sporting Dress, Wine Vessels and Liberal Warranty for Quality.—Mackintosh Warehouse, 37, Piccadilly. Patterns forwarded free. Price List free. Established 1823.

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SILKS, ORGANDIE MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS.

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BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL have received a large consignment of Bonnets in every material. Wedding Orders executed. No shop. Showrooms, First Floor, 51, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

A PURCHASE OF 20,750 METRES OF FRENCH MERINOES, CHALLIES, &c.

Lot 1.—1000 ... Rich Black Glacé Silks, 2ls. 6d.
Lot 2.—1000 ... ... ditto, ditto, 25s. 6d.
Lot 3.—1000 ... ... ditto Brocatelle, all silk, 25s. 6d.

The above new all silk season's manufactures, are patterns, Continuation, and will be found the most extraordinary value ever offered to the public. Patterns for Paris model in the Show and Order rooms. A large assortment of patterns sent and may be returned free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NEW FOULARDS. Rich Black, Checked and Striped, from 2s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

CHECKED SILKS, at £1 15s. 6d., £1 19s. 6d., and £1 19s. 6d., Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of Striped, Checked, and Brocatel Silks, at Half-price. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

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PATTERNS POST-FREE.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.—KING and CO. are now selling at a large lot £2 7s. 6d. the Full Dress. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

BLACK SILKS.—KING and CO. are now selling at a large lot at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. per yard, 12 yards, wide width. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

BLACK BROCHÉ SILKS.—KING and CO. are now selling at a large lot at £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

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BLACK DRAP DE LYON.—KING and CO. are now selling at a large lot at 2s. 6d. per yard. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

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BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.—KING and CO. are now selling at a large lot at £2 7s. 6d. the Full Dress. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

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FRENCH MUSLINS.—KING and CO. are now selling at a large lot at 1s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. the Full Dress. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

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GRENADINE BAREGES.—KING and CO. are now selling at a large lot at 1s. 6d. the Full Dress. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

LACE SHAWLS.—KING and CO. are now selling at a large lot at from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s. each. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

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JUNE FASHIONS in MANTLES and DRAWN for the QUEEN.—The NEW and ROTUNDE SURCOAT in Black and White. This elegant Mantle is composed of rich Glacé Silk, trimmed with Black and White Lace and Steel Passementerie, and lined throughout with Silk. The Black and White Lace Sleeve, from 42s. to 3l. guineas. Dust Cloaks, in a variety of Tweeds, Checks, and Colours, from 21s. to 3l. guineas. Waterproof and other fabrics for Summer wear, especially trimmed, from 42s. to 5l. guineas. Rich Black Glacé Silk Mantles, richly trimmed with lace and fringes, lined throughout with silk, from 3l. guineas. Fringes, Tassels, French, Paisley, and Norwich Shawls in all the new patterns. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

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SANSPLECTUM CRINOLINES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, PRICE 2s. 6d. "Most admirably made."—Court Journal. "Perfection."—Queen.

CRINOLINE IN OUR PARKS AND PROMENADES.—Observe the graceful and elegant form modern inquiries have to meet, lowing,ness, and an elegance of form, which is only to be obtained in the Sanspareil Short Crinoline.

"Must be interesting to all our fair readers."—Dover Express.
"It is worth its weight in gold."—Court Circular.
"More express ive and pleasing."—Coventry Standard.
"The most graceful and becoming shape."—Court Journal.
"The best and most useful form ever brought before the public."
"The portals are well represented."—Bright Herald.
Sanspareil Corsets, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., Jupons, Oullins, and Crinoline Dresses graduated to measure.
H. PHILLIPPE, 37, Foundling.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, for Gentlemen to wear in spring and summer. The perfect-fitting shirt made.—Observe, the very superior quality of the Linen, the Improved Wristbands, the Collars, and the Fronts.—Ford's Eureka Shirt Rooms, 41, Strand.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT.—Patterns of the new French Colored Shirting, for making Ford's Eureka Shirts, sent free by post on application.—41, Strand.

THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS! PERFECT WHITENESS! PERFECT COMFORT! Sold by the Trade, Wholesale and Retail. Lists of Sizes and Prices. Manufactory, 5, Bow-churchyard, Cheapside, London, E.C.; and 16, Rosemary-lane, Tower-hill.

THE HANOVIAN BOOTS. 214, King William-street, City. Messrs. Bridges, of this address, have the honour to announce that they have, with special advantages of its own—a facility and softness equal to a walking shoe—the Hanovian Boot.
Peruvian Dogs, Leggings, &c.

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WOOD and SON respectfully beg to solicit an inspection of their large assortment of SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETS, suitable for existing Fashions in Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.
16, Regent-street; | 94, Piccadilly;
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HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST IN HAIR. DEWDNEY beautifully mixes and mounts in the gold Hair Jewellery, Bracelets, Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c., and has taken its name and style of Artist in Hair from the extensive and elegant display of specimens handsomely mounted kept for inspection. A splendid Assortment of Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Studs, and Pins.—Dewdney, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

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JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the Queen, Manufacturers of Ecclesiastical Vestments, Church Plate, Brasses, Decorations, &c., 33, St. James's-street, S.W. Designs and Estimates for Memorial Brasses, Monumental Crosses, Communion Plate, Altar Cloths, Cassocks, Surplices, Stoles, Hoods, Scarves, Girdles, Tippets, Clerical Hats, Shirts, Collars, Bands, Cuffs, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Clerical Cloaks, Overcoats, Trousers, Waistcoats, Clerical Jewellery, &c., with lists of prices and plans of the newly-arranged premises, 33, St. James's-street, S.W. (3 doors from Piccadilly).

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THE Romans made LASTING PERFUMES, as does NAPOLEON FRÈRE. Prevents Hair, Moss Rose, Tuberose, Jasmine, Lime Blossom, Bouquet, Frangipanni, Violet, Musk, Rose, Ess. 1s. per bottle.

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THE TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN, MOSELY, and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., continue to supply Artificial Teeth on Mineral Setting. Established 1828. Three Teeth are cheaper, more durable, and more natural than two. Fee for consultation, 2s. 6d. Pamphlet, "Advice to Purchasers," gratis, or by post for stamp.
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Pronounced by the Profession and Analytical authorities to be
THE PUREST, MOST EFFICACIOUS, AND
invariably pure, uniformly excellent.
Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9d.
Sold only in capsuled Bottles, with Dr. de Jongh's Stamp and Signature, by all Chemists. Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; by respectable Chemists everywhere.
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YOUNG LADIES' CORK INSTEPS, in best YOUNG'S ARTICULATED BUSKIN PLASTER, in two sizes. Sent by post 14 stamps.
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JAMES SPENCE and CO. (Limited), 247, Regent-street Milliners, &c.,
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A THOUSAND LEAGUES AWAY. New Song. Written by W. C. BENNETT, composed by JOSEPH BARNBY. Price 3s. 6d. Finely illustrated.
The wind is blowing fresh, fair. The boat rocks there for me.
Sung by Miss Dolby at the Ballad Concerts.
For two long years, to think of you, dreaming of you night and day!
Sung for me across the sea, a thousand leagues away.
A thousand leagues away, dear Kate, a thousand leagues away.
While round his pole we toss and roll, a thousand leagues away."
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

FAUST.—The following are the most popular arrangements for the Pianoforte from this admired Opera:—
Opera complete, with Italian and English words ... 3s. 0d.
Brod's Instructions of "Faust." Illustrated with Portraits of the six principal Artists ... 2s. 6d.
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Wilhem's Album. Arr. in three books. Each ... 4s. 0d.
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"THE BEACON," BY J. ABSOLON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



"GRAPE GATHERING NEAR NAPLES," BY A. DE CURZON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS AT PARIS.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PARIS SALON OF 1864.

THE new annual Exhibition of Fine Arts in the Palace of Industry opened, as usual, on the 1st of May, and offered for the appreciation of the public nearly 4000 productions in the different categories into which the exhibition is divided—viz., Painting, Drawing, Sculpture, Engraving, Lithography, and Architectural Design. As a whole, it is but justice to observe that the present display of French talent is far below what might have been expected from the experience of previous years; but, perhaps, the "remarkable modernity" which characterises it should be partly attributed to the absence of contributions by Flandrin, Ingres, Rosa Bonheur, and others, whose good names met with of late years in the *Explication des Ouvrages des Artistes Vivants*. The number of pictures which the Jury have introduced each year would replace the talent which death or other causes abstract from the ranks of art; but this plan of filling up a void is, in their view, and would rather serve to prove that works of genius are becoming more and more rare, and that the realms of poesy and imagination are more completely exhausted. The Jury, nevertheless, now intent only on the production of works that find a ready sale with purchasers, has become more lenient. This, of course, will also explain the presence of the great number of nudities in the galleries of the Exhibition, which have given rise to many a nauseous, without having the peculiar merit of classical beauty to justify their presence. There are in the catalogue "Scenes between very low subjects having the slightest claim to originality; indeed, the jury has not been able to award the prize of honour, many of the pictures on exhibition being considered sufficiently good to merit it. The large 1864 canvas usually purchased by the Government to adorn the salon would have been comparatively poor. Indeed, Dubigney, Rousseau, Cerat, Francais, Bin, Hanoteau, Herman, and a few other artists of the same stamp, have well supported the reputation of *synopsides*, and furnish the salt which keeps the Exposition in tolerably good order with the Parisian public. The subject of portraits is greater than ever, and they are mostly uninteresting, with the exception of Winterhalter's portrait of the Empress Eugénie, left-standing on the easel, and that of the Prince Imperial, to which the place of honour in the centre room has been given. Of the generalities, an Oriental subject, ably treated by Gerome, deserves mention, as do also the rather large prints of "Napoleon on the Sphinx," by Gustave Moreau; the miniature tableau of "The Emperor at Solferino," by Meissonier; another, which is the pride of the congregate: "The Meeting of the Schools," by Lenard: "The Heroines of the Decameron," by Hillemacher. Foreigners, representing new Naples," by A. de Curzon. The last picture is the only one which our space will permit us to reproduce just as the exhibition closes. It is peculiarly meritorious on account of the rich and varied tone of colour, although it has not been crowned with the desired medal. For the same reason it is also the one to which we have given the place of honour in the engraving of the statues exhibited in the Palais d'Industrie. It deserves to be mentioned, however, that the statue of Joan of Arc, of 1864 is superior, on the whole, to that of the painting, and reflects considerable credit on the last pupil of Rude, M. Fremiet. Numerous artists who risk their reputation, and often their means of living, on the fate of their productions, have failed to please.

We have grouped to give a few details concerning the picture represented in the succeeding page under the title of

"GRAPE-GATHERING NEAR NAPLES," BY A. DE CURZON.

The subject of this picture, by an artist whose reputation has long been established, is suggested by the luxuriant vegetation, the exuberance of all picturesque description fitted to inspire a painter of sentiment. The scene depicted in Mlle. Emilie Gracchia is employed in grape-gathering with her two young brothers. The landscape portion of the tableau, though of secondary importance, has been painted with care, faithfully reproducing the scenery around the Procida, near Naples, where it is the custom, as indeed throughout Southern Italy, to train the vine upon trees. Illustrated by the simple, M. De Curzon has imparted such a truthful beauty to his figures that in gazing at his canvas we are irresistibly carried into the contemplation of these charming Italian faces. The colouring of this picture has been admirably kept in the tone of the key of the order of merit; and, altogether, M. De Curzon's "Vendange de Procida" may be looked upon as one of the rare examples of genius in the Salon of 1864.

"THE BEACON."

SELDOM have we seen anything by Mr. Absolon more dramatic in conception, more effective, or more truthful in colour than the picture engraved on the preceding page. It is essentially dramatic though representing one actor only, for though the stage boards and the footlights are replaced by torchlight and a wild, rocky foreground, it is so because it indicates a crisis of anxiety and danger, though indefinite as to the cause of the issue of the reader's fate. The face of the man, who, like his bronze, comely lass brought her torch, all alone, to this desolate spot, for whom, or for what, we are left to guess, is lighted up brightly in the torch fuse, is the craving over that stone and gazing so vehemently into the gathering gloom of a "dirty night and a storm-portending night." There was a time when an invading armada was looked for within a few days of the present date, and when the liberty and welfare of the nation seemed to hang upon the due vigilance and courage of the "Beacon Guard," or otherwise, during the English coast. But this is evidently a humble domestic beacon, to be sure, but not to alarm and rouse a nation. Moreover, the one is plainly, in the case before us, forged for, not dreaded; and it is fixed on the French, not the British, shore, as we learn from the concurrent testimony of the lighter petticoat, and blue trousers of the former marched the British Grenadiers. Is this the reader's fate, then, looking so intently safely to the haven of home a fisherman father, husband, brother, or lover, who has left the isolated or crowded home of his love on a fishing idea, perhaps, and certainly a moral one; but we suspect it would only extend to a handful. No: it is not the fisherman's return the painter intended to represent the wife, sweetheart, or relative of a French ruffian pirate. Most fair and gentle reader, you have been led to some harbourless part of the coast with her torch, the lighting of which is the concerted signal for some vessel to run in under the lee of English cotton or calico print, handkerchief, cutlery, or other articles liable to the French duonne. Even if this interpretation of the subject were not probable, we are fully confident that the painter's intention, though themselves the most loyal and inoffensive of mortals, have an extreme sympathy for pedlars, smugglers, poachers, gipsies, smugglers, poachers, gipsies, brigands, bandits, and such picturesque gypsy.

A letter from Alexandria states that Abd-el-Kader is about to take up his residence on the estate at Brousoubiah, in the Isthmus, which has been given to him by the Sultan of Constantinople.

The Registrar-General of Seamen and Shipping states, in his report on the Royal Naval Reserve at the 31st of May last, that 20,106 applications have been received, and 1,549 enrolments effected.

An address from the people of Palermo thanking the English nation for its sympathy given to Garibaldi was voted by the Senate of the House of Commons.

The Ancient Order of Foresters has forwarded to the National Life-boat Institution £255, to be appropriated in the purchase of a life-boat, to be named "The Foresters," and stationed at Port Nicholson, in New Quay, on the Cardiganshire coast.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—On the 1st of July next, and thenceforward, the postage of a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, addressed to any place in the Australian colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, or to New Zealand, when forwarded by packet via Southampton, will be raised to 1s. 4d., when forwarded via Marseilles, to 1s. 4d. Simultaneously, the postage of letters forwarded to Australia or New Zealand by private ship will be reduced to 6d. the half-ounce letter. The scale of progression for additional weights remains as at present. Newspaper rates of postage will be modified and such letters will be charged as follows:—Via Southampton, above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 2s., for every additional half ounce, 2s.; via Marseilles, above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 2s. 8d., for every additional half ounce, 1s. 4d.; by private ship, above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 1s., for every additional half ounce, 6d. All letters intended to be forwarded via Marseilles, or by private ship, should be superscribed accordingly. The postage on newspapers addressed to the Australian colonies or New Zealand, whether conveyed by packets or by private ship, must be paid in advance.

THE SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

THE Engraving on our front page is an illustration of the rehearsal of siege operations against the fortified position of St. Mary's Creek, at Chatham, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Louis of Hesse, on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Chatham about two o'clock, and were received by Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, the mess-room of the Royal Engineers; after which they rode round the works, and then took successively to a small casemated battery on the hill, overlooking the entire scene of operations both by land and water. The operations commenced at about half-past three months by the Royal Engineers, as part of their ordinary instruction, formed several works opposite the Prince's position on the Invicta, which were clearly visible at every point, with the troops lying close to would-be forts. The first work to be attacked was a redoubt on the Naval Reserve slope, lay several men-of-war. Conspicuous among them was the dark hull and four lofty masts of the Achilles, round which was a fleet of little boats, containing the attacking force of troops, waiting for the signal to make their dash at the creek and gain the position by storm. Upon the redoubt, which was manned with all men of the Marine Artillery and Volunteer Artillery, the besiegers directed their fire, the former being distinguished by reason of the uniforms of the latter and the blue undress of the former marked the first of attack and defence.

At three o'clock the attack began. The besieged had made preparations to meet it by counter-mines under the bank seaward of the enemy's works. They had also sunk torpedoes in St. Mary's Creek, across which they had a pontoon bridge. The attacking party, meanwhile, had erected a strong stockade to prevent their line being turned. The besiegers were to commence operations by blowing up the boom, opening fire along the line of the creek, and then storming the redoubt in boats. An assault by escalade on two points was to be made on the land side, where the formidable nature of the ground had escaped were sprung to make openings for the assailants to enter.

Under the cover of the smoke rising in the creek, each crew advanced cautiously up the creek and attached a bag of powder to the enemy's line of defence. The explosion was fine. The boom went up as it took them to get fairly out of harm's way a pillar of water shot up, carrying with it the remains of the boom and torpedoes. This seemed to be the signal for general firing from the batteries along the bank line. At the same time, the Royal Marine Light Infantry joined in the attack. The attacking battery, No. 5, on the right flank of the second parallel, manned by the 12th Kent (Gillingham) Artillery Volunteers, was then opened upon the redoubt at a fire line with 18 and 24 pounder guns. Meantime, from behind earth mounds, from rifle pits, from the Naval Reserve, from behind the fence, the cracking musketry kept up an incessant fire, which was answered by the enemy. Then, from the rear, a subterranean rumble was heard indicating that a mine had been sprung. A slight trembling of the earth was felt by the spectators, who crowded the roofs of the casemates. The engineers had put in four charges of powder, of 100 lbs. each, the explosion of which was at the distance of 70 lb. with one of 200lb. behind the escarp; to form the breach known in our military phrase as "the embrasure" near the mess room followed that of the first. The artillery and the rifles had not been idle all this time, but kept up a brisk fire. The mines of the besiegers having been fired, the troops advanced in their respective boats back to the rear of the storming party, and the gun-boats, or armed launches, were ordered to the front. At this time a black cloud, showing what sort of service they would render if called upon to serve in hostile waters, overhung the scene, and a thick mantle of rain fell upon the besieging forces. The engineers had put in four charges of powder, of 100 lbs. each,

would, according to the perspective, be standing to the left, not (as it has been suggested) in the position opposite to Penelope. I may be that these books are merely omitted, but their introduction in the finished work is more likely to be one of those interesting after-thoughts which occur between the sketch and the final performance. There happens, however, to be a story that Philip, when he came into the painter's room to see "Las Meninas" finished was so much pleased with it that he took a pencil and painted on the breast of the artist's own portrait the cross of the noble order of Santiago; and as this knightly insignia occurs in both works it is inferred that the painter received the honour. If there be any truth in the story, it is decidedly more likely that the King ordered the accolade than that the painter did it for the sketch, although the latter was probably shown to him for approval; but, on the other hand, the cross may, perhaps, have been only then added sooner or later by Velasquez himself, or some less dexterous, though not Royal, hand.

But of far more importance than these speculations is the great, the almost unique, technical interest of this painting—equally so whether sketch or replica. The brilliant handling of Velasquez in his later style—the astonishing power of expression and suggestion revealed in a very touch—has been so frequently the study of every school, and numerous writers on art, painters as well as critics, have sought to discover the "secrets," as they call them, of his wonderful magic, many supposing them to exist in the earlier stages of his work. Here, in a close, intimate manner, we are led to the very key to the whole enigma. Here is an example of the most mature power of Velasquez let at the earliest moment of execution, and therefore not, as it were, a distance of not less than four to six yards. And what do we here see? Not, certainly, the carefully-elaborated work of authorities, but, on the contrary, execution the most rapid, yet without vigor lavurus; large spaces of dark, floating ground of a brown undergrainting, the impasto being carefully preserved for the passages in light, and touches let in where the intense dark of shadow, and numerous subtle gradations of tone, with the utmost truth and delicacy to a suppositious passer-by; the other, perhaps, a little behind the easement, partly conceals with her veil her merriment at being detected in betting her many admirers on the painter's success, indicating an involuntary adherence to the lingering custom of the Moorish women. The picture was called "Velasquez and his Spanish Women," and the dangerous beauty of these women was proverbial. There is a "Francis I." (46) by Velasquez, in the Madrid gallery, obscure of the master and of the cognate Neapolitan painters.

The northern schools are so well represented, as we presented, though there is no example of Rubens. A portrait of "Stratford" is ascribed to Van Dyck, in referer ce to the famous Earl of Strafford of the Earl with his secretary. In point of painting (though of a very different subject), Vandyke is not to be compared in the fine portrait of "Endymion Porter" (49), which has a glowing life and earnestness reminding of Vandyke's great master, Rubens. The three views in one picture of the same head (50) are the finished copy of the famous picture at Windsor. Portraits of a Burgomaster (107) and his wife (121) are fair examples of the Dutch school of Peter Dutch master Van der Helst. Other portraits of artistic or historic interest are the earliest work of Jan Steen, "Portrait" (11), attributed to Holbein; No. 24, a not very good specimen of G. Dow, Rembrandt's pupil: the portrait of "Charles II." (40), by Cuyp: and Charles the Fourth's "Duchess of Cleveland" (3), and the "Princess and Princess of Asturias" (4), by Sir Joshua, more mannerist Sir Peter Lely.

Facing a small picture of high quality, entitled "A Man Reading" (91), with oil, though perhaps only of the school of Rembrandt, is not unworthy of the master himself, we come to Lord Lansdowne's famous Reuben's, "The Mill" (112), an important picture of the master, exhibited at the British Institution, in 1806 (the year the institution was founded), and upon the sale of the Lansdowne gallery to the painters, including Turner, copied it. Ward, however, upon the suggestion of West, endeavored to show us how the picture could be more profitably and intelligently studied than by more or less mechanical and unreflective copying. And he has, therefore, painted a picture similar in subject and effect, but with sufficient modifications to test whether the principles of Reuben's have had been understood and applied. The result will probably surprise most of us. It is not fully appreciate James Ward's rare powers as an animal-painter. The relative force in the masses of light and dark, the breadth and ease of the brush, or reflected light in the latter are well preserved; while the figures in the boat and the cattle on the bank are worthy of the hand of a master. The picture lacks, however, the golden, genuine tone of the original; but for which, by the way, the engraving after Rembrandt is indebted in no small degree to the cunning hand of that greatest of all mezzotinters—Earlom. Among the "Modern Masters" we find Reynolds well exemplified in a "Landscape with Waterfall" (37), marked with all his studies, especially of the Venetian masters, in Lord Lansdowne's famous and most impressive "Seapiece" (101), with the waves lashing a solitary rock and breaking in foam along the fringe of the darkling sea, and a fishing-smack making for the shore before the gathering masses of black, ominous thunder-cloud. Turner paints half in "Van Buyckael" (31), and half in "Van Goyen" in picture. The consummate truth and lightness of touch of Tenniers may be studied to advantage in No. 13, "Peasants Regaling" (not with Princess' (59) is an extremely fine Both, in a cooler key of colour than usual with the painter. The "Landscape" of Cuyp would do well to study the descriptive handling of the foliage. Exceptionally fine, also, is the Rubens "Landscape" (110), which, however, is said to have purchased for £6000. The Cuyp, too, called "The Morning" (84), is a beautiful picture. Wilson, Gainsborough, and the marine painters, W. Vandevelde, Backhuysen, and Vander Capelle are likewise represented at their best. We have also an unusually fine pictures of birds, &c., by Hondekoeter; a very vigorous sketch by F. Boudins; and "A Landscape" by Ruysdael. It's a small but interesting picture by Langelback, we must close this notice, reserving a few remarks on the works by deceased British artists for a future article.

A veteran of the French army, General de Mylius, lately offered the Academie Francaise a foundation-prize of 1000 francs for the best annual essay upon "Religious toleration." The Academie, in accepting the generous present, the General writes to the *Opinion Nationale* that he is ready to repeat the offer in favour of any society in a position to appreciate and recompense the prize. The object he has in view is, "to encourage universal religious toleration, and thereby to extinguish religious hatred, the most fruitful source of mutual bewilderness among all peoples."

Further disclosures have been received relative to the explosion of a Government powder-magazine at Tripoli, on the 18th of May, by which more than 600 persons were killed on the spot. Besides the greater portion consisting of Ottoman soldiers, in a barrack in the vicinity of the magazine. It appears from a later telegram, received by the Ottoman Consul-General at Malta from the Governor of Tripoli, that the number of victims was 110 only; that none of the population had, as first reported, sought refuge on board the shipping in port, and that perfect tranquility prevailed among the people. The telegraphic communication had been temporarily suspended, being by any means to the station and from the necessity of removing the instruments, which were covered with the débris of the buildings. A subsequent telegram, received by Sir J. G. Le Marchant from the British Consul-General Colonel Harman, dated on the day of the explosion, which states that the communication in the Spanish fort had been re-established for six or seven days, and that the quantity that exploded was about 300,000, of powder, totally destroying the fort, the custom-house, and the adjacent magazines.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Those pleasant *officiers* from which the general public gather their evening news have startled us lately by the different complexion which they make the truth wear. Jesting Pilate, as to Bacon's beautiful essay, might well inquire what truth was, nor be expected to "tarry an answer," if he had but one week's reading of the leaders of the pro-slavery and the pro-Northern journals. The pro-Southern journals give details which the pro-Northern journals omit, and on their placards—unpleasant details, and give a *couleur-de-rose* glow to the defeats and losses which the pro-Northern turn the eternal gratitude of that Caledonian Yankee, Thos. who hear that he has been reinforced and has advanced upon Richmond. The Federals outmarched, outflanked, and outwitted his enemy; and that the Southern army was dying away every day—while the Southern placards we have a very different tale. Federal defeats form the staple of the intercourse between the two parties, and in these four days, like the *Stars*, threw in a "horrid murder" to enliven the sympathies of its readers—when he was interrupted and killed. Mr. Mudie, in one horrid murder, committed by a half-saddened sot or love-stricken pothey, to the extent of "7000 Federals slain." Do we sufficiently comprehend numbers to realize the fact as to the loss? We fancy men killed as would fill one of our decent, pretty county towns, or the whole population of one of the smaller towns in the north of England—certainly about as many as garrison the south of our island; and then we have the same number of wounded, to withdraw from home and in an expedition which is pretty sure to be a failure. No wonder that the poets of the old grey land go up in the North, that the Government trembles, and that men prophesy a collapse, in which the Federal armies and Federal people will be swept away and burnt. Adversity will bear the same precious lesson to that very young nation which she taught to the old; and the Times' last bitter cry concerning defeat of Grant will bring an overture of peace. Opposed to victorious troops who are safe on ridge and intrenchment, while his are in the open, and obliged to purchase every forward movement at an exhausting loss, even the brave and obstinate General must in all likelihood yield. If, however, he is not to be overcome, he will be President of the North; if he fail, Mr. Lincoln will continue to be so, and we shall be at the end of the war in exactly that peace which he so ardently desires.

Foretold at the commencement of her war—by which, according to Cromwell's motto, peace alone is sought—make noise enough. Our peace-proclamation, the calling out of the militia, the Government agents in the Devil's act of destruction, and torpedoes throwing up decades of earth in the Channel. Meanwhile, the Channel and foreign armada might be just as well disposed of under Victoria as Elizabeth. Such torpedoes are not to be trifled with, but they are not the most desperate charges of hard words—are being prepared in the Tory camp to the new Reform Bill introduced by Mr. Russell, and to scatter the present Ministry to the winds. Mr. Disraeli is to be the Great Tawkee of the occasion, and will fire the train; the barrels of gunpowder are ranged under the Whig benches, and Guy Fawkes will lay the six blackened and mangled "corses"—corse is a good word and mistake it is generally used for corpse—of the Whig Ministry ready disposed of. As a precursor to this attack, the allies of the Tories over the water have made a demand for the recall of Governor Eyre. The *Debate* cuts it up root and branch, and constructs its statement with all the Cunning of a Tory. The Governor of Jamaica is a favourite France, and who extended the influence of England. We know well what Mr. Disraeli thinks of the value of the Tory ally in France, and we hope that their attack may go good. There is nothing like a Tory Government to destroy, and, as the preservation of Denmark is to be one of the points of the next coalition and one of will adopt a firmer tone in the matter. We have great hopes of this; the Danes are more confident and less yielding, and it is reported that the Duke of Augustenburg is in a position of military standing, and it is probable that a declaration by Lord Palmerston of the interested character of the Russian occupation will give the Danish power into their arm.

A case which occurred last week, in which a barrister who, being grossly insulted, had knocked a man down, and who was yet further assaulted by the bystanders, was fined for assault, has, it is to be hoped, so settled by magistrates and popular writers, have been so thanked and encouraged by the Bench, that the bully will be kept in order and walk, as schoolboys say, "taking down a peg." Of course, the whole lazy and abuse about "barristers" are exaggerated. Actually, we have in all England only about two barristers who are guilty of such an impeder. The rest are merely plain-clothes men attached to each Division of the Court, and who are, technically, "keeping the peace" in stupid they are. We know personally of a dozen robberies the actors in which they have helped to bring to justice, and in which the rule, success the exception; and upon that exception our "criminal-agencies" have been founded. Our criminal-agencies are composed of the "active and intelligent" officers who are sent in pursuit of the fugacious criminal. Now, if these agencies were to be private should be employed: in short, the real policeman is much more like the Bloodhound, or Scotch Collie, than the Bull-dog, and the natural general of brigade which novelists represent him. Inspectors in policeofficers are, as a rule, intelligent, honest, and once in the guilt of anyone accused. The poor, who are brought almost in contact with the police, suffer most; but the rich ought to see that those whom they pay to protect them from the poor are not their natural enemies. There is not much external similarity between a Prussian guard and a Bobby: but the Prussian guard is a policeman in military dress, and the person in buttons is very often as great a tyrant as the Roman mangerer could be to Shylock.

The Shakspeare Council has brought its labours to a close. Commended of Stratford, Earls Ellesmere, Carlisle, Dudley, and Ellenborough of the "intellect of Britain" and "the wealth of the world," having in addition to the Council, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Grote, and naturally, collected, in about five hundred days, eleven hundred pounds. All this is famous, and the Council has brought about a meeting of "nobles" were enormously liberal. Eight hundred pounds were spent in printing, postage, &c.; and now a poor three hundred is handed to Sir Emmet Tenent, M.P., to be spent in erecting a fitting side, or somewhere on the Thames Embankment, chosen. And so a little money is left for the Council to buy a cottage, and make it all that remains of this "movement," with its parochial, provincial, and fashionable flavor expected of it. Lord Ellesmere, Lord Carlisle, Mr. Gervinus, Bulwer Lytton, three Archbishops, several Ministers, one Prime Minister, Lord Dudley, Lord Ellenborough—and Admiralty, failure will long be talked of as a national reproach, and should long be a warning to all who would attempt to celebrate the memory of the once ungenial and unkillful.

A gentleman who has died, who is also a clergyman, has attached no less a body than the Portsmouth watchmakers. It appears that the children of watchmakers are entitled to claim that the charges of the unwieldly Mrs. Gamps who attend to them are enormous. Do not the gentlemen put forward his connection with the third estate we cannot hardly have expected to see the day when "Time" was "green." Alas! mistakes have something stronger than starch in their collars—and Mrs. Gamp's language and face—and Admiralty, to which our clerical penman has applied, will be puzzled to stop the progress of gout, and to "keep the Government clock regulated to the hour" men at sea."

"On ows autrade is, says some generous maxim, to be at once forgiven. If so, we claim forgiveness for an error. The pro-Danish gentlemen who, in the House of Commons, once knew everything, and spoken last week while our Impression was being rapidly worked off, the decision of the Conference upon the Danish question. The decision lines brought down a round of applause, and Miss Oliver and the prisoner across dish their very best to delight a select audience.

There is little literary news abroad. If anyone wishes to read an interesting book of travels, let him take up that by Colonel Campbell, in which the great question of tigers is admirably debated; or that, in two volumes, of M. Moulton—"Travels in Indo-China, Siam, and Laos"—admirably translated by Mr. Eden Greville, and abundantly illustrated. But why, oh! Messrs. Murray, Bentley, and Co., are all your books of travels so very much alike? Why are all your travellers such wonderful shots, and wherefore do they slay so many buffaloes, Bengal tigers, and rhinoceroses? Africa should be known only to the ever-present artist, and unrecognised in the Zoological Gardens?

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR EDWARD GRAHAM, BART.

Sir Edward Graham, ninth Baronet, of Esk, in Cumberland, was the eldest surviving son of the late Richard Graham, sixth Baronet, by his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Young, Esq., of Latrig, Scotch. He was born Jan. 1, 1820. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy 2 n. 27, 1864, and was, in 1855, appointed to the Turkish Contingent as Assistant Commissariat, of the Crimea. He married, in 1847, Emily Mary, widow of Charles Henderson, Esq., of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Oxford, and County. Arms: Argent, a chevron between three crescents, each charged with a mullet, all sable. Crest: A demi-lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a mullet, sable. Motto: Reason and Truth. The deceased Baronet died March 12, 1864, leaving issue one son, Richard, born Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863. Sir Richard Graham, by whom he had two sons, who died young, and one daughter, Elizabeth Mary, married, in Montreal, Canada, on the 15th ult., and is succeeded by his eldest son Sir Richard Lester Stuart Graham, the tenth Baronet, who was born December, 1851. Sir Richard Graham is the representative of the illustrious race of Graham, which was of note in Scotland as far back as the days of Malcolm Canmore, and Queen Margaret. The Grahams, chamberlains of Scotland, in their department of hatred, whose heroic deeds, rare qualities, and great power constantly illustrated the pages of Scottish and English history. The Grahams of Esk are a sept of the Grahams of the Border, Grahams of Netherby, Grahams, of the bright sword. The first Graham of Esk, who was created a Baronet, was the Cavalier Sir Richard Graham, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1629, and was Secretary of State to Charles I., and in the Parliament which met at Oxford, 1644, was elected Member for Cockermouth. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, and had by her Richard, who would have been executed, but the interest of his wife and friends procured his pardon from Charles II., and he was created Baronet of Esk, as confederated with John Fenwick, married sisters of the house of Howard, daughters of Charles, first Earl of Carlisle, who was descended from the Howards of Naworth, and had devoted endeavours to save their husbands. Viscount Preston's brother, Sir Richard Graham, was killed in a duel with Viscount Dundee. Sir Richard succeeded his father as Sir Edward Graham just deceased and the present Baronet is his grandson.

LORD ADOLPHUS FREDERICK CHARLES WILLIAM VANE, M.P.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Adolphus Frederick Charles William Vane-Tempest-Stewart, who was second son of the late and brother of the present General Sir Charles William Stewart (afterwards distinguished soldier and diplomatist of Londonderry), by his second wife, Frances Anne, daughter of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, and half-brother of Frederick William Robert Viscount Mayo of Ireland, by the late Countess of Mayo, Dowager Earl Canc. He was born July 2, 1818, and was educated at Eton. He entered the Grenadier Guards as ensign in 1837, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1849, and Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854. He in that year assumed the additional surname of Vane. He served with distinction during the Eastern campaign, and received the medal and clasp for the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. He was also a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He retired from the army in consequence of his Parliamentary seat, but continued to be a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia. He was elected M.P. for North Durham in 1854, and had held that seat until the year since. Lord Adolphus was of the Earl of Derby's party; but, as Lord Londonderry, occasionally voted with the Liberals. He married, 1st, the Hon. Susan Rose Dunbar (Kelpie) of Captain Robert Cochrane, R.N., and, 2nd, Lady Adelaide Paget, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Paget, who was born at Gibraltar, in 1794; he entered the Welsh Fusiliers in 1807, and was transferred to the 7th Fusiliers in 1808, and served in the Peninsula, where he was in the midst of hard fighting in the Peninsula. He shared in the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, including the battle of Arroyo dos Vittoria, the memorable retreat from Burgos, and the siege and fall of Badajos, and was at the battle of Salamanca, where he was severely wounded, and said in another engagement previously. He was also slightly wounded at Waterloo. He was A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and was also his aide-de-camp. He had succeeded another to the head of the advance guard of his regiment, and thus led the attack on the heights of Salamanca. He received the medal and clasp for Peninsula, and also the Waterloo medal. He was made a Military Knight of Windsor in 1846. He became a full General in 1862. The gallant officer leaves a widow and a young family of five sons and a daughter.

Lady Grenville, widow of the celebrated statesman William Wyndham Lord Grenville, died suddenly at her residence in Lord Lansdowne's estate on the Pitt family, died on the 14th inst. A notice of her Ladyship will be given next week.

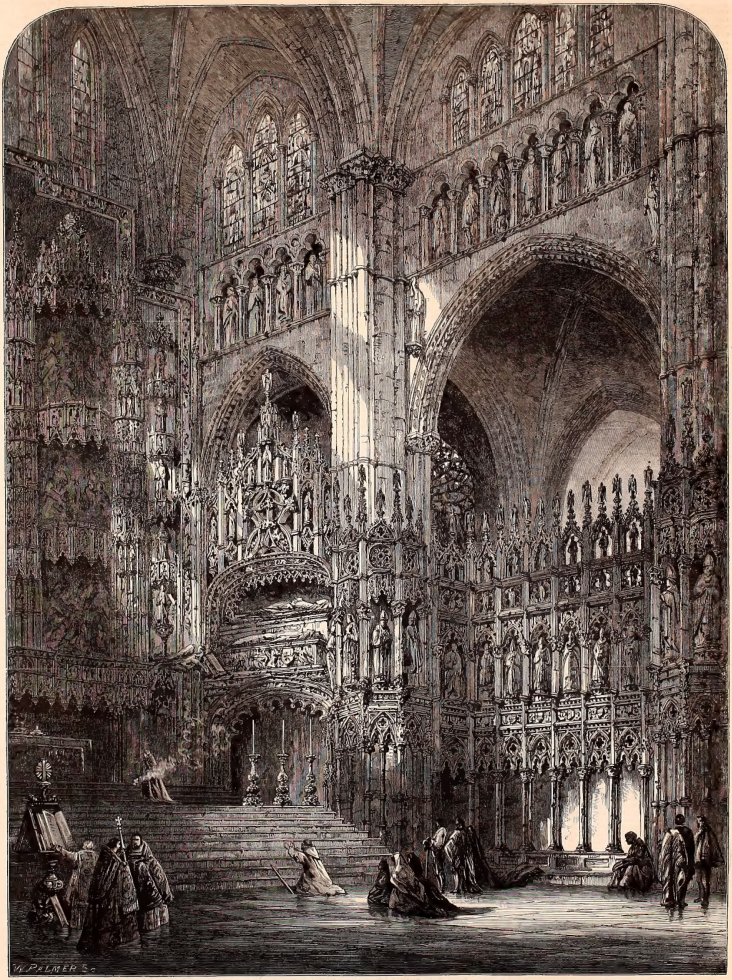
"A TAVERN BRAWL."

That latter half of the sixteenth century, the seventeenth, and the first half of the eighteenth, were the eras to which John Gilbert's favourite subjects belong, but with a decided preference for the time of the great Elizabethan dramatists, as we all know from his series of Shakspeare illustrations, and his contributions to the Art Union. His period is precisely of the kind which would most attract and best employ all the resources of his facile pencil, and in the subject of the fine water-colour drawing engraved on page 600 is intended not, of course, as a representation of any particular occurrence, but as an incident characteristic of the time. Such brawls were common in the days when the sword was habitually worn by every gentleman, nay, There was really little cause to fear the civil power on account of the arrangement of the dress, especially that of the "gallant officer" at present; and it is needless to add that it was then even more difficult to find a quarrelsome person than it is at the present day. Every man above the rank of a peasant, artisan, or petty shopkeeper wore, if he chose, his long Toledo rapier, and the duello was considered the most honourable and satisfactory method of liquidating debts, proving wrong to be right, and wiping all stain, however black, from the escutcheon. Hence, in fact, the hundred young gallants, professional gamesters and bravoes, swaggering about Shoreditch, Whitefriars, and the purlieus of all large towns, Bankside and Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Massinger have depicted in their comedies and tragedies. Which were the best places of universal resort—when the sack and canary had freely circulated and the cups were replenished for the last time—played, how quarrels and difficulties which would be sure to arise would certainly be settled on the spot, in many cases not to the end of the evening, by the convenient arbitration of the sword. The arbitration would also, though the parties were not killed or even dangerously wounded, frequently have, on at least of the parties to it, a fatal conclusion. If not the swordsbored that poor Kit Marlowe, the author of the original drama of "Dr. Faustus," met his death in a tavern brawl; and many other instances might be named. And such, doubtless, is the fate of the handsome young fellow in our picture, who now lies bleeding in his blood. But a little while ago he burst danced with gaiety and joy and when dancing with his gay and fierce companion, neither a mother's nor mistress's hand could stay its bleeding, and even a friend's sabre-blade fail to detect the lifeblade. He has staked his last card, played out his last desperate game—and lost. His young adversary—perhaps a friend of his—perhaps a mere face-to-face acquaintance—the heat of the encounter being past, looks on, coolly, and perhaps even regretfully, at the consequences of victory. We must not take leave of this very striking drawing without at least passing mention of the wife-like appearance of the whole scene, the appropriateness of the postures and expressions of every character introduced, as well as the furniture, hangings, and so forth, of the quaint old interior, and the skilful composition, admirable colour, and most masterly and facile execution of the whole work.

A Welsh fishing-boat belonging to Pwllheli trawled up a glass bottle on the night of the 10th inst., near Barn Befig or Cuisweny, in Carnarvon Bay, containing a strip of paper with the following inscription thereon:—"Joseph Collier, ship Matilda, last Coast of Africa," and the word "Liverpool" written across the slip. On the other side of the paper were the words "James M'Fadden."



"A TAVERN BRAWL," BY JOHN GILBERT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE CHAPEL OF THE HIGH ALTAR IN THE CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO," BY S. READ, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

"CHAPEL OF THE HIGH ALTAR, CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO."

MANY visitors to the exhibitions of the (Old) Water-Colour Society will remember that Mr. Samuel Read—whose name was first prominently identified with drawings of some of the fine but comparatively well-known church interiors of Belgium—has recently been experimenting chiefly by visits in and near Toledo. We have already had occasion to commend this artist for going so far from the beaten track. It is true that English painters generally, like true Britons as they are, are fond of travel; and since, every day and everywhere, there will be picturesque in life, costume, and architecture seems to be vanishing before the modern improvements which are but a fertilizer to the available materials. Spain being one of the last refuges of the picturesque in Europe, a number of English artists have of late brought to the delineation of that country, its monuments, and people, the results of many highly interesting visits, among which the Spanish painters themselves have always been so strangely deficient, but nearly all these English artists have confined their attention to recording the now well-known glories of Seville, Granada, and the Alhambra. Mr. Read is one of the few who have gone a little in any evidence in favour of the ancient Spanish capital—the poor, gloomy, almost desert, but still grand, Moorish city, Toledo. A sketch he exhibited two years ago showed us the extreme richness and sense of the Moorish art that city, standing as it does, like Rome, on seven hills; and last year we enjoyed Mr. Read's most elaborate and powerfully-painted finished drawing of the vast, the sombre and impressive interior of the great cathedral of Toledo, "The See of the Primate and Great Levitical City of Spain." The view of the cathedral exhibited this year was taken from from within the immense grille which divides the choir from the transept; and the spectator's eye is supposed to be placed about the great monument of the celebrated Cardinal Mendoza. Here as in every other part of the cathedral, subject and treatment are full of "an religious light," such is the massive character of the architecture and the quantity of stained glass, "which, according to Ford, is almost unique" says Mr. Ford, in his "Handbook for Spain," "for so early a date the former magnificence of this once splendid temple." Yet we may infer, even from the extremely bold and effective drawing, the carvings of the canopied niches of this chapel and part of the cornice of the high altar, that the former splendour of the cathedral must have been in the days of its prosperity. "The pure Gothic character of the choir," Ford says, "is remarkable even in Spain, where a really *Divine* service was performed. Then the vast space was crowded with sattike myriads, and the city of the sleepers awoke as by a touch of the wand and filled the streets, clanging into noise and crowds their usual deathlike monotony. Now solitude and melancholy brood enshrined, and sad is the irony of fortune." Now, as the painter shows us, only a few women hooded in their mantillas, with a still smaller number of the feeling their pensive, and occasional mendicant monk, assemble to the service from the great choral books which lie on the desks. We have only to add that Mr. Read's drawing is distinguished by the same excellent qualities as his large work of last year, while the tone is more serial and suggestive of space.

MUSIC.

The production of "Robert le Diable" on Saturday last, at Her Majesty's Theatre, introduced to the London public Mdme. Harriers Wippern, a lady of extraordinary merits. She has passed a long and laborious life as a great reputation in Germany. She is a magic of the Italian school. She is, moreover, an excellent actress, and her conception of the character of Alice showed great intelligence and poetical feeling. In the beautiful air, "Quando Alcinal la lascia," she was loudly encored, and sang it so delightfully called before the curtain in the course of the performance. Lady Wippern will be a great acquisition to the company. We understand that Mdlle. Titiens intends to resign to her several of her principal characters, in order to enjoy herself in private existence she has lately undergone. The character of Robert was sustained by Mr. Gardoni, who showed considerable dramatic power, and sang (we need scarcely say) beautifully. He was especially happy in the air, "Love an outlaw's chainless," which he sang with remarkable effect. Signor Junca was an admirable representative of the part of Bertram. His great stature, his dark and stern countenance, and the deep, sepulchral tone of his voice, gave additional force to the impressiveness of the incarnate demon. Mdlle. Lichtert, with a powerful and flexible (although somewhat hard) soprano voice, and a fair share of facile music in the part of Isabella; and the little but pleasant character of Rembaldo, Alice's friend, was agreeably sung by Mdlle. Lemaire. The opera was splendidly put upon the stage, and the chorus and orchestra displayed the results of Signor Arditi's skill as a conductor.

On the same night, at Covent Garden, Rossini's "Otello" was produced, for the first time these five years. This opera has long been of the popularity of the early days of Italian music, chiefly manufactured from Shakspeare's tragedy by a certain Marquis Berio, a dilettante friend of the day, who knew little of the Italian audience, however it may pass abroad; and the music, though bearing the stamp of Rossini's genius, is not, taken as a whole, in the composer's style. It has, however, many beauties; and the revival of one of the most celebrated works of so great a master is sure to give much pleasure. It was admirably performed; Tamberlik took Otello, Mdme. Lagrua Desdemona, Graziani Iago, and Mdme. Tagliafico Emilia.

The Philharmonic Society's seventh concert—the last but one of the season—took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening. The chief feature of the concert was Beethoven's "Sinfonia Eroica," one of the greatest of that composer's symphonical works. It is constructed on a scale of extraordinary magnitude, being extended in every respect much beyond the usual limits of symphony, the merits of which have been the subject of so much discussion and criticism. The "Sinfonia Eroica" occupies three quarters of an hour in performance, but it is impossible to find it to be unnecessarily long. Under the able direction of Professor Bennett it was magnificently played, and the audience paid the greatest and the attention of the audience from the first bar to the last. There were two concertos—one for the pianoforte in E flat, by Mr. Hullah—a somewhat unusual thing; but in this instance it was justified by success. The first movement of this concerto is full of beauty of most eminent performers. Beethoven's concerto in C major was played by Herr Ganz, and Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor by Mr. Charles Hallé. Both were listened to with delight and enthusiasm. The only vocalist was Mdme. Rudersdorff, who sang the grand scena, "Ah perfido," arranged for a solo voice; Rossini's air, "Panus alla patria," from Mr. Balfe's "Talismano," and "Let the bright seraphim," a somewhat trivial air, from Signor Schira's "Nicolo de Lapi." The last two pieces could have been happier in her choice, but her performance was excellent. The concert began with Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," and ended with Meyerbeer's overture to "Figaro." The Princess Helena and Louise honoured the concert with their presence, and were joined by Baroness Barrington, Lady Bentinck, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Dudley Ryder, Sir Henry Bishop, and Mr. W. Cusins. The room was crowded to the doors with fashionable company.

Mr. W. G. Cusins's annual concert took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., was one of the best of the season. The accomplished young musician is rapidly rising to the highest eminence in his art. As a pianist he has few superiors, and his compositions are strongly marked with the stamp of original genius, while they show a high degree of learning and artistic attainment. At this concert several of these compositions were brought forward—the overture to "King Lear," an admirable dramatic prelude, evidently inspired by the study of the tragedy; an orchestral scherzo, called "Queen Mab," full of poetical fancy; and several masterly part-songs, which were sung by the Orpheus Glee Union. Among the vocal performers were Mdme. Parepa, Mdme. Trebelli, Miss Fanny Armytage, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Delle-Sedie. The solo instrumentalists were Herr Louis Ries, Mr. Lazarus, and the concerto-giver. He played Hummel's piece, "Le Retour à Londres," with the celebrated author used to charm the ears of the English public forty years ago. It lost none of its beauties in the hands of our young pianist, who possesses some of the fine qualities—the mellow roundness of tone, the clear and smooth articulation, and the refinement of style and expression—for which Hummel was so highly distinguished. The audience was musical as well as fashionable, for we observed the familiar faces of many well-known amateurs of distinction as well as eminent members of the profession.

Mr. John Francis Barnett's Concert at the Hanover square Rooms, on Wednesday evening, derived a special interest from the production of a new quintet for stringed instruments, composed by Mr. Barnett himself. It was performed by Herr Lauterbach, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Webb, Herr Goffrie, and Mr. Paque. It was listened to with the attention and much warmly applauded. It deserved such a reception, for it is a work which does honour to the English school of composition. Mr. Barnett, moreover, played Beethoven's sonata in C sharp minor, called (we do not know why) "Moonlight," and Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor; and a piece, entitled "Canzonetta e brillante," composed by himself. Several fine vocal pieces were sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Mdme. Weiss, and the Old London Madrigal Society. The room was crowded.

The meeting of the Pianoforte Quartet Association—the members of which are Messrs. Baumer, Carrodus, Barrett, and Petit—are going on prosperously. Two more concerts are given at Collard's Rooms, in Grosvenor-street, and the Rooms are always crowded with fashionable company on the last concert, on Thursday, the 9th of the month, a MS. quartet for stringed instruments, composed by Mr. Bacteria, was produced. It was admirably performed by the four gentlemen above named, and was received with acclamations—a reception which it well deserved. It is not a masterly work, which would have placed the author even in the name of a Mendelssohn.

Mrs. John Macfarren's "Mornings at the Pianoforte," which are given every Thursday afternoon at St. James's Hall, are being received with excellently. The entertainment consists of a lecture, written by Mr. G. A. Macfarren and read by Mrs. Macfarren, with musical illustrations performed by Mrs. Macfarren, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Poole, Mdme. Weiss, Messrs. Cummings, Perren, Patey, L. Thomas, &c. The Orpheus Glee Union will sing part-songs. The pianists are Mr. John F. Barnett and Mr. Henry Banner; Mr. Carrodus, violin; Mr. Aptomas, harp.

THE THEATRES.

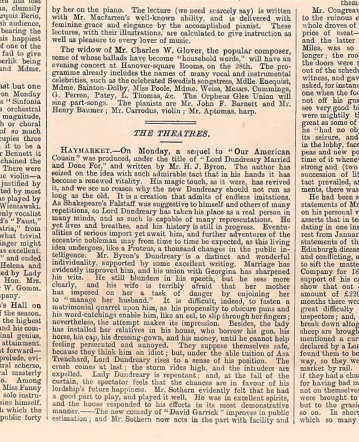
HAYMARKET.—On Monday, a sequel to "Our American Cousin" was produced, under the title of "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For," and written by Mr. H. J. Byron. The author has attempted an idea which was admirable but has failed in the way to become a renewed vitality. His magic touch, as it were, has revived it, and we see no reason why the new Dundreary should not run as long as the old. It is a creation that admits of endless imitations. As Shakspeare's Falstaff was suggestive to himself and others of many repetitions, so Lord Dundreary has taken his place as a real person in many minds, and is capable of many representations. He is yet lives and breathes, and his history is still in progress. Eventualities of serious import yet await him, and further developments of the eccentric nobleman may from time to time be expected, as his living has undergone, like a human personage, various phases of joy and intelligence. Mr. Byron's Dundreary is a distinct and wonderful individuality, inspired by some excellent writing. Marriage has evidently improved him, and his union with Georgina Vere Fitzherbert has given him a wife. He still blunders in his speech, but he sees more clearly, and is not so terribly afraid that he modest has imposed on her a task of danger by enjoining her to washing-day studies. Mr. Byron has found a fertile field for matrimonial quarrel upon him, as he promptly to obscure puns and a word-catching memory, and in an act, a scene, and a page; nevertheless, the attempt makes its impression. Besides, the lady has installed her relations in the house, and Dundreary has lost his horse, his cap, his dressing-gown, and his money, until he cannot help feeling persecuted and annoyed. They suppose themselves safe, because they think him an idiot; but, under the able tuition of Asa Trenchard, Lord Dundreary rises to a sense of his position. The crash comes at last; the storm rides high, and the intruders are expelled. Lady Dundreary is repentant; and, at the fall of the curtain, the spectator feels that the chances are in favour of his lordship's future happiness. Mr. Sothern evidently felt that he had a good part to play, and played it well. We have seen Dundreary, and the house responded to his efforts in its most demonstrative manner—every point was taken, and the character was a great estimation; and Mr. Sothern now acts in the part with facility and felicity. Mr. Chippendale and Mr. Buckstone are admirable supporters; and altogether the production may be safely added as a stock piece to the repertoire of the theatre.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Saturday Miss Bateman's engagement terminated, and a numerous audience assembled. Mr. B. Webster addressed the house, and bore testimony to the lady's merits as an actress. Miss Bateman was overwhelmed with bouquets, and was gallantly handed by the manager in bearing them home. On Monday Mr. Webster opened with Mr. Robert Lansdell, in the excellent and enduring drama of "The Dead Heart."

SHAKSPEARE'S TERCENTENARY AT MELBOURNE.—Shakspeare's tercentenary has been commemorated at Melbourne, and on occasion Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean acted at the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Kean delivered an address. On Saturday, April 23, a dinner and evidence assembled. The performances included the trial-scene in "The Merchant of Venice," "Katherine and Petruchio," "As You Like It," Mr. Kean supporting the part of Jacques. Then an address was read which had been sent from Stratford to Townhall to Mr. Kean. A scene from "Romeo and Juliet," in which Mrs. Kean personated the Nurse, and the play of "All is True, or Henry VIII." was subsequently enacted. The address presented to Mr. Kean was numerously signed by the citizens of Melbourne, the Mayor presiding at the meeting. After a neat speech by him, Mr. Kean acknowledged the honour which he had received in a manner that was associated with that of the tercentenary of Shakspeare's birth. "Apart from any personal gratification for the genius of Shakspeare, Mr. Kean truly observed, that "he had good cause to congratulate any of the pursuit of gaining that fame is unapproachable and imperishable; for as a representative of his marvellous creations, he had possessed a privilege which few others had." A Shakspearean scholarship is proposed to be instituted in the Melbourne University.

THE FOURCROYA LONGÆVA IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THERE have been two plants of what is generally called agave and sometimes American aloe, growing in the Regent's Park Botanic Gardens for twenty years. Last year they were raised by a packet of seeds received from Mexico at the same time with the seeds of the Yucca gloriosa, which grew in some vegetable soil, lowered in the same gardens in 1826, and which figured in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of 1851. In the last year also one of the Agave yuccoides, but which is probably a new species, and undescribed. It has since flowered. One of the two plants of the agave fourcroya, to which we now refer, showed its flower spike in March of this year. On the 23rd of April it was 9 ft. high; on the 25th of May it was 14ft. high; on the 19th of May the first flowers opened; on the 27th of May it had attained its greatest heavily, with a total height of 18 ft.; its rate of daily growth varying from 6 to 8in., being on the average about 6in. a day. This plant will, probably, flower immediately after forming; as is the case with the common Agave Americana. In its native country it is said to attain the height of 30 ft., but this has never been known to flower in England, or, perhaps, in Europe, before. An illustration of this rare botanical phenomenon has, therefore, been sketched and engraved for our pages.



THE FOURCROYA LONGÆVA, A SPECIES OF AGAVE, FLOWERING IN THE GARDENS OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE FARM.

WHILE the Low Lands have been daily engaged down stairs in furnishing Mr. Alderman Sylverton with a speech upon the Select Murmin Committee up stairs have had regular meetings every day except Sunday and Friday. Mr. Hickwell's examination was resumed, and he described in detail the precautions taken at Hickwell Hall to prevent the spread of disease. In reply to Mr. Holland, he stated that he would have imported, and would still, diseased cattle from Holbeach-houses; but that there should be an appeal from the decision of inspectors in favour of great societies of private surgeons, as Professor Simonds has suggested. Mr. Hogg, who is connected with the import trade, did not think that any check was necessary in the case of cattle with foot and mouth, as they will, generally, get well as his reason in the latter case that they were brought over for immediate slaughter. Mr. W. Simmonds, the deputy-inspector at Birkwell, stated that the general condition of animals imported from abroad had steadily improved, but considered that the Irish cattle should not be excluded from the operation of the bill. On that point Mr. Gillett totally disagreed with him; but he would have the sheep affected with scab to be sent to market. He had no objection to the sale of cattle suffering from disease in the wharf, but he would not permit healthy animals to be slipped through because there were a few diseased amongst them.

Mr. Cosgrove, the chairman of the Farmer's Central Club, spoke to the ruinous effects, both on grazier and consumer—by stopping the droves of beast on their way to market, and exhausting the price of meat—the foot and mouth disease were causing, and the latter part of his evidence, in answer to Sir William Miles, was on the subject the committee could not go longer; the room was cleared; and the chairman announced, when the doors were opened again, that the committee had struck out of the schedule. Mr. Congreave was a most excellent John Bull witness, and gave his opinions in fact out of his head. He was asked, for instance, if the Prevention of Disease Bill wouldn't be a good one when that Act was in operation—he answered that he was not off his guard, and replied, "it might be, but we don't often see very good Acts." He thought that the Irish cattle diseases were mightily tickled. His terror of pleuro-pneumonia was not so great as to prevent him from importing it that winter, and he said he "had no objection to dine off an ox" on the second day of its arrival. Mr. Gillett, who is a Birmingham M.P., was asked in the lobby, face to face with Professor Gamgee, "that he should like peas and new potatoes with it." The Professor had rather a busy time of it between the two days' sessions, as the papers declared strong and view of them at first not in the most civil way) made a succession of the Irish cattle which they brought over and tact prevailed, and whatever objection might be taken to his argument, there was at least skill with which they pressed it.

He had been specially summoned by the committee to reply to the statements of Mr. Gillett, which had been considered an attack on his personal veracity," as regards his Edinburgh diary data. He was asked if he had ever known Scotch sweeps drive cows, dating in one instance from August, in two from October, and in the next from January, and he replied that he never had known it. The statements of these two gentlemen respecting the evidence on which Edinburgh disease orders were based were totally irreconcilable and conflicting, and it would almost take "the marrow of a Gerrow" to sift the matter. The calculations of the Agricultural Insurance Company for 1863 and 1864 respecting damages from disease in support of his case as regards Scotland, are rather curious. They show that out of 117,220 horses there were 7344 insured to the amount of £220,320; and that out of 97,816 cattle above six months old there were 3,000 insured to the amount of £60,000. The great difficulty would seem to be in getting properly qualified inspectors; and Mr. Cosgrove, in answer to Mr. Gilpin, expressed a break down altogether when so many thousand score of cattle and sheep are brought to market as Baker Street or Fallow Fields. Mr. Simmonds mentioned a curious instance in '59, where 104 head of cattle were declared by a London inspector to be diseased. He was called in, and found them to be perfectly sound; but the inspector would not give way, so they were re-shipped to Hull and brought to the London market by rail. There were butcher witnesses on Tuesday anxious, if they had a chance, to impress upon the committee that the penalty for having had meat should fall on those from whom they buy it, and not on themselves; and one witness thought that if diseased cattle were brought to the Metropolis it would be a regular nuisance, but to the graziers themselves to inform against each other, and so on to the end of the chapter. A short session to deal with a subject in which so many sensitive interests and conflicting opinions were

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. T. S., Bath.—It shall have an early insertion.

H. (Leicester).—Correct solution received.

C. B.—They shall be given next week, and your own problem reported on.

A. De K., Brussels.—A reply has been forwarded by post.

R. B. R.—Extremely ingenious; but, unfortunately, not one pawn in a thousand ever is changed in a manner to suit the purpose.

Alpha.—Your solutions are always correct and ingenious.

F. B., of Hexham.—No. 1 is removed by an enrichment at too easy; No. 2 is defective.

C. H. Stanley.—No. 1 has to be solved in one move; No. 2 is passable, but very obvious to good players.

C. H. Oc, New Zealand.—Utterly wanting in all the chief relative requisites of a good chess problem.

Communications to reach us before the 25th inst.

ERRATA OF DIAGRAM.—Your name shall be handed to the publisher of "I. B. of Bridport's" also Q—Correct.

A. B. W.—Cannot find it; we believe it would apply any multiples of the task in question.

Solution—You will find, we believe, that the mate may be accomplished in half a dozen different ways. Your problem shall be looked to. Q R to Q B 3rd, &c.

Solutions of Problem No. 1032, received from Alpha, The Cottage, Percy Street, Bath; Agnes, The Vale, Cornwall, Percy, T. W. G., Holborn, Rex and Co., Percy, H. C. L., Gosforth, Percy, C. F., Edinburgh, Percy, A. B., Percy, J. W., Percy, W. E. S., R. T. S., Percy, C. T., Edinburgh, Percy, A. Z., Percy, A. Z. A., Percy, A. Z. B., Percy, Cutbush, Tunley, A. B. C., Percy, H., Fleet, or Lyon, Percy, Cherry-pie, Stanwood, Lyon, Percy, Lyon, Fleet, Percy, Lyon, Percy, Lyon, Percy, Lyon

JOHN HUNTER.

JOHN HUNTER, though far from being adequately appreciated in his own day, is, by common consent of his successors, esteemed the greatest man that ever practised surgery amongst us. Considered merely as a surgeon, he was the author of many discoveries of great practical importance. His improvement of the operation for aneurism was undoubtedly the most brilliant discovery of his century in the surgical art. But it was less by his particular discoveries than by the general spirit of scientific investigation which he imparted to surgical practice, and by his demonstrations of its great inductive value, that he rendered such incalculable service to the whole medical profession. Born in 1728, the youngest of ten children, his education was almost entirely neglected in youth. Yet, by indefatigable industry and by concentrating upon his subsequent studies a mind that was at once eminently practical and philosophical, he mastered all that was then learnt of physiology, comparative anatomy, and the allied sciences. He left a name and fame which are more truly illustrious than that of some of the greatest conquerors; and this was done by him in spite of ill-health, long-continued pecuniary difficulties, and the coldness of his contemporaries. His wonderful museum, the nucleus of the grand collection of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, was sold at his death to Government for £15,000, in order to pay the debts which he had incurred by its formation, and to afford the means of support to his family, to whom it was almost all that he had to leave. This great public benefactor was anxious to form a complete catalogue of his collection. When he died the task of making the catalogue was intrusted to Sir Everard Home, Hunter's brother-in-law and only surviving executor; but only a very small portion of the nineteen folio manuscript volumes left by Hunter ever saw the light. On removing several bodies from under St. Martin's Church about three years ago, that of Hunter was found by Mr. Frank Buckland; and it was subsequently removed to Westminster Abbey, where a monumental brass now covers the new grave. But a sense of the obligations under which the whole medical profession lies with regard to John Hunter led to a public subscription, amounting to a thousand guineas, for a monument to his memory. The commission was given to Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A., and the result is the very fine statue which we have engraved. It is now at the Royal Academy; but will be placed, at the close of the Exhibition, in the Museum of the College of Surgeons. The sculptor's authority for the likeness was the well-known portrait of Hunter by Sir Joshua Reynolds, now in the Council Room of the same Museum; and the sculptor has also adhered to the portrait in the general position of the figure. This closeness of imitation was approved by the Memorial Committee, and was the more desirable, as the attitude in the portrait is said to have been highly characteristic of the man; while, under the different conditions of the two arts of painting and sculpture, there could not in this be anything approaching to what might have been considered a plagiarism. The statue is somewhat above life-size. John Hunter is represented as sitting, with one leg thrown across the other, with a pen in the hand which hangs down, and with the chin supported by the other hand; with the body turned, as it were, aside, the eyes looking intently upwards, and the whole attitude most felicitously suggesting a pause in the act of writing, to follow a train of thought. A scroll of paper at the feet, with the outlines of several skulls engraved upon it, illustrating the facial angles, serve to indicate the direction of his thoughts and the nature of his researches. It would be well if others of our public statues were as admirable, either in conception or execution, as Mr. Weekes's statue of John Hunter.



STATUE OF JOHN HUNTER, BY H. WEEKES, R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"THE SWING," BY W. L. THOMAS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"THE SWING."

WHY has not the subject of the water-colour drawing here engraved been often painted? Here is an incident, we say no way of everyday occurrence wherever there are children and a garden; yet the representation of it strikes us as being quite novel. Such a subject one might have expected to see frequently repeated by many of the host of English painters of child life and character; yet we hardly remember to have seen it attempted before, or, at all events, treated with the brightness and spirit of Mr. William Thomas's charming little drawing. The only painting which occurs to us at the moment as in the remotest degree analogous in subject is Collins's picture in the Sheepshanks Collection of a boy riding on a gate and being swung to and fro by one or two other boys, which is felicitously entitled "As Happy as a King." Assuredly our artist might as appropriately have christened his picture "As Happy as a Queen," only that queens nowadays are not all happy, nor do they all care to reign. The chief difference between the two is that the boy sways by the consent and aid of a small but all-powerful oligarchy, while this little Queen of hearts has mounted and maintains herself in her airy throne—which we hope is a secure though unstable one—by, we may say, universal suffrage, if not also by "right divine."

In the way of direct description of this picture we have little to offer. Mr. Thomas has rendered his drawing on wood too well for it to stand in need of verbal illustration. Of course the reader will see from the mallet and balls that the little lady has come into the garden to play croquet. Very likely she has already been roquetting and croqueting most successfully, and, having made the whole circuit of the lawn, has come to pass the interval till another game shall be commenced on the garden trapeze, on which, you see, she performs as fearlessly as a female Blondin or Léotard.

It is not easy to paint a figure being thus rapidly whirled through the air. To represent, for instance, drapery in motion, or, as it is called, "flying drapery," has always been recognised as a great difficulty in art. In Haydon's "Autobiography" there is an amusing account of the number of times he had to paint out some flying drapery in his picture of "Lazarus," because it seemed always to want a prop. It is no small merit of this drawing that the whole figure does not seem to want a prop; especially at all the details of the dress are made out quite distinctly. The artist appears to us to have, in particular, observed and well recalled that straightening of the body at a particular moment, which—as nearly as we can remember the impressions we enjoyed long ago—is necessary to renew the impetus which keeps one oscillating. We must, lastly, call attention to the excellent colouring of this drawing, as, likewise, of the "Minding Baby"—another drawing in the Suffolk-street Exhibition by the same artist; for which those who know Mr. Thomas only through the medium of wood engravings might not have given him credit. It would, however, be a great mistake to suppose that many artists who work on wood are not also painters. We need not refer to the number of Dutch masters who have left works on wood, owing that a large proportion of the most eminent painters of the day are, or have been, employed as draughtsmen, and many of them as engravers of designs drawn on wood for books and periodicals.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 1265.—VOL. XLIV. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

IN the beginning of this year there were no anticipations of political turbulence, in this country at least, and there was nothing to lead to a belief that anything would occur to rouse a listless Parliament and a torpid people. No doubt there was reason to expect that international questions would arise with regard to which England would have something to say; and, looking to the scribe-like tendencies of our Minister for Foreign Affairs, it was conjectured that a great deal of ink would be shed, and that sharp encounters with the keen points of pens might take place between him and some or all of the official diplomatists of the Continent. It was, however, taken for granted that the normal and fratricidal blood-letting of the contending States of America would be all of that kind of thing that peaceful and insular England would have to shudder at. If there were ingenious political mechanicians who put this and that together and produced war as the result, they were little heeded by the bulk of this nation, who were content to trust to the neutral-tinted policy of the present Government in foreign affairs, just as much as they were willing to confide in Lord Palmerston to dilute party politics and to preserve a safe and decent middle course, so well adapted to its purpose that Tories and Radicals conceived that the very slightest deviation from it in their own direction would at any time satisfy their requirements. The financial arrangements of the peace-professing Chancellor of the Exchequer were accepted as the best proof of jog-trot Ministerial policy in all things; and reduced taxation, and, above all, an income tax reduced to the lowest percentage at which it has ever stood, were naturally taken as the best indications of a quiet summer of "rest and thankfulness." A political crisis was as little dreamt of as a Ministerial crisis, it being a possibility, in these days of faint distinctions in party creeds, for the latter to occur without involving the former. But in the middle of this more or less pleasant month of June we have seen a great change come over the spirit of our dream of the year. It may be that we are not in the midst of an angry and turbulent people; but it is clear that there exists a distrustful,



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE APPOSITION OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

an uneasy, an almost excited Parliament; there are no days of a week in which a seems Ministerial defeat may not eventuate; and the talk of war obstruction by England, single-handed, on behalf of Denmark, is as familiar on men's tongues as household words. There could be no more decided proof of what are the expectations of the hour than the fact that the Admiralty have absolutely, at last, given orders for the construction of efficient broadside guns for the use of the British fleet, in order that it may really be able to fulfil the boast—sometimes empty at the time it was made—that our squadrons were ready to go anywhere and to do anything. Then, too, the national barometer in the City points to "change." There has been a gradual diminution in the rage for speculation which has characterised the period of dealing in suppositions, who make up the corporation which is known under the name of the Money Market; and this, we hear, is a set because of some exhaustion of capital, for in the end even money is not only easy, but plentiful; the rate of discount has gone down, and will go down further; and the means of investment or of speculation, too often convertible terms, are by no means deficient. But even the mercantile players at loans are brought to a stand by the presentiment of that abrupt check to the flow of commerce which inevitably accompanies the first announcement of war. In short, all things portend the approach of a state of things which is aptly and intelligibly described in the phrase—a crisis.

It has been for some time understood that the regular Opposition in Parliament have been urged by their chiefs to strike a direct blow at her Majesty's Government, as they have already been secret councils held, at which the propriety of moving a vote of no confidence in Ministers has been discussed by the leaders of the Conservative party. This may be supposed to augur that they are prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility of administering the affairs of the nation at the present moment, and that they believe that they are equal to dealing with difficulties, for the solution of which by their impeachment they would declare the Government to be incapable. It is true that there have been rumours which indicate a less direct course of proceeding. It is hinted that, trusting to the known courage of the Premier and his continued belief in his popularity in the country, they hope that a defeat of the Government in the existing House of Commons would lead to a dissolution of Parliament. In such a case the Opposition are under the impression that no great has been the reaction in the public mind, in a Conservative sense, a general election will eventuate in a positive Tory majority; that before the meeting of the new Parliament the Danish question will have settled itself in some way or other, and that a Derby-Disraeli Ministry might be installed on the ruins of the Palmerston Government after the latter had been decidedly crushed by a formal vote of a fresh and vigorous House of Commons.

But, whatever may be the tactics of the Opposition, if they really mean action the moment is at hand. It is no mystery that it was on the question of foreign policy, and especially on the Danish question, that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli actually, if assailed at all. Pending the sittings of the Conference, it was not within the limits of precedent—nor, indeed, of party prudence—to make a regular attack on the Government; but it was emptied in carrying on negotiations professedly on behalf of that nation with whose rights, or with whose cause, the sympathies of the majority of the House are supposed to be enlisted. It would scarcely be possible for a defence from the Treasury Bench in such a case; the House would, as a body, have interfered to protect the assailed. On the result, therefore, of the Conference has depended the movements of the party which avowedly watching its opportunity to make a bid for power. Unless anything can be made of the formal adjournment of the Conference from Wednesday to Saturday, for the purpose of starving off the threatened onslaught, we repeat that the Government has practically gained a victory. It is no longer concealed that the deliberations of the Conference have been brought to a close, and that the efforts of English diplomacy to obtain such terms for Denmark as were deemed sufficient to meet the exigency of the case have been entirely in vain. The last resolution which was made with a view to adjust the dissidence of opinion which hopelessly prevailed in the Conference between the friends and the enemies of Denmark has been contemptuously and haughtily refused by Prussia and Austria. Those Powers decline to submit the question of the line of boundary which was to mark the portion of territory which was to be wrested from Denmark and given to Germany, to the arbitration of some Sovereign of Europe. Truth to say, the Danish Plenipotentiaries as resolutely refused to accept this proposition, and on the ground that a foreigner conclusion with regard to any boundary line was inadmissible. Hence the Ambassadors' memorandum of Denmark, to which neither her King nor her people would consent. And here, it seems to us, will be the weak point of her Majesty's Government in our parliamentary discussions which may arise on this matter. The indictment will aver that England had been beaten from every stand which she made in favour of the Danes, and had at last accepted a compromise which was wholly inconsistent with her avowed policy. It will be strongly put that this could not have happened unless the just influence of this country in the international councils of Europe had been lost or frittered away by the inefficiency and the vacillation of her Plenipotentiaries, who represented not the strength and the firmness, but the feebleness and the instability of purpose, of the Ministry, which, while it is nominally responsible to the Crown, is, in truth and in fact, amenable to the judgment of the people of England.

It seems certain that the armistice, which expires on the 26th inst., will not be renewed, and hostilities between the Danes and the German Powers will recommence. The question therefore at once arises—what will England do now? It is held by many who are true lovers of peace that if this country interferes promptly and actively in behalf of Denmark anything like a permanent or general war might be avoided. It is conceived that the presence of a British fleet in the Baltic would strike terror at least into Austria, already somewhat lukewarm in an affair which, up to this time, has only tended to the glorifying—such as it is—of Prussia, and giving her an advantage in that race for supremacy in Germany which has long been in course of running between the Emperor and the King of Prussia. Such a step would be certain to put Hungary up into revolution and set Venetia into revolt; while such a thing as a rising in the Polish provinces, both of Austria and of Prussia, is not wholly an impossibility. In such a case, moreover, the attitude of Austria to do at home, and the active alliance between this State and Prussia against Denmark would lose half its vitality. Much more than this might be predicated as the result of a step in which England should show that she was willing to go to war in the case of Denmark ostensibly, but, in truth, with a view to recovering her lost prestige in the councils of nations. Doubtless this would be a grand and a chivalrous course; but it remains to be seen whether a peaceful people, conscious of their innate strength, of their vast resources, and their tenacity of purpose in whatever they seriously undertake, may not think it better worth while to await the issues of a national prosperity at its highest flow merely for the purpose of disabusing Germany of the notion that the power and the courage of England have departed. Surely this, of all countries, can look on from afar off and form a war for an idea, and to trust to time and events to prove that England has not dwelt so long in a political and social Capua as to have lost, or even weakened, her ancient qualities, which have won for many a stricken field and asserted in many a well-won victory. It may be that what is called a vigorous, that is, a warlike, policy at this moment may save the Ministry from a party conflict in which they may find it hard to hold their own; but we believe that the preservation of peace will ultimately be their salvation, and that they will be sustained in that policy by the unmistakable voice of the people of this country in any appeal which may be made to them.

APPOSITION DAY AT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

THE public distribution of prizes and recital of speeches at St. Paul's School on Wednesday week was honoured with the presence of the Prince of Wales. The Right Hon. Spencer Compton, Lord Orby, Hon. and Mount-Edgcumbe, General Knollys, and Colonel Keppel were there about two o'clock. He was received by the High Master, the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, and the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, and by the Court of Governors' Company. They entertained him with a luncheon at a table spread in the covered playground, which was tastefully decorated with flags for the occasion and lit up with wax candles; for even on a summer afternoon that part of the building requires artificial light. On his royal Highness was conducted through the master's house to the school-room, which is the largest room in the house, and which for the numerous company invited, while raised seats were erected on each side, a platform at the north end, and a gallery at the south and for St. Paul's scholars, old and young. The galleries were specially filled with ladies and some of the masters and boys also commemorated the names of many illustrious men who have received their education at the school. At the north gallery was a platform for the Rev. High Master and many distinguished visitors, including the Archbishops of York and Armagh, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Chief Justice Erle, Lord Campbell, and Lord Truro. Immediately below a space was reserved for the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, and some of the Governors of the Mercers' Company. When the Prince entered he was loudly cheered by the boys and on the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, the High Master, the Prince conducted to a magnificent chair of state, which he had once before occupied when he visited the City and Guilds Institute. The proceedings opened with the recital of an English version of an ode in commemoration of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Jackson, the assistant for his subject the precept which meets the eyes of every pupil in the school from the time he first enters it, and is inscribed, in the maxim painted on the glass windows of Dean Colet's ancient school, the Surveyor-Accountant of the Mercers' Company, the Rev. Markland Barnard, M.A., while the Head Master read the list of the awards in presenting the prizes as follows:—The Governors' prize for Greek verse, Alexander Hamilton Japp; Latin Essay, Charles E. A. Knox, and E. W. South highly commended. Latin hexameters, Richard Lee; Latin Alcaics, Charles E. A. Knox; Latin elegiacs highly commended. Sixth Prize for Latin Essay, F. Peck; C. Smith second prize; E. J. Knox, F. Peck, and C. Smith marked highly commended. Prize for English Essay, F. A. Upton; C. H. Taylor and E. Bowen highly commended. Prize for Latin for English Poem, Venables and Upton equal. The speeches, or Shakspere, Charles Edmund Jones; Principles of music and literature, were then recited by J. A. Kemps, M'Gill, Peck, C. Smith, C. B. Taylor, Dimmant, Bennett, Mason, F. A. Upton, M'Carthy, and Stewart. Others were in character from Shakspeare, one from Shakspeare's "King John," one from "The Rivals," and one from "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," translated into English verse (laughter). The Prince asked a holiday for the boys, but was told that, by the ancient usage of the School, none could only be granted at the request of the reigning Sovereign, or of some one of the Bishops, whereupon the Prince graciously granted the holiday, by the mouthpiece of the Archbishop of York, claimed each his day, and so obtained for the school a vacation of an entire week. We have engraved an illustration of these proceedings.

The King of the Belgians has returned to Laeken from the excursion in which he was accompanied to

The Hon. Robert H. Meade has been appointed private secretary to Earl Russell, vice Lord Wodehouse.

William Begg, the son of Burns's sister Isabella, well known to every reader of the poet's works, died recently at Dublin.

A provisional committee for the colonisation of Palestine by persons of the Jewish faith has been formed at Berlin.

The sale of the Hawkins collection, which took place on the 14th, the first three days on stock and nineths in trade took effect yesterday (Friday). The days on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday next.

From a War-Office return it appears that, on the 1st of April last, there were 12,000 Roman Catholics, 10,000 Presbyterians, 1,200 other Protestants, and 56,000 Roman Catholics. In the Royal Marines, at the same date, there were 1,000 Presbyterians, 1,000 Presbyterians, 1,000 other Protestants, and 1,848 Roman Catholics.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* states that the harbour of Sebastopol is being cleared of the hulls of the ships sunk at the entrance of the port at the beginning of the Crimean War. The same journal adds that in three years the railroad from Moscow to Kourak will be extended to Sebastopol.

Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the destruction by fire of the New York river-steamer Berkshire. The intelligence comes via New York, and is dated June 8. The despatch says:—The steamer Berkshire was burned at Bogg Island, eight miles below Brooklyn. The fire originated in the lamp-room, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The steamer had about 150 passengers, forty of whom are supposed to be lost.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince Imperial, having been permitted by the Emperor to make a choice among the works at the Exhibition of Living Artists, has made his first purchase—"The Wounded Drummer," by M. Armand-Dumaresq.

The Japanese Ambassadors, having signed the treaty—the object of their journey to Paris—are on their way back to their own country.

The commercial treaty between France and Switzerland, the negotiations relative to which have been going on for some time, were signed on Tuesday.

Wednesday week was the last day of this year's exhibition of paintings in the Palais de l'Industrie. It was opened on the 1st of May, and has been well attended. On Sundays, when the admission was free, it was crowded to excess.

Dunciliary visits have been made to the houses of about twenty individuals, among whom are Mdlle. Carnot, Gambetta, Ollivier, Dorian, and Floquet. They are said to have been suspected of an illegal association at the late elections. These decisions, we think, will not be confined to Paris, but were made simultaneously throughout France.

An iron-plated frigate, named the Flandre, was launched at Cherbourg on Thursday morning.

A new line of postal steamers between Havre and New York was inaugurated at the former port on Wednesday with much ceremony.

Official despatches from Algeria represent that peace is daily becoming more decisive. General Deligny has penetrated to the centre of the Sahara, the capital of the province of Oran, and similar successes have been achieved in the Tell. It is thought that military operations will not be resumed before the autumn.

The *Moniteur* announces a series of engagements in Mexico, which have resulted in success to the French arms, with comparatively small loss of life. Juarez is represented to be wandering about unable to create any power in the country. The provincial states, indeed, that the progress of the French arms is so rapid and steady that the Supreme Assembly, on his arrival, will find the pacification of the country almost complete.

PORTUGAL.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Pacheco, in reply to a question from Senor Molino, said:—"The squadron in the Pacific will be reinforced. The outrages which will be committed upon the assassins of Talaubo are punished and it is proved that the Peruvian Government is innocent." The sitting ended in the death of Alexandre, recently Spanish Minister in Peru."

General Prim has left Portugal and entered Espariero, with whom he had a long interview.

In the Senate several members have spoken against the ancient constitutional privileges enjoyed by the Basque provinces over the other provinces of the country.

ITALY.

The Senate on Tuesday adopted the bill for the capitalisation of the land tax by ninety-six against fifty-five votes.

Garibaldi's departure from Caprera on board the Duke of Sutherland's yacht for the baths of Ischia.

An association, under the name of the Alpine Club, has recently been established at Turin, the object of which is to facilitate scientific exploration of these vast fields of ice, perpetual snow, and abysses of muscles hitherto only penetrated in the Italian Alps, except by up so means inferior in scientific interest, as well as natural beauty, to those of the Swiss and Savoyard Alps.

The Pope took part, yesterday week, in a religious service celebrating the anniversary of his coronation. His Holiness subsequently received the congratulations of the Sacred College, the prelates, and other distinguished persons.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Carlsbad on Wednesday. The King of Prussia, accompanied by Herr von Bismarck, left Berlin the that the meeting of the German Sovereigns and the Czar has any reference to a Holy Alliance or the slightest hostile feeling towards any Power whatever.

HOLLAND.

The King and Queen went last week to Loo, where the anniversaries of her Majesty's birth and marriage were celebrated. The first fell on the 17th inst., the second on the 18th inst.

The election for half the members of the States-General of the Netherlands took place on the 14th inst., and it appears that the Anti-Reformers have obtained a decided advantage over the Liberals.

DENMARK.

There have been some differences between the King, the Ministry, and the Privy Council, but they are settled. The *Dagblad* says no Ministerial changes are expected, and that the report of a Schleswig Cabinet is unfounded.

The Danish Government has not yet given the sanction of Schleswig.

AMERICA.

The battle of the 3rd inst. in Virginia, referred to in our last, was a more serious matter than was at first stated. Grant appears to have attacked the Confederate position on the left of the Rapidan river, with the view of driving them across that river. He was repulsed with a loss of between 7,000 and 8,000 men (some say 10,000, or even more), and the experience thus gained is stated to have convinced him that new combinations were necessary to effect the capture of Richmond. On the morning of the 4th inst. he was in full force on the left of the Confederates because the assailants, but, according to Federal statements, they were repulsed with great loss. The latest news from New York, to the morning of the 11th inst., adds little further information. Rumours were current that General Grant had moved his left from Lock's front, and passed a portion of his troops over to the south bank of the Chickahominy, at Jones's Bridge Station, and had threatened to besiege Lee's works. It seems certain that between the 3rd and the 10th Grant had not again attempted to attack Lee's lines.

In Western Virginia General Hunter has fought and routed a Confederate force under General Jones, who was killed.

Sherman had made a further advance, having got far on the road to Marietta. He had gotten to the opposite side of

A Federal pon-boats the Water Witch, had been captured in Ortaban Sound, Georgia.

In Kentucky the Confederates were making some show under Morgan; and on the Mississippi they held Fort Columbia.

General Franklin and Colonel Cochrane had accepted the nomination of the Cleveland Convention.

The news from Mexico is this, however, is the news that the Baltimore Convention has unanimously nominated Mr. Lincoln for President, and Mr. Andrew Johnson for Vice-President, and that Lincoln has accepted his nomination.

President Lincoln has approved the proposal to amend the Federal Constitution by the insertion of a clause prohibiting slavery.

The clause in the Enrolment Act which permits the commutation of personal service for a payment of 300 dollars had been expunged by Congress.

A sanitary fair was opened at Philadelphia on the 7th inst.

The officers of the Russian fleet had been entertained by the city of Boston at a grand banquet at the Revere House.

The citizens of Philadelphia had presented the wife of General Meade with a handsomely-furnished house in that city.

Gold, having reached 39, left off at 981 prem. on the 10th.

INDIA.

The intelligence from India by the Bombay mail is generally satisfactory. A strong speculative mania was raging in Bombay. Four new banks and two associations on the credit mobilier system had

been started, and the capital all subscribed. Preparations were being made to exact retribution from the Bloodaxeese for the late insult to the British Envoy. The frontier tribes were pretty quiet, the Sultanas especially having yielded to all our demands. The convoy was at Simla, and would not return to Calcutta till October.

CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated May 7, states that Major Gordon and the Futai had three times assaulted Chang-Chow-Foo and been each time repulsed with great loss.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSARGE OFF CHERBOURG.

ONE of the most interesting naval engagements that has ever taken place near our shores was that of Sunday morning, November 13, 1864, between the Alabama and the Kearsarge off Cherbourg. It was there the Alabama arrived in Cherbourg on the 11th inst., for the purpose of refitting and repairs, after two years' cruising, chiefly in the East Indies. Our readers may perhaps recollect that we published in our Number of April 2 an interesting letter, with a sketch by Captain Allen Young, representing the Alabama in Malacca Straits on the day before Christmas Day, when she captured and destroyed the unarmed vessel Martaban, or Texan Star. A day or so after her arrival at Cherbourg the Federal steamer Kearsarge came in after her, and, instead of coming to anchor, continued to cruise backwards and forwards just outside the harbour, at Cherbourg, challenging the Alabama to fight. The Alabama accepted the challenge thus given, only asking for a few days to complete her arrangements. About two o'clock on Sunday morning, June 19, a steamer left Cherbourg harbour, and the Kearsarge was then several miles out to sea-ward, with her steam up, ready for action. The steamer piloted ship of war Couronne followed the Alabama out of harbour, and stayed within the vessels were in sight, and then left her, after being to see that there was no violation of the law of nations by a fight taking place within the limits of French waters. The English steam-yacht Deerhound, belonging to Mr. John Lancaster, of Bradley Hall, Wigan, Lancashire, and the steam-yacht Open, belonging to Mr. James Bryant, of the Royal Western Yacht Club, followed at a safe distance to witness the conflict. We are indebted to Mr. Bryant for the sketch from which our Engraving is taken. It is thus narrated by Captain Semmes, in his official report to Mr. J. M. Mason, Minister of the Government of the Confederate States in London :—

Southampton, June 21, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with my intention, as previously announced to you, I steamed out of the port of Cherbourg, on the forenoon of the 19th inst., and offered battle to the Kearsarge, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's steamer Kearsarge, which had been lying in the port for some days previous, and had sent a challenge to the Alabama to decide the enemy, with his head off shore, at a distance of about seven miles. We were three quarters of an hour in coming up with her. The enemy then turned my guns to starboard, and made all my preparations for engaging the enemy on that side. We were within about a mile of each other when the enemy suddenly wheeled, and, bringing his head in shore, presented his starboard battery to me. My battery was also presented at the same moment, and when I opened on him with solid shot, to which he replied in a few minutes with shell, the action became general on both sides.

The enemy was gallantly fought, his ship coming handsomely into action, and ever passing each other two and a-half times, at a distance from each other of from a quarter to half a mile. We fought the battle altogether with solid shot, reserving our shell. Some ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the action our cartridges began to give out, and many of our shot were spent. The enemy was immediately replaced by another at the nine-mast-head. The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell were falling all over the ship, both shrieking down, killing, and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship.

Perceiving that our fire was not telling enough against the enemy's iron sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to the conclusion I had arrived at from the time consumed in coming up with the enemy, that I must run him down. After the lapse of about one hour and ten minutes our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the water having already come in over the lower deck between decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great violence.

For some few minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I had put the ship in motion, but the fire of the enemy did not fade as we neared the ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we could run her on shore, or get her into shoal water, it was apparent that we were certainly on the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colours, to prevent the further destruction of life, and hoped to save the lives of the remnant of our crew.

Although we were now but 400 yards from each other, the enemy fired upon me five times after my colours had been struck. It is difficult to suppose that a ship of war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

We now commended all our exertions to securing the wounded, and such of the boys of the ship as were unable to swim. These were dispatched in my second cutter, the only boat remaining in the ship, which succeeded in getting them to places of safety.

In seventy minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship had been cleared of everything, every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given the crew, jumped overboard, and endeavoured to save himself.

There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy after my ship was destroyed. Fortunately, however, the steam-yacht Deerhound, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster, who was himself on board—deserved to be the subject of special notice—steamed with a number of both officers and men from the water. I was fortunate enough myself also to escape to the shelter of this vessel, together with about forty others, all told.

The crew of the Kearsarge rent one, and then, tardily, another boat into the water, and succeeded in picking up a number of my men, who were swimming about alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded that her own officers who had fallen into the water had thrown overboard. Some of my wounded men were also picked up by the boats of the enemy, and, after having been conducted for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the waiter's edge, the whole crowd rose by a line, and were thus hauled over the high sides of the armour beneath.

The plunking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain hooks and iudeed in many places, and formed partly into the ship's side. She was most effectively guarded, however, in this manner from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent I am unable to say, as I could not see his hull distinctly.

My officers and men behaved with great coolness and gallantry; and, though they have lost their ship, they have not lost honour.

Where all behaved so well, it would be invidious in me to discriminate, and I cannot stop myself the pleasure of saying that Mr. Kell, my First Lieutenant, deserves great credit for the fine condition of the battery, and for the fire which, with regard to her battery, magazine, and shell rooms, and that he rendered me great assistance by remaining at his station below until the ship sunk.

The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery, and crew; but I did not know until after the action was over that he was also iron-clad.

Our total loss in killed and wounded is thirty—to wit, nine killed, twenty-one wounded.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RAPHAEL SEMMES,
Captain, C.S.N.

The Deerhound brought to Southampton Captain Semmes, thirteen officers, and twenty-six men of the Alabama. Captain Winslow has escaped the fate of their comrades taken on board the Kearsarge and made prisoners of war. The crew of the Deerhound, numbering 16 all told, at the time she went out to fight. The Kearsarge returned to Cherbourg for coal and provisions in the afternoon. She had received no damage to the Alabama's crew, and nine more were saved by a French pilot-boat. Two of the wounded Confederates were subsequently landed and taken to the Cherbourg hospital.

We shall be able, in our next week's Number, to present some additional illustrations of this naval duel in the English Channel. The sketch taken by Mr. Bryant on board the Hornet is engraved on another page. It was received by us on Tuesday, accompanied with the following note from that gentleman, to whom we owe our best thanks for his prompt assistance so courteously offered :—

Ryde, Isle of Wight, Monday, June 20, 1864.

SIR,—Having witnessed the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge yesterday morning off Cherbourg, I inclose a sketch done at the time the Alabama went down. If you will kindly put it in your Paper I shall feel obliged. Yours, truly, JAMES BRYANT.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

AS action in the Channel upon a Sunday morning, when prayers for peace and good will were being put up to Heaven, and the English man was enjoying an amount of quietude in which he acknowledges his chief happiness consists, was an event not to be passed over by our numerous writers. Some determine to be moral about it, as if war could be judged by the canons of morality. "Sunday," says a writer in the Times, "is very often a day of business, and of pleasure to men of war." But diplomacy, let us instance the Conference, is to all intents a work of business and necessity, and was having for its end something special in the way of peace and restraint, is far above or below the ordinary rules of morality, which is necessarily of a low type. The exultation of the great body of the English are entirely with Captain Semmes and his gallant crew. Although the Alabama is a Confederate cruiser, it is probable that his attack on the Kearsarge was a necessity. The Alabama has been two years at sea, has lost her anchors by rotting chains, having no time to regret, at least, the brave English surgeon who, at his work of mercy, fell a victim to the Alabama's shot. Then comes her relief. So strong and sympathetic a note did this sea-fight strike that the Queen herself sent a telegram of welcome to the Kearsarge, a man unused to the melting mood, commences his leading article with a downright assertion :—

Fathers deep in Norman waters lies the good ship Alabama—

an accidental piece of erasure over so much better than many of the labored Latin-English verses of Southey and Coleridge.

A novel method of fighting General Lee has been adopted—if we believe the Morning Herald—by Sir Charles Wood, General Grant. That soldier has commenced "digging," that is, we suppose, the process of demrine Lee's position, which, by the-way, that prudent commander can, in the end, defy. But, if Grant succeeds, he will be playing really means retiring to a stronger position, *tant pis* for Grant. In the mean time, Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary for War, has found length of the telegram prep out. Ten thousand men have been lost in one fight, out of 120,000 men, and the loss of five thousand in a useless brush—an affair of no moment—with Lee; and gold has risen to 185 premium. Sir Charles Wood, the Times says, "does not look at the Northerners were very sanguine; and the knowledge that he has not been deceived by them will be one of the most valuable lives, does not give us any comfort. Cannot an attempt be made to buy Lee? It is not our duty to do so." Let our offer be that of a peacemaker, as humble as it can be, but let it be made. Let it be made before circumstances crop out which will render interference impossible for us.

The difficulties of the Conference, which by the time this reaches our readers will have been commenced, appear to have been amazingly increased by circumstances which are based upon two principles. The first is, that the Queen of Denmark in Germany this war of aggression is not owing to the King of Prussia or his Ministers, but to the Diet, which is the representative of the reality which the leaders of Germany have moved. What does the Emperor of Austria say to this? Is he not the leading power? And now the Conference has at last really ended. Both Prussia and Austria have declared war on England, and Denmark herself seems most willing to trust to war than to peace. It is clear, from every that mediation by the Emperor of the French had been offered, but that it was declined by the Austrian Government, which has represented at the Conference. So far as we can see, everything points to the fact that the Conference has been a mere farce, and that very last quarter whence two years ago we could have expected it.

The Conference, as we have said, has broken up, and the spectators, or a portion of them, are much more eager for the lively progress of Lambkin's Derby Day than the proceedings of Lord Clarendon's; and there is a capital story of two subalterns in an out-station who amused their leisure moments by betting on the number of flies between their toe-willing servants. Thaddy and Patrick at last fell to fisticuffs, which, however, were soon covered around them, each teaching his fellow how to plant a blow. "Come, Pat, you're down." "Down, is it?" cried the lieutenant, throwing out his fist as an example. The fight was renewed, and Pat was again victorious. The game is now changed from a *duello* to a *parti-quarre*, which was only interrupted by the arrival of the Times' Special Correspondent, who ordered both officers into arrest. Something like this has been the case with Denmark. The Times' Special, in a wonderful unanimity they all assert that English honour wants nothing more than to fight for the cause of the Danes with Germany. Bismarck flatters the French Emperor, and hints Dane, and Napoleon, remembering the Crimea, declines. We are more cheaply extended than by any Prussia coolly insults us, and we have no alliances to fall back upon. Our proposals even when we have won over the other parties; and to fight Prussia, with all the present belligerents are very likely to come to blows, like the subalterns, whilst the combatants are fighting, Austria will step in with a rule and settle the difference his own way.

Such, we fear, is the case. Prussia, we say, is cast, arbitration; and the Kings of Holland and Italy were proposed as arbitrators. Should it be so, we may be sure that Napoleon will contrive in every way to accrue to Lord Palmerston and his Foreign Secretary, who is at present in Paris, the odium of the quarrel.

A pleasant note comes from Italy. Garibaldi has at last spoken, and, in a letter to Mr. Peter Taylor, M.P., declares that the English of all classes most warmly and asserts that he left England "without any kind of bitterness." Another question between Mr. Gladstone and the working men—of whom, by-the-way, he is now the accepted leader—is therefore set at rest for ever.

The Queen has left Osborne for Balmoral. A few garrison guns were fired in honour of the day; the daughters of soldiers at that establishment presented bouquets to her Majesty, and Prince Arthur had a fete, the Duke of Cambridge made a very sensible speech, and the next morning the country read with pleasure the following letter from the *Army List*, of the surviving officers who fought at Waterloo, and are now on the full pay :—"Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Ross has followed as a consequence, and the English W before the names of only nine officers of the Waterloo army. The question then is, if we have, alas! only one major and two captains, and there is not the name of a single lieutenant-colonel, how long will the necessary oblivion will cause that anniversary to pass over as unnoticed as that of Hamilton or Malplaquet.

That Sir Hew Ross, the last Col. which is so very well informed that Jupiter Senior (as well as Junior) quotes it, has been misled, and has misled others, is proved by the appointment of Major-General Gossage to a "gallant Captain," and all the newspapers, which are glad to see Sir Hew Ross's information "so particularly interesting," sent the report flying over the country. But the "Son of Thunder" is not to be misled. Jupiter Senior, in the *Army List of present date* called—changes being rung according to the inpressy of the moment—has not a word to say to Sir Hew. The ringing lady does not retire from the stage, nor does she approach the High Mightiness. She is still at Brighton, but is expected at Liverpool in September, proceed to Edinburgh and elsewhere, and reappear in London, in January, in a new play, translated by Mr. Oakford from Casimir Delavigne.

Wellington College, as an aristocratic place of learning, although very young, is making a good race with Harrow, Eton, and Rugby. It would have been, perhaps, as well to have called it a school, but then it would have had to be called after a man, and Wellington there three hundred years; this, however, is apropos of boots only; that we should have had a Duke of Wellington, a Prince Arthur and Princess of Wales will lunch at the college, and afterwards listen to the speeches of the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Palmerston.

The author of "Adam Bede" contributes a story to the new number of the Cornhill Magazine, which is one of those delicious little bits which have made George Eliot so famous.

Mr. Tennyson's new volume of poems, so long announced, is to appear in the middle of July. Rumours say its title is to be "Idylls of the Beach."

The actresses are already beating up for contributions to their stalls for the Dramatic Fete at the Crystal Palace. Let us hope some good genius will extemporise something useful as well as pretty which can be sold for five shillings and yield half profit. Pen-wipers, autographs of their favourite authors, pincushions by pretty seamstresses, and bricks of hair cut from the oldest stage wig and sold as having once appertained to a prima donna, are scarcely worth carrying away.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.—Berlin, June 22.—The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day, says :—Advices received here from Schleswig state that the troops are again moving northwards to take up their position. Thus we are again on the eve of war. A two months' prolongation of the armistice has been rejected, and the line of the Schlei is maintained as the utmost concession.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don Cirilo de Barcalcegui as Consul at Liverpool for the Queen of Spain.

The Judge of the County Court at Sheffield has decided that a servant who has been in the service of his master a month is not a hired servant without notice.

Viscount Ossington, the Conservative member for East Sussex, has issued an address to his constituents, announcing his intention to retire from the representation of the county at the next dissolution of the present Parliament.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* understands that the Lord Lieutenant has appointed Lord Lurgan to the lord lieutenancy of the county of Armagh, vacant by the death of the Earl of Gosford.

A handsome testimonial was the other day presented to Mr. James Craven, senior, of Hopkinstown, Tyrone, Newcastle, by a number of subscribers interested in the commercial prosperity of that district, to which Mr. Craven has for many years been useful servant and representative on the Tyne Conservancy Board. The gift prepared for this occasion was a silver salver of Mr. Craven himself. The presentation, a local artist of considerable talent, Mr. William Armstrong presided, and delivered the picture to Mr. Craven, with a suitable address and his personal regards.

Colonel M'Murdo reviewed a large force of the Midland Counties Volunteer Artillery, numbering in all 1,200, on the seat of the Duke of Buckingham. There was a large attendance of volunteers of all arms—horse, foot, and artillery—many having come down from town, together with the South Middlesex, under the command of Lord Randolph, was conspicuous. There were twelve companies of artillery, and the manœuvres were very good. The evolutions were performed with the greatest precision, the movements of all the other arms of the service, and the celerity, steadiness, and precision with which they were gone through called forth the praise of the inspecting officer.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the most noble Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon, of Trinity Lodge, Edinburgh, N.B., was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate in London on the last inst.—the executors being the Right Hon. James Abercromby, Lord of Session, and Henry B. Cox and Charles Lancelot Prior, Esqs., both of Craig's-court, Westminster. The personalty was sworn under £20,000. The testatrix, the Dowager Duchess of Alexander Gordon, had married, in 1767, the fourth Duke of Gordon, who died in 1836; little stations. Her Grace's will bears date September 20, 1861, and appointed annuities, made charitable bequests, etc., she bequeaths a sum of £2,000 towards the building of the Gordon Schools and for the benefit of the Female School of Industry, Aberdeen, and the residue of her estate she bequeaths to her relatives and personal friends, and she has bequeathed the residue of her property to the Right Hon. Duke of Brodie. Legacies are left to servants—to two of them £200 each, to another £400, and to the others sums ranging from £100 to £50.

The will of Francis Edward Smedley, Esq., of Grove Lodge, Regent's Park, who died on the 10th inst., at Harley Street, Cavendish Square, the London Court under £20,000 personalty. The executors are the Rev. Henry Hall Dixon, Esq., of Bedford-square, and Messrs. Lee and Co., of Clement's Inns, Strand. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Smedley, Burke, and George Montagu Hall, Esqs., of Jermyn-street, Piccadilly. The will bears date April 23, 1861. Among the legacies numerous, the testator has bequeathed to his mother his residence, Beech Lodge, and the furniture, plate, and wines therein, and also the sum of £500 per annum for her life, and to his sister Elizabeth and upon her decease an annuity of £250 to her mother. To other relatives he has bequeathed legacies amounting to £1,000. To Miss Rev. Herr, Lutheran minister, Reading and endowment fund, £1,000; to Miss Alla, Donegal, Ireland, in lieu of a legacy to her, at her own request. To several of his domestic servants he has bequeathed sums of £100 each; to executors £500 each; and to his servants liberal legacies. All bequests are to be paid free of duty. The residue, the testator directs, is to be realised and to said son-in, Mesrela Dute Smedley.

The will of the late Rev. John Pinckney, D.D., late of East Stour, Surrey, formerly of Lothian, Middlesex, was proved in London under £120,000 personalty, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Edward Pinckney, Esq.; the Rev. W. P. Pinckney, and George Henry Pinckney, Esq. The will was executed in 1864. After bequeathing a sum of £6,000 East India Stock in trust for his son Horatio, and £3000 to his son Reipsman, and annuities of £40, £50, and £60 to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, the testator directs the residue of his property, real and personal, into four equal parts amongst his three sons, who are his executors, and his daughter Elizabeth Pinckney, M.D.

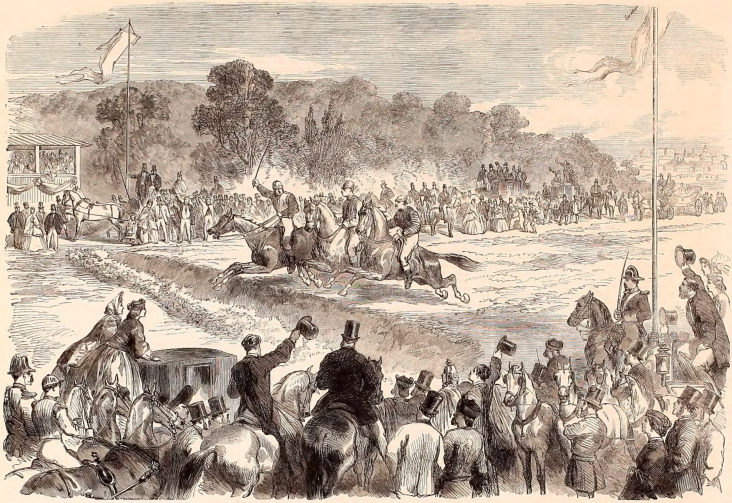
The will of Mrs. Eliza M. Claridge, who died at Nice, in France, in the month of January last, has been proved in the Court under £35,000 ; the will of Thomas Boulton, Esq., of Mashingley Lodge, Kensington, under £60,000 personalty ; not that of Mr. Henry Bernard, of Chepne-walk, Chelsea, £20,000.

A STEEPLECHASE WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS AT MADRID.

As an illustration of the growing taste among the Continental nations for our English sports and pastimes, we have engraved, from a sketch by Mr. A. Baumann, of Madrid, representing the steeplechase ridden by some Spanish and English gentlemen, which took place in the month of that city on the 26th of May. The prize was an elegant bronze vase presented by the Duke of Montpensier, the husband of the Infanta Fernando, and cousin to the Queen Isabella. The course was about a mile and a half long, with a double ditch, hedges, and some natural impediments of the ground to be overcome. The prize was one by Don Joaquin Cano, his competitors being Don Gonzalo Saavedra, and Don José Olivera de Zuñiga. A numerous and fashionable company witnessed the spirited affair.

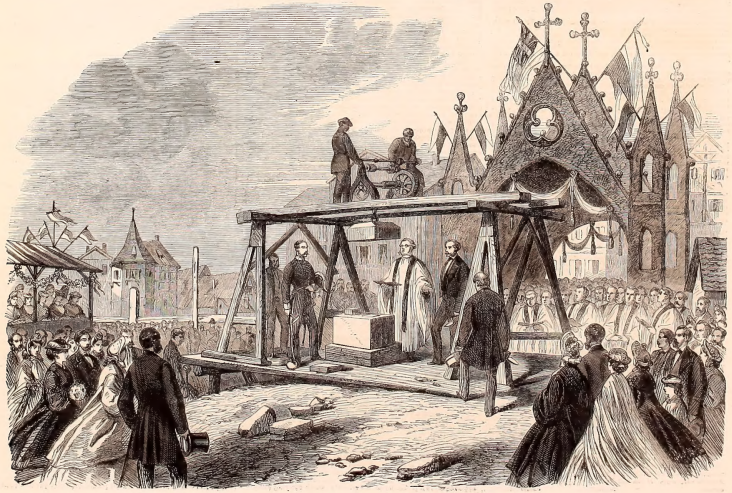
FOUNDATION OF A NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT STUTGARD, IN WURTEMBERG.

Few of our readers are probably aware of the rapid increase of English churches on the Continent. Seven years ago not a single church, properly speaking, existed in North Germany in which the Anglican worship could be celebrated. Hanover, established, in 1858, of the little chapel at Bad-Ems, in Nassau, which claims to be the first regular church in Germany, we have given an account of the movement. A fund was soon afterwards commenced at Wiesbaden, the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and a handsome English Church has been crowned with as much success that the shell of the building is already completed, and the works going on so that probably this church will be ready for consecration in August. Simultaneously with the movement at Wiesbaden, a similar one was undertaken at Baden, and the first stone of the proposed church was laid on the 15th of last May. A fund is also being raised at Wildbad. In the autumn of last year the Chaplain at Stuttgard, in Wurtemberg, the capital of the kingdom of that name, having received an intimation from a lady who had been a member of his congregation for a short time, that she had at his disposal the handsome sum of £2000, afterwards increased to £2500, for the work which he contemplated. The Chaplain immediately set about the work of purchase of laying the foundation-stone of this church, which took place on May 20. The ceremony was performed in England with great solemnity. In the presence of the Minister of the Interior of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, the authorities of the city of Stuttgard, the English, Russian, Swedish, and Greek clergymen, the Prelate, King's Chaplains, and other ministers of the Lutheran body, and the English clergy from several neighbouring towns, and in number. These, with the chapel-wardens, architect, and others, moved in procession to the site of the church, after the celebration of holy communion in the Palace Chapel, where the English service has lately been held. The site was very tastefully decorated by the architect to whom great credit is due for such and hearty exertion. A triple Gothic arch of branches of fir, surmounted with the Crown and Cross of England and Wurtemberg, and covered with cloth of crimson and blue, was erected for the Clergy and others who formed the procession, and a pavilion similarly



STEEPLECHASE WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS AT MADRID.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

adorned was prepared for the congregation. Our sketch is taken at the moment of blessing the stone. On the right of the Incumbent stands the English Ambassador, ready to lay the stone; on the left, just above, the architect and clerk of the works assisting. There was a concourse of some 700 or 800 persons, who listened to the prayers and praises with attention and reverence. The whole ceremony was conducted with great order, and must have impressed the Germans with the edifying nature of our liturgical worship. The church, dedicated to St. Catharine, in memory of the daughter of the foundress, is to hold 150 persons. The style is Early English. It consists of chancel, nave, founder's chapel, and spire. The whole interior length is 80 ft., width 26 ft. The plans were prepared by Messrs. Smith, of Bloomsbury-square, but are necessarily executed and slightly modified by a local architect. It is expected to be ready for consecration at Easter next.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF AN ENGLISH CHURCH AT STUTTGART, IN WURTEMBURG



OBSEQUIES OF THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF AT ALGIERS ON THE 4TH OF JUNE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OBSEQUIES OF THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF AT ALGIERS.

THE ceremony which took place at Algiers on the 4th inst., when the mortal remains of the Duke of Malakoff, Marshal Pelissier, the late Governor of that province, were embarked on board a ship of war to be transported to France, is represented in one of our Engravings. An altar had been erected close to the shore, with a canopy, surmounted by a cross and supported by four pillars; the urns of the deceased, and the funeral wreath "Spain, Greece, Africa, Crimea," denoting the countries where he passed the chief part of his military career, were placed upon the pavilion. On each hand, across the whole width of the principal square of the city, was stretched a canvas screen, also black, striped by posts which were decorated with escutcheons, banners, and tablets bearing record of the several battles he had fought. The officers of the army, the civil government officials, the magistrates, foreign consuls, members of the municipality, professors of the schools, and various ministers of religion, took their station near the altar. A body of troops kept open the central space, marked by four cannons covered with flowers and forming a cortège, through which the coffin was to approach the altar. It was mounted upon a gun-carriage of the artillery, and the urns were covered with a black velvet pall, the corners of which were held by the persons of high distinction who had come from the city conveyed to Paris. On the top were laid the sword, the epaulettes, the Marshal's baton, the hat, and the insignia of Marshal Grand of the Legion of Honour, belonging to the deceased. His war-horse, fully caparisoned, was led behind. The procession, headed by Bishop Favy, with all the clergy of Algiers, having arrived at the altar, the usual religious service was performed, and the coffin was then removed on board the ship. A multitude of spectators, both of the European and the Arab population, thronged the spacious ground, or looked on from the windows and roofs of the adjoining houses. The steamer is from a sketch with which we have been favoured by Mr. Churchill, the Consul-General.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

SUNDAY, June 26.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Assumption of Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, 1841. Moore's last quarter, 1.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 27.—Birth of Charles XII., the warlike King of Sweden, 1682. Execution of Dr. Dodd, for forgery, 1777.

TUESDAY, 28.—Birth of Henry VIII. of England, 1491. Watteau, the great painter, 1677. Coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1838.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Peter. Birth of Peter the Great, Emperor who founded the "Royal Literary Fund," in consequence of a poor scholar dying of starvation, 1715.

THURSDAY, 30.—Address taken by Gladrat for William III., 1691. The Great Western Railway from London to Bristol opened, 1841.

FRIDAY, July 1.—The victorious Wellington received with acclamations by both Houses of Commons after five years' absence abroad, 1814. Baptism of the three Guys across but indecisive battle of Gottsburg, in the United States, 1863.

SATURDAY, 2.—Battle of Marston Moor, 1644. Death of Sir Robert Peel, in consequence of a fall from his horse, 1850.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1884.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
0	36	1	0	1	24	1	48	2	12	2	36	3	0
12	57	13	21	13	45	14	9	14	33	14	57	15	21

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 19′ W.; Height above sea, 36 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in the 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and sea-level	Temperature of Dew-point	Relative Humidity	Shade Temperature	Ground Direction	Estimated Velocity in miles per hour		
	Inches		%	deg.		Miles	inches	
June 19	29·633	59·6	64·9	62·2	S.W.	27·0	174	0·000
20	29·677	57·2	69·2	61·2	S.W.	25·2	177	0·000
21	30·107	49·4	61·1	59·6	S.W.	7·1·4	209	0·000
22	29·960	49·7	61·1	59·6	S.W.	10·0	209	0·000
23	29·772	54·5	74·1	60·9	S.W.	9·0	222	0·000
24	30·062	49·4	66·1	59·3	S.W.	5·7	207	0·000
25	30·220	49·3	64·1	59·3	S.W.	5·0	332	0·000
Means	29·919	52·8	67·2	60·3	S.W.	10·4	218	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments at 9 A.M. on the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

	June 19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Barometer (at 32° and sea-level)	29·633	29·677	30·107	29·960	29·772	30·062	30·220
Temperature of Air	63·9°	60·7°	61·9°	62·4°	60·7°	61·9°	61·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	59·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Night but Three of Mr. Sullivan.—Last Night but Seven of Mr. Howard Paul.—Every Evening at Seven, the Original Farcical and Musical Entertainment, entitled MUM'S THE WORD, by Messrs. Howard Paul and Sullivan, with THE BALANCE OF COMFORT. At Eight, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Sullivan; Mr. Howard Paul; Miss Fanny Brough; Miss Ada Dyas; Miss Lottie Venne; Mr. Conway Dixon, Lessee and Manager. In consequence of the crowded state of the House nightly, no orders can be admitted.

MR. BUCKSTONE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and LAST NIGHTS of the SEASON.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Every Evening at Seven, ANDALUSIA.—Don Cesar, Mr. Weiss with the original song; "Flow thou regal purple stream"; Don Guzman, Mr. Bucklaw; Don Pedro, Mr. Lin Rayne; Don Caesar de Bazan, Mr. Compton; Lola, Miss Clitherow; Chiquita, Miss Vane; Marchioness of Rondo, Miss Wadman; Rosalia, Miss Wallis (with songs); Mrs. Sedgwick, the last night this Christmas, in a REPARTEE; and Mr. Buckstone will address a few words to those whom on similar occasions he has so often addressed. Box Office now open.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead. Every Evening at Eight, during the Week, A DEBT IN WORDS and A DEBT IN DEEDS. At Eight o'clock, DUED UP.—Mr. Charles Matthews. To conclude with LITTLE HOUSEKEEPING. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five. Seats can be booked by letter.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. S. WEBSTER. On MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE ROAD TO RUIN. Mr. S. Webster, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Beveridge, JANET PRIDE.—Mrs. R. H. Webster, Janet. Miss Wallace, Dora. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE TWO ORPHANS. Mr. Webster, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Miss Wallace, Miss Cameron and Miss Webster.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, GRAND COMBINED FETE.
GREAT ROSE SHOW of the SEASON.
Illumination of the Fountains, Future Gallery, &c.
Military Band, Mr. Dan Godfrey.
Military and Orchestral Bands, Mr. Manns.
DISPLAY OF GREAT FOUNTAINS at Three.
Mr. Leslie's Celebrated Military Band has been selected performers on Handel Orchestra, from four till half-past seven.
Great Gipsy Performance and Promenade.
Admission, by season ticket, to the Great Exhibition Palaces, Five Shillings; or by Guinea Season Tickets. Season Tickets at the entrances.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARCHERY FETES.—The Annual Archery Fete will be held on the beautiful Cricket-ground on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 3 and 5, 1884.
Judges—Charles H. Caldecott, Esq.
The Gentlemen will commence Shooting at 10 a.m.
The Ladies at 11 a.m. Shooting Distance at Each Fete.
Schedules of Prizes, Tickets, and other particulars may be obtained by written application to Archery Secretary, Crystal Palace, or personally at the Office of the Secretary, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E., on and after Monday, June 23rd, between the hours of 10 and 4.
Admission to the Palace on either day. One Shilling each person.
A limited number of Tickets will be issued for the Fancy Dress Circle at Half-a-Crown each.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for week ending SATURDAY, JULY 5.—MONDAY, Concert. TUESDAY, Concert. WEDNESDAY, Concert and Illumination of Fountains. THURSDAY, Archery. Athletic Sports. Band Contests. Open-air Concert, with Fireworks. FRIDAY, Concert. SATURDAY, Concert in the new Handel Orchestra.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.—Coronation Day.—Grand Fête—Full display of the whole series of Fountains. Fireworks. Concerts. Waterfalls, &c. Full Military Bands. Admission by one shilling only.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.—All the usual attractions of the Palace, including Fountains, &c. Grand Concert in the Handel Orchestra. Fireworks.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.] Military Band.

SATURDAY, JULY 5.—Grand Open-air Concert and Afternoon Promenade.

From the enthusiastic welcome accorded to Mr. FRED. ARCHER, the marvellous Marksman, during the past week, numerous Engagements have been made for his APPEARANCE on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at four o'clock.

Also Grand Equestrian Entertainment, by entire change, Messrs. Cooke, Anthony, Proctor, Cridlan, Freund, Astelley, &c.

Admission to the Grounds, 1s. Reserved Seats, at Two Additional Shillings each. Private Carriages, Omnibuses, Cabs, &c., at very Moderate Charges. Programmes, Plans, and Tickets may be had of Mr. Thomas Verney Hare, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

BOTH the Northern and Southern Americans lay so much stress upon their religious proclivities that it was a little remarkable that Captain Semmes and Winslow should select Sunday morning, in church time, for having a fight. Old World heathens like Napoleon and Wellington, might do such things, but we scarcely expected such flagrant anti-Sabbatarianism from our Transatlantic friends. But we are reminded that the same day has been several times during the war devoted to the work least suited to it. And on Sunday morning last the Alabama came out of Cherbourg for her first and last battle. The details are well known. It was not a fight between two equal vessels, as the vanquished ship was not captured; but, after an hour's fierce firing from the starboard side, the vessels describing large circles, the Alabama began to sink, and struck her colours. The columbiads of the Kearsarge had done their work fatally, but the Confederate commander ceased firing only because his ship was sinking. A little later, and the Alabama was safe at the bottom of the sea, in trouble mercifully no more for captain, with nearly all his officers and several of his crew, was safe on board an English yacht, hurrying to Southampton; and the remainder of the crew, with a not very large deduction, considering the nature of the fight, were picked up by boats sent off to the rescue by prisoners on board the Kearsarge, who took them back to Cherbourg.

Nothing could be bolder than the way the Alabama met her fate, and yet we do not like to say too much about the bravery of her men because so many of them were Englishmen, and the guns were learned their work on board the Excellent. They fought as English sailors always do; and, had the Alabama been a ship of equal force, there is no doubt that they would have fought her sides with extempore defences of iron, the result might have been different, and Captain Semmes might have had to burn the Kearsarge and her crew, and to be rescued by the crew of Captain Semmes and his officers, and to the seamanlike way in which they handled their vessel, we may dismiss compliment. We never, of course, could kindle ourselves into the least feeling of hatred for the Alabama, but we are contemporaries at the deeds of the Alabama. She was obtained by a trick which it is not now worth calling by a hard name, but here was the original blot on her flag. Then, a remarkably fast ship, she was sent out to prey on the ships of a power in arrears of merchantmen and to keep out of the way of the avengers. We have a right—we do not say that she ought to have had one, her business being to ruin Federal commerce—but she once lured the Hatteras into a gun-boat fight by flying English, and then sank her with a broadside. That was her only martial exploit until the day she came out to meet retribution. That she had destroyed great numbers of helpless vessels, and had been full of cheer and comfort to the crews of Indian keep his scalps, shows that she did her appointed work exceedingly well, but it is not work that Englishmen can regard with much pride or satisfaction. Nevertheless, we have proved that we could fight nobly, at the fitting time, has acquired a far higher claim to the admiration of this country than he ever had while he was only racing about the ocean and destroying what she could not fight. Even as a fighter, though it is permitted to Southampton to make capital of every celebrity or notoriety, it will be in better taste to avoid any public demonstration of homage to the Confederate Captain.

We hope that when the journals of the day reach America the delight which the Northerners will feel at the destruction of the Alabama will not be materially qualified by the news that her commander has escaped. At least we trust that no animosity will be felt against England because a Confederate rescued Captain Semmes from the sea. We are quite sure that the owner of the Deerhound did not intend to defy the Republic. He was asked by the officers of the Kearsarge to go to the help of the sinking Confederates, and did so, and, having happened to pick up the Southern captain, could do nothing else than take him away to Southampton. No one will say that Mr. Lancaster ought to have brought the wounded and exhausted man to the Kearsarge and handed him over as a prisoner. We think that Mr. Lancaster showed tact and consideration for both the Republic and England by hastening away; for had the Federals, flushed with victory, overhauled the Deerhound and taken off Semmes, we should assuredly have acted as we did in the affair of the Trent. All embroilment was saved by the Deerhound being in good steaming order. Captain Semmes can do the North no harm while he remains here. England will not allow him to obtain another war-ship if she can help it; and the Federals have but to look to their blockade, if they wish to catch him or to prevent his being placed in command of a real Confederate vessel. We are sorry, however, that he was not run the blockade, and will be heard of again upon the sea; and therefore we mention to mention that, if so, the fault will not be ours. The Deerhound could not leave him to be drowned, especially after having been asked to go to his aid; and all the rest will be the natural sequence of an act of humanity.

But there is one incident of the fight that deserves graver mention. Who can withhold a tribute of admiration to the real hero of that Sunday morning. He was not fighting in despair, or as an avenger, he had no honour and glory to win or lose, he had not even the excitement of mere combat. He was at his post, however, doing his duty to the last, and there was no sign of flinching in his face. This was Mr. Kell, the brave surgeon of the Alabama, and, we are proud to write, an Englishman, the son, we believe, of a country clergyman. While the terrible shells were dashing the Alabama to pieces, Mr. Llewellyn saw Mr. Kell standing on deck, and, when the ship was sinking, he might have been saved, had he chosen to accept a place in the boat in which the wounded were being removed. But he had got back an unhurt man, who was pressing into that boat, with the words, "See, I am as desirous to be saved as you, but I will not go in a boat which I might endanger;" and when the men cried to the "doctor" to come in with them, he refused. He was prize to aid the men down. The noble profession to which he belonged may well be proud of such a man, though it is nothing new to find the "doctor" the bravest of the brave. When the tale of the fate of the Alabama is told, she will be ill-treated if the bearers do not feel that the true hero of the day was Mr. Kell, the surgeon.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage and four. Princess Beatrice and the Lucchesi Palli Household left the castle from London. The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster also arrived at the castle and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, went out. Princess Helena, Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, and Prince Louis of Hesse, rode on horseback. Princess Beatrice, attended by Mdlle. Rommel, Miss Hallowell Carr, and Miss Gordon, Major-Gen. Amélie, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Mdlle. de Grancy and Captain Cavendish Boyle, travelled, left the castle for Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Alfred, attended by Captain Haig, also arrived at the London. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Adolphus, attended by Mr. Lobe, visited the Royal party and remained to luncheon. Viscount Sydney had an audience of the Queen to present three Addresses from the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Augusta Stanley had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Prince Alfred attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby arrived at the castle from London. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the castle from Greenwich Park. But for a slight attack of fever Prince Leopold would also arrived at the castle. The Duchess of Wellington left the castle for London.

On Sunday, the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor preached. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse left the castle. Prince Alfred returned to the castle from Woodcotton. His Royal Highness attended Divine service at the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore. Lieutenant-Gen. Earl Granville arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen. His Highness Mustapha Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, and Mr. Noel Temple Moore arrived at the castle from London. Mustapha Pacha was presented to the Queen by Mr. Noel Temple Moore. Major-Gen. Monck-Mason had an audience of her Majesty; Lord Rivers and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck were the Lord and Lady in Waiting. In the evening Prince Arthur arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. This was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne. The day was celebrated with the customary rejoicings throughout the Empire.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Mdlle. de Grancy, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. D. Dewar, went in London Palace and Ascot Coach. Prince Albert Victor was taken to the palace to see her Majesty. Princess Beatrice, attended by Mdlle. Rommel, went to the nursery of Windermere and visited the Duke and Lady Augusta Stanley. Viscount Palmerston and Lord Sydney had audiences of the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, left the castle for Marlborough House to visit Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Thence the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Bryan, the Hon. Caroline Knollys, Major-Gen. Probyn, Major-Gen. Probyn, Mdlle. de Grancy, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel the Hon. H. De Ros, proceeded in an open carriage and four to Buckingham Palace station for Windsor Castle, arriving at half-past seven. In the evening Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur honoured her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Princess Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, went to London to be present at the Levée. Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur visited the Duke of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to Windsor Castle.

Franken Lewis, daughter of the Rev Kapellmeister at Dresden, had had the honour of playing before the Royal family.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting. Lord de Tabley and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell have succeeded Lord Rivers and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bentinck as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

Her Majesty held a third Court at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount-

Edgcumbe, Lord Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Mr. Wood arrived at the palace at four o'clock. The Queen entered the Throne-room shortly after four, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise. In attendance upon the Queen were the Duchess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriett Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Viscount Sydney, the Earl of St. Germans, the Marquis of Abergavenny, and the gentlemen in waiting of her Majesty's household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, trimmed with crape, in the same style as at the two previous receptions, with a similar cap and veil, and diamond ornaments. Her Majesty wore the collar and Star of the Garter, the insignia of the Order of Victoria and Albert, and the badge of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich black silk, trimmed with plaited flounces of black and white tulle, and a white bonnet of tulle and jet. Head-dress of black velvet and diamonds; diamond necklace, bracelet, and earrings. The Princess Louis of Hesse wore a dress of pink moire antique, trimmed with ruches and with cords and tassels; a dress of the Alexandra; a white bonnet trimmed with lace and pearls, with brooch and earrings to correspond. Princess Helena wore a dress of pale green grenadine, with white spots and stripes, and over a blue glace petticoat. Head-dress of tinted roses and white heather; pearl ornaments. The Princess Louise wore the dress the Victoria and Albert badge and the Portuguese Order of Isabella. Princess Louise wore a dress and head-dress the same, with pearl ornaments.

The following distinguished persons had the honour of being invited to attend the Court:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess Downger of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Buckinghshire and Chandos, the Duke of Rutland, the Duchess Dowager of Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess Dowager of Rutherford, the Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Georgeanna Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Victoria Cecil, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Marquis and Lady Theodora Grosvenor, Earl and Countess Blessington and Lady Mary Stopford, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Agneata Yorke, Countess Spencer, Earl and Countess Delaware, Earl and Countess Cowley, Earl and Countess Bathurst, Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the Countess of Scarborough, Lord and Lady Byron, Lord Rowton, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Bury, Viscountess Castlerosse, Lord and Lady de Ros and the Hon. Mrs. Fane, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord and Lady Ely, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Gloucester and Mrs. Ellicott, the Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Sumner, Lord and Lady Bolton, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord and Lady Sagor, Lord and Lady Torrington, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B., and Lady Caroline Grey, Admiral Hon. James Drummond, C.B., and Mrs. Drummond, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord and Lady Martin de Molls, the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Walpole, Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., and Lady Scarlett, Major-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., and the Hon. Lady Airey. The Archbishop of Dublin and Mrs. French, the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Argyll and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscountess Castlerosse, and Lord and Lady Belhaven, were prevented from attending the Court.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levee was held on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales. The Levee was held by Her Majesty, by the Queen's pleasure, considerably equivalent to presentations made to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, in uniform of the Guards, wore in waiting, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at ten o'clock, and was received by the gentlemen in waiting of the royal household.

The Prince entered the Throne-room, accompanied by Prince Alfred and the Duke of Cambridge. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Count Gleichen were present at the Court. In attendance upon the Prince of Wales were Viscount Sydney, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Marquis of Abergavenny, and the gentlemen in waiting of the Queen's and his Royal Highness's households. The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced, several presentations in the Diplomatic Circle took place. The Lord Chancellor, bearer of the Corpo Diplomatico were present. The general circle was attended by Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir G. Grey, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Marlborough, Earl Russell and Aldersley, the Bishop of Oxford, and the gentlemen in waiting of the Queen's household. The Court was well attended, and the presentations in the general circle were very numerous.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Sandringham House on Yesterday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Baron Carl Alexander, from Sandringham, and the Princess, with the Princess Louis of Hesse, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, honoured the Marlborough Theatre of Westminster with a visit, and built at Grosvenor House.

On Saturday last the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, rode out. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, drove out. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Hesse, went to a concert at the Royal College of Music. On Sunday the Prince accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and attended by the Marchioness of Cornwallis, Mr. Mills, and Colonel Francis, proceeded to the Italian Opera with their presence. Mr. Engelhart, in the name of the Duke of Devonshire, attended at Marlborough House, and drove down to the Princess a gold casket, a bridal-gift from Lady Young and the ladies of New South Wales.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The service was performed by the Rev. the Hon. Canon Duncombe, R. C. Dashwood, and the Rev. J. Clayton. The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse left Marlborough House for Windsor Castle.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, rode to Lands-end-cottage. The Princess, accompanied by the Princesses of Carnarthen, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred, honoured the Queen's Theatre, Drury Lane, with their company at dinner at Chesterfield House.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, rode out. The Prince and Princess afterwards took a drive. In the evening his Royal Highness honoured the Adelphi Theatre with a visit.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Alfred, rode out. The Princess, attended by the Countess De Grey, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Lyceum with the Viscountess Palmerston with their company at dinner at Cambridge House.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency Baron de la Tour d'Auvergne entertained a distinguished company at dinner on Tuesday evening at the French Embassy.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington entertained the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Mary, and a distinguished circle at dinner on Wednesday evening at Apsley House.

The Duchess of Beaufort had a dancing party at the family residence, in Belgrave-square, on Tuesday evening. Their royal highnesses the Duke and Mary of Cambridge and by upwards of 400 of the elite of society.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland entertained distinguished circle at dinner on Friday evening week, at their residence, in Gurzon-street.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch gave a dinner party on Friday evening week at the family residence, in Montagu-square, to the Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, Prince de Polignac, and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy. The ball was opened immediately after the arrival of the Royal guests, the Prince of Wales dancing with Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Princess of Wales with Earl Grosvenor, Princess Louis of Hesse with Lord Richard Grosvenor, Prince Louis of Hesse with Lady Constance Grosvenor, Princess Louis of Hesse with Viscount Drumlanrig, and Princess Helena with Lord Elcho. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch gave a grand entertainment to the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, on Monday evening at Chesterfield House, South Audley-street. After the banquet the noble Marchioness gave a grand ball in honour of the Royal visit, which was attended by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Countess Dornberg, Prince Paul Esterhazy, and a brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy. In the spacious quadrille the Princess gave her hand to the Marquis of Abercorn, the Prince of Wales dancing with the Marchioness, and Prince Alfred with Lady Constance Grosvenor.

Cornbury Castle gave a ball on Monday evening at 21, Rutland-gate, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch gave a concerto circle at dinner on Tuesday evening at their house in Grafton-street.

The Earl and Countess of Dunkeswell received a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening at their house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

The Baroness Cramer-Roberts gave a dinner party in Cadogan-crescent on Wednesday Bill, which was brilliantly attended.

The Countess of Jersey entertained a numerous and distinguished circle at dinner on Wednesday evening at her residence, in Grosvenor-square.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished circle, on Wednesday evening, honoured the Princess Louise of Hesse with their company at a ball, given in her honour by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Montagu-house, Whitehall. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg, and a numerous assemblage of the aristocracy. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough entertained with Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Princess with Earl Cowper.

The Countess of Dunmore gave a dancing party at dinner on Saturday evening last at their residence in Cleveland-square.

The Countess Granville entertained a select party at dinner evening, at her residence in Piccadilly, which was numerously attended.

The Dowager Countess of Rosslyn, Lord and Lady Annesley, Prince Mary, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a distinguished circle at dinner on Wednesday evening at Cambridge House, Piccadilly.

The Countess Cowley gave a successful dancing party on Wednesday evening in Stratton-street, which was attended by over 400 members of the political and fashionable world.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone entertained a distinguished company at dinner on Wednesday evening at their mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lady Gertrude Elizabeth Murray, second daughter of the Countess of Dunmore and sister of the present Earl, with Lord Glenlyon, eldest son of the Duke of Atholl, took place, on Thursday, at Dunmore, Stirlingshire.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Milbanke to Lady Susan Georgiana Godolphin Osborne, eldest daughter of the Duke of Leeds, was solemnized on Wednesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Monday was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, and was observed as a general holiday.

The Alexandra Park practically opened for the season on Saturday, with a fine day and a numerous company.

Mr. Matthew Marshall, who has been connected with the Bank of England during the past fifty-five years, and who has for a long time held the responsible office of chief cashier, has resigned his retiral.

On Thursday week a conversazione in connection with the Society of Arts was given at the South Kensington Museum. It was computed that 8000 persons were present.

The annual meeting for the distribution and distribution of medals and prizes took place at the Royal Naval school at New-cross, on Tuesday afternoon, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., in the chair.

The first stone of the internal cornice of the new roof at the Crystal Palace was laid on Wednesday, with considerable ceremony. The original roof will be entirely removed, and a new one put in its place.

The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians have commenced the erection of their new college, in Pall-mall-east, when the Prince of Wales honoured them by his company. Above 300 of the Fellows were present.

A bazaar was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Royal Asylum and Deaf-ness Children, Bread-street, Bloomsbury. The committee are seeking to raise £1000, and invited the public to assist them in their object.

Last week the births of 1776 children (925 boys and 851 girls) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1856.—The number of deaths in London last week was 1172. In the ten years 1854-63 the average of fourth week in ten years, 1854-63, is, with a correction for increase, 1172.

A Grand Musical Festival was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, in reference to the extension of the franchise. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and was supported by many of the staff. Borough kind; they declared strongly against the present state of the representation of the people, and were unanimously in favour of the ballot, as the bright at once an organised movement to carry out the objects of the resolutions.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers held on Monday evening next, at Burlington House—Sir R. I. Murchison, president, the following resolutions will be moved:—"That the Report of the Works and Sub-and Adjacent Parts in the Parish of Hackney," by Lieutenant-Colonel Peile, "A Communication from the Vestry of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, and by Samuel Bosanquet, through Rhiwa and Bokham," by M. Vambery; and "On the Cholera Epidemic of 1854," by Dr. Snow.

The Convocation of the province of Canterbury resumed its sittings on Tuesday, in Jerusalem Chamber, when the consideration of a report of a committee of their members condemning the erroneous doctrines put forth in "Essays and Reviews" was resumed. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the report, and the Bishop of London objected that it was unwise at that late period to revive the subject of "Essays and Reviews" in the present form. The report was, however, agreed to.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have altered the names of several streets in Somerstown; the name Great George-street is abolished, and is to be called Ossulston-street; Little George-street, Ossulston-place; Inkerman-terrace, St. Martin-le-grand-terrace, St. James's-cottages, Tod's-terrace, and Albert-terrace, Tod's-place; Hanover-place, Hanover-street; Caroline-place, the name Bolls-road. Gloucester-terrace, Alfred-terrace, and Victoria-terrace, Gloucester-road; and Victoria-cottages, Gloucester-place to be called Gloucester-road.

The Forty-fourth annual meeting of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross was held on Tuesday. The Marquis of Queensberry, K.G., the president, presided. The report read at the meeting during the past year, dealt in eloquent terms upon its usefulness to the poor and the large number of cases which had been relieved. The committee had received the bequests of the institution, exclusive of 705 operations for the extraction of cataract. He had endeavoured to administer the trust faithfully and trusted the want of funds would not compel the closing of a single ward in the extensive building which the institution occupied.

Next week will witness a little social revolution not unimportant in its effects. On the 15th inst. the toll-gates on the roads in and around the metropolis on the north side will disappear. Within a week the following gates will be removed:—Paddington, Kensington, Notting-hill, Kensington, Notting-hill, Kilburn, Camden Town, Kentish Town, Holloway, Highgate, Hornsey, Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield, Stamford-hill, Stoke Newington, Green, Kingsland, Hackney, Bow, Limehouse, Shoreditch, Islington gates and bars will fall and fifty-one miles of road will be set free. The last payment of toll will be on the 14th inst.

An influential deputation of Australian colonists waited upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Saturday, to urge the despatch of transportation of convicts to Western Australia. The deputation consisted of Mr. Todd, the overland telegraph superintendent, and several colonists. It was added that if the Government persisted in this step a very angry feeling would be excited. Mr. Cardwell replied that he could not give a definite assurance for what had been done in lessening the evils of which the colonists had complained. He would, however, lay the representations before the Cabinet for consideration. He promised the deputation that their representations should be carefully considered, and that they should receive an early answer from the Government.

The Princess of Wales opened a grand fête and bazaar, on Thursday, in the southern arcade of the Horticultural Garden, South Kensington, for the benefit of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney Common, Blackmoory. A variety of theatrical and musical entertainments were given during the day, and the proceeds were expected to be large. The fête contributed by the most celebrated artists of the day. The clever company of Mr. Alexander Dumas's theatre, Paris, were engaged to perform. The Prince Imperial delighted the visitors by his presence, and by the kind and courageous description. Messrs. Toole and Paul Bedford presided over the "Cave of Harmony," and Mr. Charles Dickens over the "Shakspeare Shop," at which the original Old Dog Tray and other canine celebrities were exhibited, and Mr. Dickens sold his own books.

The general meeting and midsummer election of the Asylum for Fatherless Children took place on Monday at the London Tavern—Alderman Lusk in the chair. The Rev. T. W. Aveling (the hon. secretary) read the report of the committee of management, which stated that the total receipts from May, 1863, to May, 1864, amounted to £10,232, which sum had been expended, with the exception of a balance of £233. Since last year the building debt had been reduced by the sum of £3607, leaving now due £10,870 towards which £1000 are promised on certain conditions, leaving the full amount of between £1000 and £1100. As the debt diminishes the board trust that the friends of the institution will increase their efforts. The new wing of the building, capable of accommodating 200 inmates, completely filled. Five vacancies for the ensuing candidates, and ten boys, out of a list of fifty-four candidates, were elected.

THE THEATRES.

The original Christy's Minstrels have had extraordinary success at the Standard, where, notwithstanding the long period they have continued before the public, the success has every appearance resembles more that bestowed on a successful novelty than on a time-worn entertainment. In other respects we have no theatrical news this week to communicate, no new drama having been produced as of old are revived. It may be mentioned, however, that Lord Byron's drama of "Manfred" is announced for the City of London this (Saturday) evening; and it is to be hoped that the gratifying that poetic taste should find a response in that quarter. In reviewing the past season we may not overlook the revivals at Drury Lane of "Macbeth" and "Henry V.," as steps in the right direction, and the adaptation of "Donna Diana" at the Princess's may also be stated as a true point. A perfect appreciation, also, was shown by the blank-verse production of "Deborah" at the Lyceum, the success of which was in itself a demonstration that a mixed audience can be reached by pathos poetically expressed if accompanied by a complete performance. The success of the same drama, under the name of "Leah," at the Adelphi, was another illustration on the same head. It is no strong because the version used was a prose one, and much of the dialogue partaking in the keenness was abridged. The purpose of the adapter was evidently to present a successful melodrama, not a tragedy. In other respects, though the theatres have proceeded in their old way, yet there has been some improvement observable. The last new piece at the Princess's—"Light and Shadow"—has a more well-defined purpose than one, and even Mr. Boucicault when "Paul's Return" shall no more be heard of. We may remark, also, some improvement in the Adelphi drama with reference to the new drama, founded on an apocryphal incident in David Garrick's life. The story of the playwright was indicated in the first scene of the piece. The same is the case at the St. James's with "Ours," a comedy in which comedy of the "Post-chaise," which is a curious example of dramatic combination, resulting in a plot not very probable, but still highly amusing. Should this public will recognise merit we have a brilliant example at the Olympic, in the success of Mr. Byron's drama of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." One peculiarity belongs to this—namely, the wonderfully perfect manner in which it is enacted, each character appearing to be perfectly suited to its representative. The Strand has been, as usual, successful with its little pieces; and the standard of the Queen's has been kept up in a laudable manner. The Haymarket is about to be partly pulled down and re-erected, so as to enlarge its accommodation. The Lyceum has at present a genuine success to that of Drury Lane, and the house will be accommodated with change of bill every night. To the Haymarket it will be a matter of satisfaction that Old Drury does to the West. Both claim to be national theatres.

THE SIEGE OPERATIONS IN ST. MARY'S CREEK.

We have engraved another Illustration of the grand military exhibition at Chatham on Saturday, June 11, some account of which, together with the plan, appeared in our last number. The present view is one showing the advance of the Royal Marines in the boats which were sent up St. Mary's Creek to the point where they landed for the attack. The fragments of the boom, already destroyed by exploding a keg of powder against it, are floating on the water. The naval officer seated in a boat at the right-hand corner of the Illustration is the Commander of Her Majesty's ship, Wivern, the guard-ship to which these boats belonged, and likewise the launch, armed with a small gun at her bow, and manned by the bluejackets on the left hand. The intrenched lines of fortification, with several parties of the artillery engaged in repelling the attack and defence, are plainly distinguished on the face of the opposite hill, with the places where an enemy's battery and a mortar battery are to be made by quarrying, and where the ditch was passed by the aid of an extemporised bridge, and the barracks, and the commanding position of building on the summit of the hill, appears to be crowded with spectators; but the principal crowd of visitors to the field will be on the pavilion erected at one of the angles of this building, from which just they enjoyed an excellent view.

INSPECTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE BRIGADE BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

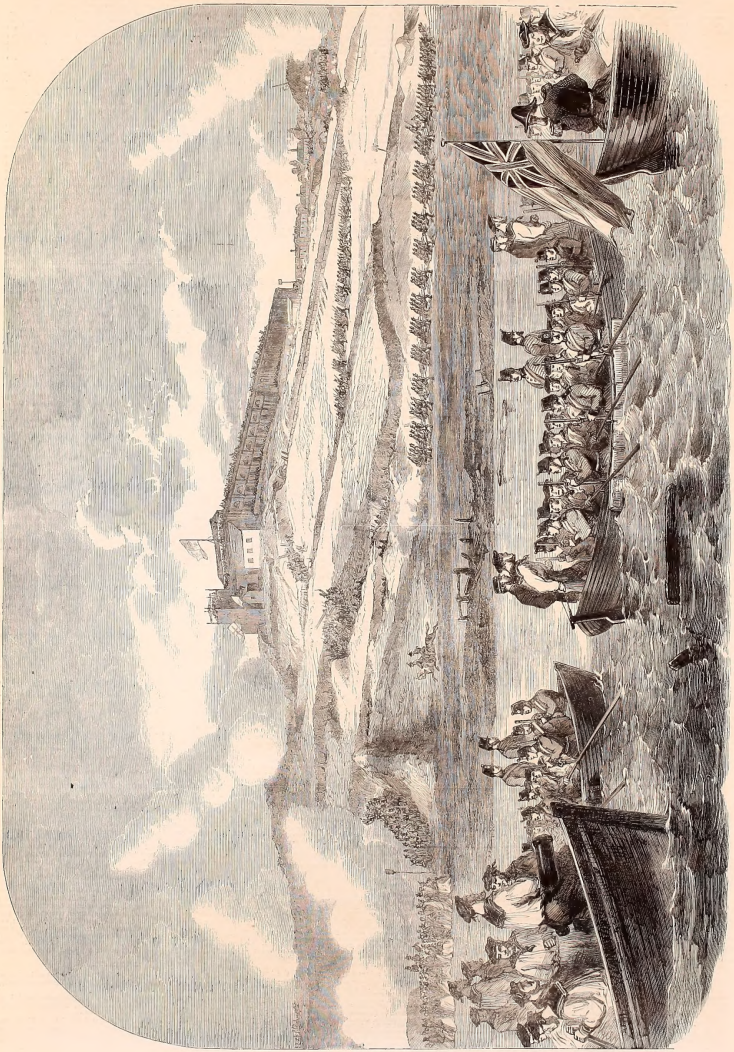
We present an Illustration of the Civil Service Rifle Brigade, by the Prince of Wales, its honorary Colonel, on Wednesday week, in the Great Exhibition Building, House. This place had been tastefully prepared for the occasion, and a small quantity of bunting had been employed in the erection of several handsome trophies, in the decoration of the galleries. The building is of a beautiful kiosk, with raised dais, on the western side of the square, for the Prince and his suite. Outside of the building the quadrangles were arranged, accommodating a large number of spectators. The windows and even the roofs of the surrounding buildings were crowded. A strong body of the Metropolitan Police, in their new uniform of tunic and helmet, kept the ground, and a detachment of Grenadier Guards kept the ground.

The Civil Service regiment mustered strong, the following companies, equalised to twenty files each, being on the ground:—A Company, Captain Lord K.—B, Captain Wilkinson; B Company, Harrington Post Office; C Company, Captain T. Du Plat Taylor, Post Office; F Company, Captain Tom Taylor, Whitehall; G Company, Captain Wells, Woolwich; H Company, Captain Wilkinson; I Company, Captain Dalhael, Inland Revenue; K Company, Captain Ennis, Inland Revenue. Major Lord Bury was in command, Major Hill, late 26th Foot, and Captain and Adjutant Lombard, late 16th Foot, being the field officers. The Civil Service Rifles have now four hundred men, of whom sixty were recruits recently passed into the line. The rifle drill of the regiment is considered with creditable steadiness; but our Artist has sketched their appearance when they had faced to the front, formed fours, and prepared to receive cavalry in the way which, in future warfare, with troops properly trained to rapidity of movement, supersede the square. Four ranks kneeling, the two rear ranks ready for file firing. Soon after this, the regiment marched past the Prince of Wales, who, having advanced inwards, and the Prince addressed them as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Civil Service Regiment,—I have asked your Colonel to call you on parade, that I might see how you have progressed. I am to have been present at this inspection. I am quite sure that, under your Colonel, you have had every opportunity of learning your drill, for Lord Bury studied the duties of a soldier in the Guards, and has since commanded a distinguished regiment to which I myself belong. I have observed that all ranks have paid great attention to their drill, and have acquired a creditably satisfactory degree of steadiness. Your master to-day is very good; for I understand that only sixty men of the whole regiment are absent." His Royal Highness then handed the challenge cup, which he had presented for competition, to Captain Ennis, and then presented a smaller silver cup to Mr. Burroughs, private in the Whitehall company, who was considered the best shot in the corps. The regiment gave three times three cheers, and presented arms when the Prince and Princess retired, amidst the popular acclamations of the Strand.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted an invitation to be present at the Harrow speech, which will be delivered on Thursday next, the 16th inst.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by Prince Adolphus, left town on Monday for Germany. The Grand Duchess will have to-day (Saturday) en route for the Continent.

The corner-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Mark, was laid on Tuesday last. The new church is situated in the centre of a large and increasingly prosperous neighbourhood, being built on the Crown property in the parish of Kensington, and which adjoins the Horse-guard, Parkes, and abuts also on the Kingsland-road.



THE SIEGE OPERATIONS IN ST. MARY'S CREEK, CHATHAM: BOATS ADVANCING TO THE ASSAULT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

INSPECTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SOMERSET HOUSE—SEE PAGE 615.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE of Commons has got itself into a very satisfactory state of tribulation. The real objects and purposes which two-thirds of the members of that assembly seek in becoming members is just now attained—that is, they possess a better because more common and varied ground for gossip than any exclusive club, and because they are amused and excited between half-past four and dinner-time. Every evening of late Ministerial crises have been expected, and have gathered and wait, and hope, until Lord Fulmerston comes in, when they discover that that cunning old fox is too acute to be caught in the toil they expected, and the next break up. In early morning and late morning (that is after twelve at night) sittings the business of passing the Bills the Government into minorities is regularly performed before a select audience. Indeed, on normal late Wednesday nights members have to bear of the abdication of Mr. Brand and the resumption of the Parliamentary sway by Sir Charles Dilke. Even the Irish paragon of whippers-in has been observed lately to be much more about the House than he has been with some time entured to enjoy a dignified leisure beneath the shade of the pension-tree. Nay, more, even when Ministers are not driven out of office by a vote, or seen by a head, although the jockey had been flogging with a will, or might from the beginning of the race. People who retain traditions of the "English habit of Moderation" know that when they were beaten, continually reckon on a grand defiance from the Premier, and a statement that he will and the unanimous House to undergo the populace of a general election. But Lord Palmerston seems to have inspired his Parliamentary followers with a military principle of not knowing when he is beaten, takes his knockdown blow, and "comes up to time smiling."

Look at the instance of Sir John Hay's motion on the Admiralty war as a notable specimen of the Parliamentary sport which is now raging. The temper of the House was so uneasy on this subject that it was deemed by the Opposition a proper time for which to slide in a note of censure on Ministers; and though the pronounced and obnoxious word was taken out of the notice at the last moment, Sir John had not time, and probably was unwilling, to alter his speech, and accordingly he went in for downright condign judgment upon the Government in general. It was, however, quite clear from the first object that turned the tide which was setting so strongly against these flowing hair, all credit and all sympathy with the Opposition, the House could not or did not go all his length, and a reaction set in There is little doubt that everybody was glad to see the Government hostile divisions. But directly on duty all night, watching the course of events with deep attention, and ready to support the party in hand. There were, however, so many dissentients from his order of the day that many hours elapsed and many speeches made by Mr. Cobden and Bright, who were in presence early, and looked as if they were charged with anathematic thunder against Ministers. However, there came a moment when these two members, who represent in their advantageous position in the field. Soon after a most markedly change came over the scene. The Opposition and the Opposition saw a chance of doing more real damage to Ministers than by putting them into a snare, a very small number of votes on a division could be obtained. He saw it was better not to beat them technically, but by implication, by allowing them to win by a majority so small as to be ridiculous. Accordingly, at the right time, Sir John Pakington was put up to declare his intention of voting against the amendment as a whole, but of blaming heartily certain departments; and, as General Peel observed, Sir John's peculiar indignation was reserved for the sole absolute personality. At the same time it was left to the specially injured members, like Sir John Hay, to force on the division, as if from their private view. Of course, the Government would become aware of all this, and be set about—as it is to be regretted that is the word to use—to get their friends to come, and to crow, and to cry out, "Come on!" in a way that was anything but justified by what was going on, and was not warranted by the result, which was just a nick for Ministers. It must have been that the Irish had got wind of the one of the premises, and which caused them to retort on the triumphant Ministerial shouts which greeted their announcement of a majority of ironical yells, which lasted for full three minutes, and was continued, with diminishing sound but increasing energy, by Conservative members as they retreated in succession through the door close to the lobby. They were clearly the victors in the antiphonal contest.

It is like reigns after every battle, and the Irish were ready for the representative of the Opposition to demand of the First Minister to let the House, in view of the unsatisfactory result, what everybody had read in the newspapers that morning of the decay of a Bill which is now the property of the House of its members. Of course, as the reticence of the Government becomes more marked, the irritation of the Opposition increases, and the scene on Monday night was exactly of the kind which partakers and lookers-on delight to see. The House being full, and in a mood for the crowd, like all other excited crowds, swaying about physically a perpetual movement of individuals, with a dozen members jumping up at once to interrogate or remonstrate with the unacknowledged interpellation and madly solicitous to hear the reply, yet ringing from time to time sport by pretending not to hear, and their knowing exactly what has been asked and what answered. Mr. Stansfeld, in the midst of the excitement, rose and put the usual demand to know what the Conference had been doing; but Beaconsfield's chair was empty, and Sir Stafford Northcote was not there; and Mr. Gladstone rose with a well-assumed air of timidity and asked for notice on a question which everybody knew as if he would say, "If it was finance, now, I am your man." Dignified indignation from Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Gorst, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Mr. Osborne, under-secretarial astonishment from Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and then, at the happiest moment, Mr. Charley Griffith presented himself in a way which suggested, as he intervened, a reserve of the suggest, recollections of the manner in which the jesters of old, leaning on the back of the King's chair, would put in a word in the matter in hand into a light which was wont to set the counciltable in a roar. Still, when the Irish had got all the fun and information, the reply was—notice; and at last, just as Lord John Manners was about to speak, the words of the Chief of the Irish Minister from whom alone information is to be obtained, to be in his place," Lord Palmerston entered and at once put an end to the situation worthy of a sensation dramatist. There was a shrewd suspicion that the Premier had purposely delayed his entry to the House in the hope that questioning time would have passed and the business of the evening be entered upon; and just now a day's brushing time for a perplexed Minister is much as how many days' hay. But, having been checkmated, he yet showed himself equal to the occasion; he thought he never remembered a Bill in which but were distinctly repeated to him, and whereas if there be one thing more than another that he is averse to it is to be put on answering interpellations at once categorically and in a manner not to give too much information, he, with a sort of grim humour, declared that he could be confused—not to compelled—asked to be prompted from behind, till the edge of curiosity was taken off by the Bill's having arrived, when he took courage to state that he had nothing to say and could say nothing. The result was a curious illustration of the inquisitive demandants, and justified that air of pensive hopelessness which hung over Mr. Osborne's countenance as he sat in the corner with a sigh of resignation. Later that night vicarious vengeance was done on the First Minister by the Irish party—but the measure was ignominiously negatived; we say ignominiously, because the rejection was at the unusual stage of the third reading, and after no less than five solemn divisions had been taken.

On Tuesday the Government were again put to shame. There was a morning sitting and the business was commenced with the Irish Bill, which might have been expected to be fraught with no Parliamentary peril. But Mr. Whiteside naturally takes a Parliamentary and professional pleasure in combating the Attorney-General for Ireland, and he took occasion to try once more—as he had done re-eat times before—to strangle this particular measure. He came in at a moment when things were going very pleasantly for the Bill: took the decisive course of moving "that the Chairman do leave the chair"—fantastoon—a negative to the measure—and occupied the time for hours and a half, until such time as the Committees up stairs had adjourned and, when members came down to the House, it was that the numbers would have been equal but for a blunder on behalf of one of the special supporters of the bill. Sir Colman O'Loghlen on a new member, is, of course, therefore always in and about the House, is everlastingly flapping along the floor and trying the merits or demerits of different seats, has a special horror of "counts out," interfering with all his might to prevent them; and patronises the Government in a manner quite refreshing for its activity and decisiveness, for an Irish member. He contrived to get into the wrong lobby, was, as consequence, crucially compelled to vote exactly opposite to his intentions, and involuntarily cut off for this year his chance of the Vice-Chancellorship which was to have been created under the bill. Why is it that everybody laughs at the Irish? Is it not nobody's else fault that the honourable member had got into this dilemma? Of course, when a man is in a ridiculous position he is more inclined to laugh than to cry, and does not exactly what we mean to insinuate in this case. This episode naturally kept members from going out to dinner, and at 8.30 p.m. again said, in the mean time, the lobby was redolent of stories about Parliamentary proceedings, the resignation of Mr. Shaw, so that Mr. Berkeley thought that his motion on the Ballot had better be postponed, and Mr. Whiteside's Bill for the Irish Land which was assembled. There was never a greater mistake; for when no revelations issued from the oracle on the Treasury bench, gentlemen began to look at the Order Paper, and the Government found to treat his motion like a football; a re-gathering taking place when the Bill came on for review which sent the subject into the middle of next Session—perhaps!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

This being the anniversary of the Queen's accession, their Lordships did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for Nairnshire in the room of Mr. Duncan Mackintosh, deceased.

Mr. Gladstone stated, in reply to a question from Lord Hotch, that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the Irish Land Bill after the limited liability undertaking.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Milner Gibson said the Government intended to bring in a Bill to amend the Law of Partnership.

The second reading of the Railway Travelling (Ireland) Bill was negatived by 127 to 117.

The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Collection of Taxes Bill was resumed by Mr. Gorst, who moved that the Bill be read a third time. A long discussion followed, and, upon a division, the bill was thrown out by 122 votes to 118.

Lord Elcho moved the second reading of the Naval Defence Bill, the object of which was to create a certain naval and military stations.

The Earl of Morley moved as an amendment that the Duchess of Elgin's Annuity Bill, the Naval and Victualling Stores Bill, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill be read a second time that day three months.

The Earl of Kimberley moved the second reading of the Ground Game Bill.

The Government Annuities Bill, the Burials Registration Bill, and the Bankruptcy Appeals Bill were read a second time and committed.

The Lords' amendment to the Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill, the Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

Lord Cowper moved the second reading of a measure to obtain from the Government a confirmation or a denial of the statement that at a meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday last, presided over by Mr. Gladstone, it was determined to renew the blockade, German privateers would be seen to be in the service of the Government. The noble Lord was also asked whether hostilities would be resumed on Monday next if the Conference should not have arrived at a satisfactory conclusion. The Earl of Granville said that the Foreign Secretary had informed him that on Friday night, that the fleet was ready for any service. With reference to the first of the questions put to him he had to state that the Government had declined to reveal the "secrets" of the Conference; the second question he answered by saying that the Government had no reason to think that the Conference were come to before Sunday; and he explained Lord Kensall's announcement by saying that he had spoken without authority from the Government, and had no intention of pointing to any particular service which our naval forces, if they were employed, would be called upon to render. He was also authorised from Mr. Bright, that the Government were anxiously exerting themselves to avert the resumption of hostilities.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Admiralty Lands and Works Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bankruptcy Appeals Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Attorneys and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House.

The Vending of Seals (House of Commons) Bill and the Building Occupiers' Liability Bill were read a second time.

The Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Ecclesiastical Courts Act Amendment Bill, the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill, the Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill, the Naval Stores Act (1864) Bill, and the Naval Prize Acts Repeal Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Academy Compensation Act Amendment Bill and the Commons and Enfield Acquisition Bill were read a third time.

The Coventry Improvement Bill and the Local Government (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was taken in Committee. Clauses up to 12 were passed after discussion, when Mr. Whiteside moved that the chairman do leave the chair, his object being to get the remainder of the bill be referred to a Select Committee. After debate, on a division, this motion was negatived by a majority of 4—numbers 74 to 70.

BALLOT.—Mr. BERKELEY raised his annual question of the vote by ballot, and moved a resolution in favour of the change. The debate occupied a whole sitting, and was tedious that our objective reporter declined to report it. The motion was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who, however, said that he could not refuse to admit that the question had made progress since it was last brought forward. He was founded upon the erroneous assumption that the right of voting was a personal right, whereas it was a trust reposed in the elector for the benefit of all responsibility, whereas he held that the franchise was a trust that could be properly exercised only by the free, fair, and open vote and not inconsistent with the habits of Englishmen, and he denied that it would affect the relations between landlord and tenant, as the intervention of agency. After a few words in reply from Mr. BERKELEY, the House divided, and the motion was negatived by 276 to 89.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a resolution to the effect that the House observes with regret that the agricultural population of Ireland is not adequately represented in the Commission of the Peace, and that the Government will direct their attention to the subject with the view of obviating the existence of this state of things. Government would not be induced to devote their capital and labour to reproductive employment at home. Government would not be induced to devote their capital and labour to reproductive employment at home. He suggested as a remedy and as an inducement to the Irish population to remain at home the encouragement of the fishing industry of Ireland, and the establishment of public works.—Sir R. PEEL attributed the emigration which existed in Ireland to the fact that the land of Ireland, which formerly had a culture had passed in the last three years, and he controverted the assertion that emigration was a remedy for the evils of Ireland. Emigration was a drain that was perpetually going on; and, in conclusion, looking at the emigration from a humanitarian point of view, he regretted it; but in a political sense it was a blessing, because it relieved the country of a burden of a redundant population, for which adequate employment could not be found. Mr. SHAW said that the Irish people were emigrating, and had not been wanting. He urged that proprietors and occupiers of land in Ireland should be placed on an equal footing with regard to their legislation, and pressed the advantage of promoting the cultivation of flax in Ireland.—Mr. MACFARLANE said that emigration was a necessity in Ireland, and he thought that the Government should not be frightened. The matter would not be pressed to a division, after the feeling of sympathy in its favour which was shown.—It was a curious fact that the Irish Attorney-General for Sir G. Ouvry moved the previous question. On a division that motion was carried by 84 to 74.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill went through Committee, with some formal amendments.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to vest the site of the India Office in her Majesty for the purposes of Government offices.

The Superannuations (Unions Officers) Bill, the Pilotage Order Confirmation Bill, the Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill, and the Duchess of Elgin's Annuity Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Joint-stock Companies Voting-papers Bill was taken in Committee, but, while the first clause was being discussed, Mr. Pomeroy moved that the chairman do leave the chair; and the motion was carried by 75 to 74 (count).

SIR J. HAY moved the second reading of the Bank of England Notes (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to prevent the issue of £1 notes. The motion was declined; but, after a long debate, he consented to withdraw the bill in the hope that Government would not allow another Session to pass without introducing a measure dealing with the question.

COUNT OF DUNGANNY (IRELAND) BILL.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved the second reading of a bill to confer certain powers for the purpose of considering the course to be taken with reference to this bill, which, having been unexpectedly read a second time, was opposed by Mr. Whiteside, when the bill was being discussed in Committee, which led to the chairman leaving the chair without reporting progress. After some opposition the motion was agreed to.

THE JERSEY COURT BILL.—Mr. LOCKE moved that the House should go into Committee on this bill, the object of which was to reform the constitution and practice of the Royal Court in that dependency.—Sir G. GREY said that the relations of Jersey had experienced their readiness to introduce the measure, and without their interference the Imperial Parliament, and more especially the House of Commons, would not be justified in interfering with the doing.—Mr. PAULL (for Mr. Reid) moved as an amendment that the affairs of Jersey be heard by their counsel, and be allowed to adduce evidence at the bar in opposition to the bill. On a division the amendment was negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the following Acts:—Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland), September (2) Amendment; Local Government Supplemental, Naval Agency and Distribution, Naval Prize Acts Repeal, Bankruptcy Appeals, Duchess of Elgin's Annuity, Rules and Orders Procedure (Ireland), Isabel Princess Act Amendment, Court of Justiciary (Scotland), Sea Fisheries, and Burials Registration Bills.

The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Waveney.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.—EARL RUSSELL said that a few evenings ago he had asked whether the treaty between Denmark and the Powers would be arranged between Germany and Denmark or was would be recommenced. He had received no answer to that question, and he wished to know whether the question would probably be answered on Monday. Lord GRANVILLE said he proceed to lay on the table the protocol of the Conference, and to state the present state the present state of the negotiations.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.—Lord BROUGHAM left upon the table a bill to prevent bribery and corruption in returning members to the House of Commons. The bill was read a first time.

FACILITIES FOR THE ERECTION OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS BILL.—The Bishop of OSSORY moved the second reading of this bill. Such of the clergy as had not the means of educating their children. The Bishop of CANTERBURY was not prepared for the extent of the bill. The Bishop of SALISBURY thought totally disapproved of the bill. Very few of the clergy, he was sure, would take the respect of the bill. The second reading was concluded by moving that the bill be read this day three months—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was not prepared for the extent of the bill. The Bishop of SALISBURY thought totally disapproved of the bill. Very few of the clergy, he was sure, would take the respect of the bill. The second reading was concluded by moving that the bill be read this day three months—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was not prepared for the extent of the bill. The Bishop of SALISBURY thought legalised an existing practice—Lord FORTMAN thought if the bill did not act upon any other principle than that of competition there was no objection to it.—Lord CHANCELLOR disapproved of the bill.—The Bishop of LONDON thought it would be premature to proceed with the second reading of the bill, and that it might be more thoroughly discussed.—After some further discussion the Bishop of OSSORY withdrew the motion for the second reading, on the understood that the preaching in the country churches exclusive to do the peasantry of the bill, and that it would be brought forward in preference to the Irish Land Bill.—The amendment was ultimately withdrawn and the bill read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE CONFERENCE.

MR. DISRAELI said he would take this opportunity of inquiring whether the noble Lord at the head of the Government had any communica ion to make with regard to the Conference at London.

Lord PALMERSTON said the question was naturally a very important one, and he was quite aware that the anxiety not only of the House but of the country was very great for information from her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear). The Conference met yesterday afternoon, after the Lords, and adjourned its sitting until this afternoon. It was understood that a plenary meeting would be the last and final meeting, and it would be his duty on Monday to give an account of what had taken place and the papers relative to the proceedings of the Conference, and he hoped, including those of Saturday next. He should deem it his duty, as would Earl Russell in the other house, to make a statement with regard to the questions relating to Austria which the papers here (Hear, hear).

MR. W. H. SMITH inquired whether the Conference would meet to deliberate on Saturday, or simply for the purpose of terminating the proceedings.

Lord PALMERSTON said he could not give an opinion, as he had already said, the meeting of the Conference on Saturday next would be the last. It was, of course, impossible for him to say what would be the result of that meeting, but on Monday next he should be able to give papers on the table, and also state the views of the Government on the subject.

Mr. RYLANDS asked whether the papers would be in the hands of members?

Lord PALMERSTON said he should lay them on the table on Monday, and the personal assurance that he would be directed to them as soon as possible.

The subject then dropped. During this brief conversation the House was filled with members, and the galleries were crowded to the doors. Both the Gallery and the Strangers' Gallery were crowded by people who evidently anticipated a debate.

WEIGHING OF GRAIN (PORT OF LONDON) BILL.

MR. CRAWFORD moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER Baring ground that the Corporation had received a monopoly of erecting markets in London within a radius of seven miles of the General Post Office, and of the weighing of all grain. He considered that this was a tax upon the working man, and a tax upon the poor man's food. The Corporation had built and established markets, and the money so borrowed was to be repaid by the citizens. He contended that the bill was more in the character of a private than a public bill, and that it was unfair to the citizens of London as much as the bill sought to enlarge and alter the powers of the Corporation of London. He thought that the bill ought to have come to the table and rates and duties on grain and seeds imported into the port of London, for the use and benefit of the Corporation of London. He hoped that the House would not bill ought not to be proceeded with until the standing orders relating to private bills had been complied with.

Colonel W. FAITHFUL appealed to the Speaker to say whether the bill ought not to be proceeded with.

The SPEAKER said that the bill was a private bill, and had been introduced from a private petition of the Corporation of the city of London, but was one which ought to have come to the table and which had been passed through all its stages without opposition. He thought it was a public bill, and suggested that, under all the circumstances it would be better to refer the bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. ALDERMAN of the EXCHEQUER appealed to Mr. Ayrton to withdraw his amendment and let the details of the bill be discussed before a Select Committee.

Mr. Alderman RUSH defended the Corporation from the charge of monopoly. The Corporation derived from the weighing of grain, not trade but from the Rates received from the Corporation.

After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn and the bill was read a second time, and was committed, and it was to be referred to a Select Committee.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

The order of the day was then read for the adjourned debate upon the motion of Mr. Shaw, that the Bill be read a second time, the opinion of which was mentioned by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland on the Rise and Progress of the Irish National System, and their operations which had served to convert and monastic schools, at variance with the principles of the system of national education.

Sir Richard CROSS moved the adjourned debate, and, in a speech of considerable length, explained the principles of the bill, which was the outcome of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

The debate continued in the absence of the right.

Mr. Smith O'Brien died at Bangor on Saturday last, after a short illness, at the age of sixty.

At a meeting of the Shaksperean Commemorative Festival at Stratford-upon-Avon, it was resolved that the time for the erection for the admission to the various performances amounted to over £400.

Sir Richard WARREN has been appointed to the position of chairman of the Board of Works in Ireland. He is nearly eighty years of age, fifty-four of which he has been in the public service.

Despatches received in Paris from Tangiers state that a decree has been promulgated granting religious freedom of trade to Europeans.

A telegram from Constantinople asserts that an understanding has been arrived at between the Porte and Prince Couza on the basis of the propositions submitted by Sir Henry Elliot.

A statue of Jeanne d'Arc is about to be erected in the centre of the square at Vincennes which bears the name of the great composer, in the room of the fountain which now occupies it.

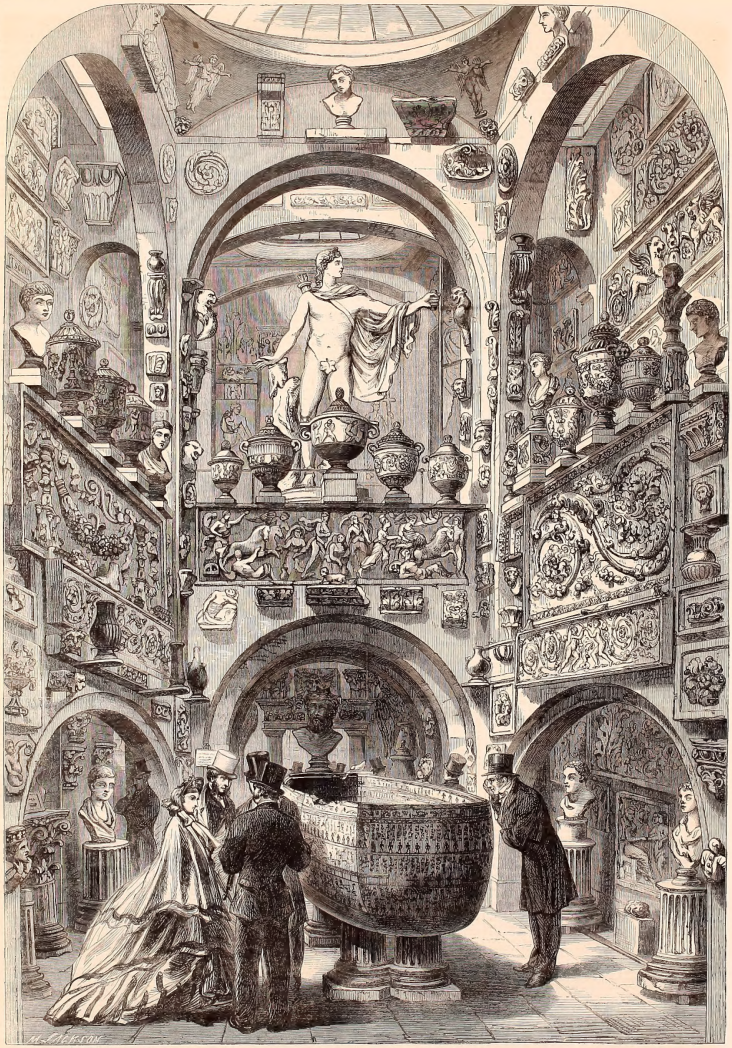
The Queen has approved of Don Miguel Jordan y Llorens as Consul-General in London for the Queen of Spain; and of Senor Juana Ibart as Consul in London for the Republic of Costa Rica.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Manchester on Monday—Sir Jos. Ray Shuttleworth, the High Sheriff, presided. Mr. Furnival read a report, which stated the decrease in the persons receiving relief in the last four weeks to be 4,918 persons. The Committee decided to close the Relief Committees from the cotton districts relief committee, and that the balance in the bank was £17,447. The Rev. Canon Rawnsley, the Secretary of the Central Relief Committee has decided to request Mr. Villiers to apply to Parliament for a grant of £50,000 for the relief of distress, particularly in the cessation of public works in the cotton-manufacturing districts.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

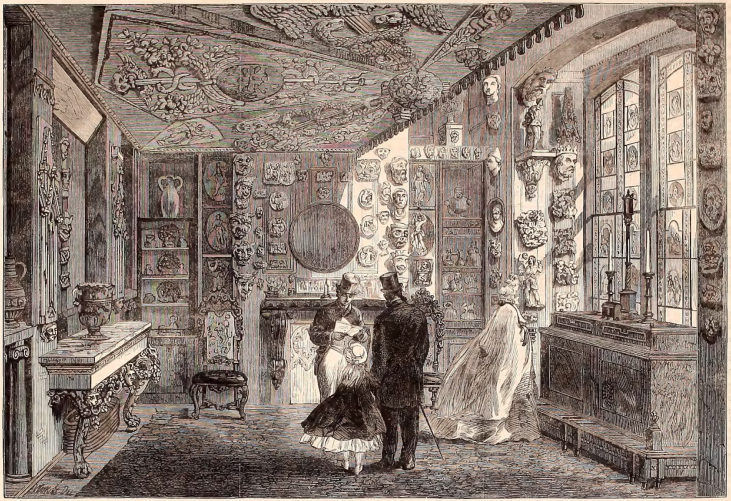
CERTAINLY celebrations appear to be the fortuitous fashion of the current year. Last month was commemorated, in more instances than may creditably, the tercentenary anniversary of the birth of our great Dramatic Bard. Some ten days previously, at the ancient town of Lewes, was celebrated an historical event of twofold antiquity—the memorable Battle of Lewes, fought in 1264; and on the 14th inst. was held the tercentenary festival of Merton College, Oxford. This was founded of English colleges. To trace through the historic vista of six hundred years, from this dawn of modern civilisation to the wise and far-seeing Walter de Merton, would show an unbroken sequence of national benefits hardly to be paralleled. The original design of the new foundation of Merton was the union of secular studies with monastic discipline; and a recognition of general education at this early period of the college system has a sort of parallel claim upon our attention as the present moment. The brilliancy of the festival arises because the earliest home of science of a decidedly English school, and that for two centuries there was no other foundation, either in Oxford or Paris, which could at all compete with it in the various arts of the sciences. The Mertonians, in the gale of their recent festival, must have been pressed with legends of their predecessors, and the tightened foresight of their illustrious founder—the best tribute that could be rendered to his memory. Among the "old boys" and many a mass of buildings consecrated to sense wise and holy purpose; but neither of them succeeds in thoroughly blending the social college of Merton, with its six centuries of religious and secular history and civilisation, and its picturesque illustrations of the best features of English architecture. We have, however, not yet done with centuries.

The Johnson Club" celebrated its hundredth anniversary a few days ago at the Clarendon, whither it migrated from the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's-street, on its removal from the west end in Sept. 26 last. The club was founded in 1764 by a knot of good and great men, who met at the Turk's Head Tavern, in Soho, first at the corner of Gerard-street and Compton-street, and subsequently in Gerard-street, the founders being Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson. The members were limited to nine, comprising Goldsmith, Burke, Hawkins, and Burke, and Goldsmith, notwithstanding Hawkins's objection to Oliver as "a seamy-faced fellow." The first meeting was one evening at seven for supper, in 1772. The supper was changed to a dinner, and the members increased by degrees, but not to any length revised that it should never exceed forty. In 1783 the landlord died, and the tavern was removed to Gerard-street. Some of the members then removed to Prince's, in Sackville-street; and on this house being torn down to make room for Regent-street, to Gaskin Thomas's, in Dover-street. In 1792 they removed to Parsloe's, in St. James's-street, and thence to the Thatched House, in the same street. From the time of the club's death, in 1784, it was noted as the "Literary Club," since which it has certainly lost its claim to this epithet. It was originally a club of twelve members; but as the numbers few exceptional members, which was very far from the intention of its founders. The writer of the article in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 8, however, says, complacently enough, "the Club still acknowledges no other law than the Sovereign Will of the majority, and the which binds together its members, whatever their rank and calling." We perceive that the latitude is now given to 21 honorary members. At the recent centenary celebration, at the Clarendon, there were present—In the chair, the Earl of Carlisle; on his right hand Mr. Justice Wilde, on his left Mr. Justice Willes; on the right hand of Mr. Justice Wilde, on his left Mr. Justice Willes; on the right hand of Mr. Justice Willes



SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM IN LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS: THE SARCOPHAGUS-ROOM.—SEE PAGE 622

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM IN LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.



THE MONKS' PARLOUR.



THE BREAKFAST-ROOM.—SEE PAGE 622.

**** The charge for the insertion of *Births, Marriages, and Deaths* is Five Shillings *for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Sandgate, the wife of John Lilley, Esq., of twin sons, the younger stillborn.

On the 4th inst., at Montreal, Canada, the wife of T. Morland, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th of February, at British Columbia, the wife of Colonel Foster, M.L.C., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Tullow Tal, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Pennefather, of a son.

In Portman-square, the Lady Ardeconnly, of a daughter, still-born.

At Wimbledon, the wife of the Hon. Charles Howard Bruce, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st inst., at the parish church, Clapham-common, by the Rev. H. B. Chamberlain, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Moore, father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Francis John Clay Moore to Emma Grace, youngest daughter of the late Wm. B. Chamberlain, Esq., of Barnes, Somersetshire. No cards.

On the 14th inst., at the Cathedral, Montreal, C.E., by the Very Rev. the Dean, George A. W. Welch, Esq., Commander Royal Navy, eldest son of Captain Welch, of Alle House, near Cheltenham, and North Shields, to Annie Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Peter Mitchell, M.P., and granddaughter of the late Hon. Andrew Mitchell, Senr., and niece of General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., K.H.

On the 16th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Lee, Kent, by the Rev. Thomas Nolan, B.D., incumbent of St. Peter's, Regent-square, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Boyle, M.A., incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Lee, Kent, Lieut.-Colonel Cox, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Marion Jane, second daughter of the late James Hartley, Esq., of Fairy Hall, Mottingham, Kent.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Short, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. Sandford McVittie Lloyd, M.D., Surgeon-Major Army Medical Staff, of Dublin, second surviving son of the late Mr. Justice Short, Sherbrooke, Canada East. No cards.

On the 18th inst., at Chiddingstone, Kent, Patrick Henry Walsh, Esq., late Captain 19th Highlanders, to the Right Hon. Anne d'e Armadale Countess Cowley.

At Odiham, Francis P. P. Conant, Esq., late Captain 18th Hussars, to the Hon. Florence Caroline Grace, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Guy Lord Dorchester, of Grey Neville, Bucks.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Inishcorkish, Portbalise, Lady Dongan, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, aged 77.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, Grosvenor-street, Auckland, Sir Frederick Whitaker.

On the 16th inst., at Great George-street, Westminster, Margaret, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Phinn, M.P.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, the Dowager Lady Tunstall.

On Sunday morning, the 19th ult., at the house of her son, at Leamington, Warwickshire, Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Bingham, Esq., of Kensington, Middlesex, and daughter of the Right Hon. Guy Lord Dorchester, of Grey Neville, Bucks.

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On the 23rd inst., Thomas Geary, Esq., of North End, Fulham, formerly of the Island of Jersey, in the 94th year of his age.

On the 16th inst., at Sunnyside, New Brighton, Cheshire, George Lamb, Esq., of Cunsborough-house, Penrith, aged 67. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

MR. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS of the ILLUSTRATIONS to SIR WALTER SCOTT'S ROMANCES, GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Daily from 10a till 6. Admission, 1s.

ON VIEW, THE PICTURE of th MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, painted expressly by command of Her Majesty the Queen, by Sir J. E. MILLAIS, Bart. Daily from 10 till 6. Admission, 1s. GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, daily, from Tue till Sat. Admission, 1s.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainment, entitled "MR. BRIGGS' HOLIDAY," on MONDAY EVENING, June 23rd, and Saturday Morning at Three o'clock. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in THE PYRAMUS. To be followed by THE BARD AND THE BURGLAR, by MR. JOHN PARRY. Mr. John Parry's new story, THE SEASIDE; or, How Rosalind Got Her Husband, will be told at 3 and 8 every Wednesday and Saturday evening. Saturday next, Saturday at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S ELOPEMENT ENTERTAINMENT, LAST NIGHTS, EVERY EVENING, NEW ENTERTAINMENT, EVERY EVENING at EIGHT (until further notice), at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Prince's-gate, S.W. HALL, Area, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Eight. Amphitheatre, 1s.; Private Box, £1 1s. A Free of the Hall may be seen and seats secured at the Hall from Eleven to Five.

HERR JOACHIM WILL APPEAR at MR. LINDSAY SLOPER'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE of SACRED MUSIC, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 23, at Three o'clock. ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Sacred Cantata, THE PRODIGAL SON, Conductor, Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d. of Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, 244, Regent-street, and of all Musicsellers, and at Mr. Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI'S MORNING CONCERT, by ARRANGEMENT with MR. AUSTIN, TUESDAY NEXT, to commence at 3 o'clock. Artistes—Mme. Norman-Neruda, Mme. Sophie Menter, Mme. Antoinette Sterling, Signori Gustave Satter, Wilhelmj, Sir Charles Hallé, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor Giulio Regondi. Conductor, Mr. Frederic Cowen. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d. Programmes at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; at the Concert, and of the Artiste.

MR. WILHELM GANZ'S SOIRÉE MUSICALE, at his residence, 9, Victoria-road, Kensington, TUESDAY NEXT, 24, at 8 precisely. Mr. QUEEN ANNE STREET, Mme. Antoinette Sterling, Mme. Patey, Mme. Trebelli, Miss Alice Mackenzie, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Henschel, Rosenthal, and Monsieur Lemaire. Master G. H. Wright, Franklin, E. Berger, L. Ganz, and Charles Ganz. Accompanyist, Signor Gustave Satter, to be continued at Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, as his residence.

MUSICAL UNION.—JOACHIM and HALLÉ, as the DIRECTORS' MATINÉE, WEDNESDAY, June 25, by permission of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House. Quartets, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Schubert. Vocalist, Mme. Trebelli. Pianoforte, Mme. Schumann. Violin and Viola, Joachim. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductor, Mr. Ella. Visitors can pay at the Hall, or present Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street. Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; and Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, 201, Regent-street.

MR. JOHN THOMAS (Pencerdd Gwalia) will sing at the EISTEDDFOD, Llangollen, on Wednesday and Thursday next, and at Mr. Ellis Roberts's Concert, when he will be performed for the first time in London his Dramatic Cantata, LLEWELLYN, by the following vocalists:—Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Palmer-Bailey, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Conductor, Mr. Brinley Richards. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d. Mr. Thomas's Concert, Wednesday, July 2, St. James's Hall. Mr. Wright, Mr. Chaffin, Mr. John Thomas, &c. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Gilbert. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d. Mr. Ellis Roberts's Soirée Musicale, Wednesday, July 9, at 8, at Mr. Ellis Roberts's, Wellesley-street, Carmichael-square, W.; Halvorsen, Wolff-Andrieux, Lazarus, Lee, Ould, and Mr. Ellis Roberts. Leader, Mr. Sigismund Marie Wurzbach, and at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. HAS. HALLÉ'S ORCHESTRAL and MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS, 37, Princes-street, Manchester-square. Conductor, Mr. Hallé. Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recitals, Monday Afternoons, June 23 and 30, at 3. Mr. Hallé's Orchestral Concerts, Monday Evenings, June 23 and 30, at 8. Pianists and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-st.

HERR JOACHIM'S LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at 3 THIS AFTERNOON and MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, when he will play BEETHOVEN'S Sonata "Kreutzer." Single Tickets, 5s. and 1s. 6d. Stalls, 3s., at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES will sing "SOUND AN ALARM," CALL DOWN THE THUNDER," and "THE SAILOR'S GRAVE," at the Ballad Concert, this evening, at "John Macadam," EXETER HALL, JULY 8. Band and Chorus, 500 Performers. Conductor, Mr. WILLIAM CUSINS, Mus. Doc., 10s., 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Crystal Hall.

MR. SANTLEY will sing "ARM, ARM, YE BRAVE" &c., "Judas Maccabæus," EXETER HALL, JULY 8. Tickets at 10 and 5s. Exeter Hall, where may be had Mr. Mapleson's Sailing Edition of this and other Oratorios, full score, with pianoforte accompaniment, published 1 vols., price 21s.

MISS MATTIE SPINNEY will play "A te o cara," Bellini's Fantasia, at the Concert of Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON'S MARS' BRITAIN, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

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HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—Admission on Thursday, July 3rd, and Saturday, the 5th of July, One Shilling.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS' FÊTE and FLOWER SHOW, Wednesday next. Grand Display of FIREWORKS and FRUIT this SEASON will take place on SATURDAY, JUNE 28, at 9.30. Tickets, 5s. each, to be had of the Secretary, 3, Hanover-square, W., or on the day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. Gates open at Two o'Clock.

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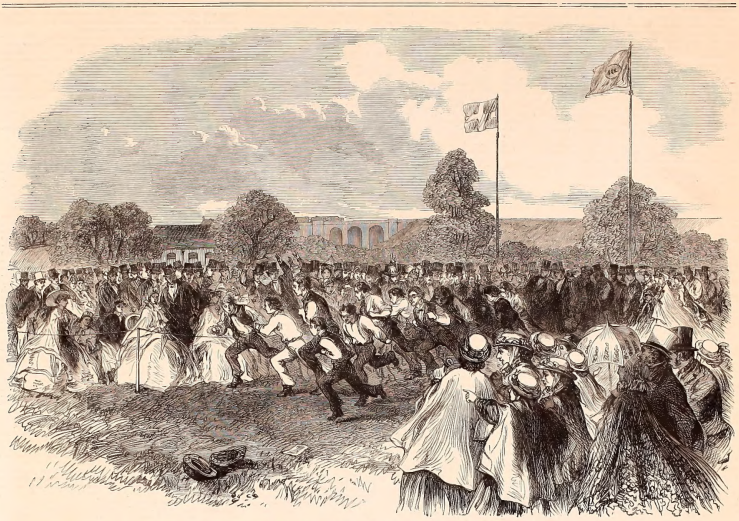
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FOOT-RACES AT THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.

THE annual festival provided by a kind and judicious management for the inmates of the Earlswood Asylum, near Redhill, took place on Thursday week. A numerous company of the friends and patrons of that institution, with other visitors, had come to witness the enjoyment of these poor young folks in the sports and pastimes of the day. There were games of cricket, football, and croquet, Aunt Sally, Punch and Judy, races, and jumping-matches for prizes. The patients appeared to enter into these games with considerable pleasure, and with an unexpected display of skill and intelligence. We have engraved a sketch, by our own artist, representing the foot-race. At half-past five o'clock, at a given signal, the whole of them sat down in a ring on the grass and had tea, which was partaken of



EXHIBITION OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CLIFTON.—SEE PAGE 623.

in a most orderly manner, and at half-past six a fire-balloon was sent up, much to their delight. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by several songs and glees being performed by the Eastwood singing class and negro troupe, the singers keeping excellent time and tune—being a proof of how much care must be bestowed upon their musical instruction. The band of the Coldstream Guards performed during the day, and the lawn in front of the building was gaily dressed up with flags and tents. The Eastwood Asylum now boasts of its name, who are divided into classes, and accommodated according to their rates of payment, those paying the lowest rate being placed at the same footing as the non-paying inmates. The visitors, who went over the whole house, were much pleased with the accommodation for the different classes—private bed-rooms and sitting-rooms for those who can afford them, large airy dormitories with separate cubicles for the second-class, and for the third-class and elected patients apartments quite as comfortable, but not quite so large. The gorgeous cleanliness and neatness of every part of the building, furniture, and appointments was especially admired by the visitors, as was also the very fine main cattle and some thriving pigs; but new farm buildings are much needed, a fact well known to the board, who are determined to pay off debts before incurring fresh expense. Such an institution, however, ought not to be left in want of funds.

THE MUSEUM OF SIR JOHN SOANE.

JUNE is one of the three months of the London season in which this treasure-house of art can be most fully visited by the public on which occasion, as well as on the two private nights of the Museum, the present time may be considered most opportune for its illustration. Although more than thirty years have elapsed since Sir John Soane munificently made this gift to the nation of the results of a long and successful professional life-time, the full appreciation of the value of the bequest has been of slow growth—which, indeed, has been considerably due to the by the increased attention paid to the culture of art and its diffusion among all classes of the people. That the son of a Berkshire brick-layer or petty builder should by his own energies have raised himself from poverty and obscurity to a position of opulence and celebrity is a remarkable triumph of "self-help," although the circumstances of Mr. Sadler in his popular volume bearing that title. To the circumstances of Soane, when a boy, being but such as a measure of the office of Dance, the architect, is to be attributed his following that profession. From an errand-boy he became a pupil in the office of one John Holland, another eminent architect; with the latter Soane remained to the time of his leaving it to visit Italy (where he made the acquaintance of Sir William Chambers, in consequence of Soane's design for a triumphal bridge having obtained for him the gold medal of the Academy pension of £60 a year was then conferred upon him that he might increase his studies in Rome; he diligently improved this privilege for a few years. After his return to England he was elected architect and surveyor to the Bank of England. Another timely advantage was his being profited to a very wealthy marriage by right of his wife. Other advantageous appointments followed, including that of architect to the Board of Works, which he resigned when which by fire he once uttered a sort of provision. He was kept in constant occupation for many years, in addition to his duties, making estimates, in knowledge of the value and quality of materials, in directing sound architectural taste, and in the superintendence of the buildings with study and taste in a remarkable degree. Subsequently he was elected Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, and in 1831 received the honour of Knighthood.

A few years before his death Sir John Soane retired from his profession, and obtained a parliamentary Act for the erection on the north side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, where he had resided since 1792, when he commenced the erection of his house, of a building to be entered towards Lincoln's-inn-fields conveys but an imperfect idea, since in case is of the simplest kind, and the front only is visible. The entrance is faced with stone screen of pleasing design, and, having a southern aspect (on to the open area, it is one of the most cheerful) far from rooms cool in summer and warm in winter: this embellishment was added in 1833. Sir John, having purchased the property on the British nation his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, his Museum of Antiquities, his library of books and manuscripts and its collection of pictures which it contains, with a endowment of £30,000 and the freehold No. 12, Lincoln's-inn fields, for preserving the same and keeping it open for inspection, announced this determination at the end of his twelfth and last lecture at the Royal Academy, on March 11, 1834, and by an act of Parliament for this purpose, when some opposition to the bill was manifested; this failing having come from the nearest neighbours, but only surviving so to make this bequest to the country. Between father and son a most evident breach occurred, the former never withstanding many attempts at reconciliation. Mr. Peter Cunningham, in his new materials for the Life of Hogarth, tells us that the son died in letter written to him, in 1824, by the late Dr. Croly, the poet, to the son on the subject. The father was willing to forgive and forget. Kitchener refused; and the effect of the son's visit was to leave his son, through Kitchener, and in these terms :—"Let my son keep to my decided or regular pursuit for two years, and he will be provided for him." It is painful to think that the terms were never carried out, and that the reconciliation never took place. Mr. Soane's property was passed with a clause to enable Sir John Soane, at any time to bequeath his new house to the nation, with the reservation of allowing them to remain in the house in Lincoln's-inn-fields; they including Sir John's control over the whole, as well as the fabric of the mansion. Were the above clause carried into effect, and the relics merged into the British Museum collection, it would altogether defeat Soane's intentions: one of these was the separate existence of the museum, to show his great taste in the contrivance of his own house, besides the unique and picturesque effect of the present novel arrangement and plan for the mode of admitting light in interiors.

Sir John's alienated feelings from his son could not have extended to considerable legacies from him: but he did not realise such expectations. He also bequeathed considerable sums of money, and two descriptions of his Museum, to one of which Mrs. Holland contributed in legacy and votes. Besides these, he left many others to public bodies, as well as to private individuals. When Nash, the architect, left Sir John Soane a sum to a similar amount, and also to John Soane and some other friends. Advanced as he was in years, both his faculties and health remained unimpaired to the last, when he will scarcely be a more serious infirmity than the ill his views in Lincoln's-in-fields, on Jan. 20, 1837.

The Act of Parliament now came into operation, and the trustees were appointed to carry into effect the will of the founder.

As we approach the Museum entrance, the iron screen we see Doric cornice (twelfth century), and terra-cotta canephorm, copied from the capitals of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, and other eminently characteristic embellishments. As you enter you cannot fail to be struck with the multiplicity of the objects and the ingenious contrivances by which a house of very moderate size has been made to contain so large an amount of curious matter, and yet to appear altogether destroying its character as a private residence. The entrance-hall is decorated with casts from the antique, busts, bas-reliefs, models, and other sculptures; and the door leading to the staircase has some fine specimens of ancient painted glass. The vestibule and staircase are coloured with the Pompeian galaxy.

The Dining-room and Library, opening into each other, have their walls of deep-red Pompeian colour, in which hang the works of Hassan and Pompeii. The ceilings are painted in compartments by Henry Howard, R.A., with mythological subjects. In the Library, on cork, of part of Pompeii, showing the excavations: above are plaster casts of ancient bas-reliefs, and a fine antique vase: and underneath, in a case, is a collection of prints and architectural drawings, including Kent's design for a new Parliament House, made about 1740; and Sir William Chambers's design for Somerset House; while on each side are antique fictile vases, alabaster urns, and antique bronzes. On the east side, over the chimneypiece, is a portrait of Sir John Soane, almost the last picture painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence; beneath, on the chimneypiece, is a plaster model of the Board of Trade and Privy Council Offices, Whitehall, designed by Soane in 1830. Upon the bookcases are busts of Sir John Soane from the Englefield Collection; a bronze jug from Rome, and a chopin (1759) from Bath; also Greek and Etruscan vases, Wedgwood's Etruscan pottery; and on the chimneypiece a highly-finished model of the remains of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. Upon a pedestal is a Greek painted fictile vase, 2ft. 8 in. high, from Lord Cawdor's Collection. Here the bookcases are surmounted with busts of Homer, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, and Inigo Jones. On the west side, on the bookcase, are a model of the Soane family tomb, and bronze busts and vases. To the right of the entrance-door is Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Snake in the Grass," purchased at the Marchioness of Thomond's sale by Sir John Soane for 510 guineas. The adjoining room is the Monk's Parlour—formerly furnished to Sir Robert Walpole; and on this table is exhibited the celebrated Tyler Cabinet, the gift of Mr. Tyler, containing a perfect specimen of sacred history in ancient painted glass: the lions and here are eight chairs, with the arms of Sir John Soane. The Monk's Parlour opens to the street windows upon the large garden of Lincoln's-inn-fields and the picturesque Tudor gateway, which is the Museum entrance.

The Little Study, north-eastward, contains marble fragments of Greek and Roman sculpture, of sometimes very curious natural productions. Over the door is a plaster cast of the Apotheosis of Homer, from a bas-relief in the Villa Albani, at Rome. The chimneypiece is decorated with fragments of an antique altar; marble cornices, bases of columns, candelabra, cinerary urns, &c., and on the chimneypiece are models of the Temple of Vesta, and other sculpture, bas-reliefs in wax, a large bugna, a cornua ammonis, &c.

The adjoining vaulted room is called the Dome Room, or Breakfast Room, from which is seen the Monk's Yard, containing a collection of Gothic fragments from the Old Houses of Parliament, destroyed by fire in 1834. Over the chimneypiece is a picture by Canaletti; one, the Grand Canal, considered the finest picture of the master in this country, is in the Grosvenor Gallery Collection. Here are the study of a head from one of Raphael's compositions, and a portrait of Sir John Soane's mother, remained in the possession of the family of the weaver who originally worked the picture, and was purchased by Sir John Soane. The head, by Fiaxman; pictures by Watteau, Fuseli, Bird, Westall, Calcott, Hilton, &c. The fifteen Indian-ink drawings of Piestum, by Piranesi, are very fine.

We now descend to the Monks' Parlour, which has its ceiling and walls decorated with fragments of ancient Roman architecture and other structures, carvings in wood and ivory, and engraved brasses from ancient tombs. Here are Hogarth's pictures of "The Rake's Progress," and a fine Flemish carving, in wood, of the Crucifixion. A view of the Monks' Parlour, as it was in the time of Hogarth, is given. Another represents the Sepulchral Chamber, in the lower part of the Museum, which contains the sarcophagus of Seti I., King of Egypt, discovered by Belzoni in 1817 in a Royal tomb in the valley of Biban el Maloch, near Gournou. Seti I. is the Pharaoh mentioned in Exodus. Also the traveller, in 1824, for the sum of £2000. When first discovered, this sarcophagus was considered by Dr. Young to be the tomb of Pharaoh Osymandyas, of the 19th dynasty. Belzoni's excellent Curator of the Soane Museum, illustrated to the Syro-Egyptian Society of London, has published a most interesting account of the discovery and plan of the catacomb, which is executed to a depth of one hundred and eighty feet from the level of the entrance-hall, and contained with hieroglyphics and 650 figures, all of which were originally filled in with a blue composition, resembling the lapis lazuli in its religious character, while that on the floor of the sarcophagus is personal, representing the ancient Egyptian Heaven and Hell. Another represents the Sepulchral Chamber, in the lower part of the Museum, which contains the sarcophagus of Seti I., King of Egypt, discovered by Belzoni in 1817 in a Royal tomb in the valley of Biban el Maloch, near Gournou. Seti I. is the Pharaoh mentioned in Exodus. Also the traveller, in 1824, for the sum of £2000. When first discovered, this sarcophagus was considered by Dr. Young to be the tomb of Pharaoh Osymandyas, of the 19th dynasty. Belzoni's excellent Curator of the Soane Museum, illustrated to the Syro-Egyptian Society of London, has published a most interesting account of the discovery and plan of the catacomb, which is excavated

to drop him like a hot potato. We cannot say whether it will appear in the binding, but he first bid of all for the MS. of the unfinished life of Sir Thomas himself. He would, will nilly, tell the Committee a story of how the Baronet had once sent one hundred heifers to Ballinasloe fair. "Beautiful heifers they were, Sir Thomas, ninety-nine of them—but the other, she was in such a dreadful state of pleuro." This little personal reminiscence, which was meant strictly as an Irish compliment, tickled the Committee and audience amazingly; but that wasn't all. Having done with the blushing Sir Thomas, who, however, need not "dread to speak of ninety-eight," or rather ninety-nine, he proceeded gracefully to recognise another countryman with, "*Now, I say, Lord Mayo!*" and would tell him a story, about Lordship's fresh and lords this time, but of his own contempt of pleuro. Because he had the grandchildren, blooming, and fresh, and fair, of an old one which nearly died of it. Lordship shook his head and said, "I wish my old livers are always so sound;" and when Mr. Hunt, of course, sounded him on the morning of the hunting, he had the same answer—and so he sent them to market. Scab, which he pleasantly compared to "a child with the Scarlet Fever," seized his great rival's sheep, and he got them "as free as that table there;" and then he appealed to Mr. Kilbee behind him, as the most free-and-easy of the Committee, to tell a story about a Shropshire ram. In fact, he wandered very much at his ease indeed, and how the auctioneer ever got him to proceed with him we know not. It was generally believed that he would be the last written, but the division-bell rang for the House to meet again, and changed the discussion with closed doors into a Scurry Stakes, more might have transpired. As the inquiry proceeds, it seems to be more and more evident that the only practical remedy required is the avowed object of the Legislature to protect are really those most deeply injured to the full. They must be able to conduct their own business at their own risk, without such official dry-nursing, and they regard the present as more than a farce, which would overturn the land in the shape of inspectors as an utter nuisance and blunder. They contend that the real questions have been blown into the most undue dimensions, and that it has collapsed into nothing now that evidence has been taken on both sides. At all events, if Professor Gamgee is satisfied with the inquiry, they most certainly are. The evil, as far as it exists, is one which can be self-preventive. Men dare not, for fear of the future consequences to their business, have a beast sheep to receive when their diseased condition is patent; and, if it is not, the endless litigation and quarrels which would arise from their being condemned on mere suspicion would be a more serious check to breeders than the Act itself, more than as army of inspectors, such as Professor Gamgee might propose to educate, would be physically powerful enough to do. Legislation here and practically powerless for anything but annoyance in a smaller sphere of action.

MEETING OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CLIFTON.

No less than 88,138 people visited the late Bath and West of England Exhibition at Bristol, and the total receipts were within seven half-crowns of 6,000*l*. The society at present has 1,600 on its subscription, and the total head of stock from 163 exhibitors was 776. We omitted from lack of room the authorised prize-list, but we may add that one of the Hereford yearling-bull class was awarded to Mr. Duckham's Commodore, a son of the old cow Lady of the Manor, who, we think, is purchased, as a speculative bargain, at Lord Berwick's sale. In consequence of his dam having "lost and mouth," he was only "rented at 5*l*. per month" for the week; but he improved in the eighths 7 ft. 6 in. at twenty-two months. In page 621 will be found a general account of the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society and the Treaty of Berkeley between the All Red and White Face tribes will give the society's beneficent and national importance, and as it has never yet possessed.

THE SCHOONER-MATCH OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

AMONG the spectators of the schooner-race, on Thursday week, from Greenhithe to the Nore and back again, were the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alfred, and Prince Louis of Hesse, on board the Water Lily, the yacht of Admiral Alfred Fagot, Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Greenhithe by Tilbury, and there embarked. The Water Lily was towed by the steamer Eagle, which anchored on arriving at the Nore, to see the yachts competing in the race passed round the stern of the Water Lily, in the manner shown in the Illustration, as they turned to come up the river. They rounded the Water Lily in the following order:—The Intrepid, Mr. Ratsey; the Egeria, Mr. Mare; the Atalanta, 193 tons, Mr. H. Belben; the Alabaster, Lord Londesborough; the Arrow, 180 tons, Mr. Ratsey; Mr. J. S. A. Dunbar; the Galatea, 131 tons, Mr. T. Brassbud; the Clacy, 121 tons, Mr. F. Redman; the Vanguard, 180 tons, Mr. T. W. Birch; the Blue Bell, 70 tons, Mr. F. Edwards; the Flying Fish, 42 tons, Mr. G. Snow; the Medea, 60 tons, Mr. J. Rideout; the Aquiline, 59 tons, Mr. H. Chamier. Those above one hundred tons carried two burdee—namely, the Clacy, Alabaster, and Galatea—were in the first class, and the rest, for which they carried only one burdee, were not valued at £100; those of less than one hundred tons composed the second class, and their prize was a piece of plate valued at £50. The race was open to all yacht clubs. The wind was southerly, and very light; the tide, however, was favourable. As soon as the yachts had rounded at the Nore, they presented a beautiful sight; the Alberine, indeed, almost secured the race at that point, having got ahead of the Arrow. The third tide had just set in, and they tacked over to the north side of the river. The Alberine was followed closely by the other vessels, but the Intrepid still leading. The wind soon freshened, and the foremost yachts were lost to view. The Alberine and Water Lily followed. By this time, however, the competitors were dispersed so widely, and so intermixed with other yachts not in the race, that it was difficult to make them out. The first yacht that returned was the Alberine, which got home nine seconds before the Mackay and three minutes and a half before the Intrepid. The Arrow followed in five minutes later than the Intrepid at the last. The Water Lily was then brought alongside the steamer, and the Prince of Wales received the prescued his gratification at the race, presented the prizes to Lord Londesborough's yacht, the Alberine. Their Royal Highnesses returned to London by the Tilbury railroad, as they had come.

THE NEEDLES POINT BATTERY.

The Needles Point Battery, in the Isle of Wight, now mounts with six Armstrong 110-pounders.

The annual meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home was held on Saturday last, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. The report was read, on the whole, satisfactory—inasmuch as so far as the progress of the institution was concerned—but the funds were reported to be in a very unsatisfactory state. On the other hand, the number of regiments that contributed to the fund was on the increase, and the amount of the contributions was also larger than the whole chairman and harangued the amount of their subscriptions.

THE NEEDLES POINT BATTERY.

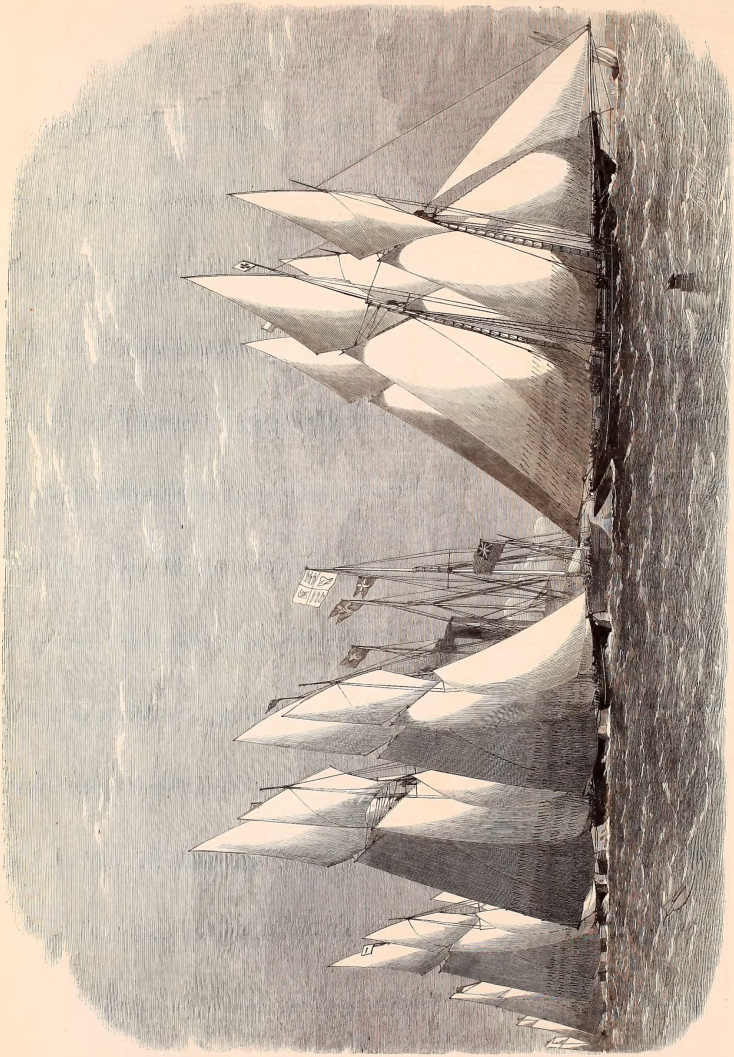
We publish a few notes respecting this remarkable family from M. Komichrist's paper on Meuinus reptiles inserted in the *Annals of Natural History*. He says:—"The genus Salamandra includes the Iguana rhizolopha (the green Iguana), and the Cyclura (the thick Iguana). The former is essentially arboreal, frequenting trees with rough bark, and in its stomach has leaves and berries. The adult animals of both genera are about 30 in. long. The Iguana rhizolopha has a crest of long, flat spines, and being more fitted for swimming, the cyclura frequently dwell in forest streams and are occasionally covered with water. Specimens of both were caught and first captured by the Indians, who regard their flesh as a royal dish, and who export them to the Spanish Islands, where they are considered also the chief meal. When eggs mixed by the heat, the unfortunate cyclura exposes an operation which must deprive it of all power of locomotion for the time of flight. With the point of a knife the hunter cuts the skin of its cheek along the upper jaw, and passes through this aperture the slender and flexible twig of a limia, which he then unites firmly beneath the chin so as to prevent any movement of the lower jaw. This done, he half pulls off the last joint of the tail, twists on both the feet, attaches one to the other by means of the limbs which is then held here, and passes them behind the head. The same operation is performed on the iguana, which are also crossed upon the back. This particular, the animal is unable to bite, scratch, or make its escape. When taken young the iguana is easily tamed, and will feed from the hand; they are dread quadrupeds; but the black iguana is a very large one, and has even fled to man when an alligator has been in sight. This splendid are very beauties of life.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

William Shakspeare. By Victor Hugo. (1 vol. Hurst and Blackett.) This is the "authorised English translation" of that brilliant production to which M. Hugo has prefixed the words, "To England I dedicate this book, the glorification of her poet. I tell England the poet's boy, as a kind illustrious uncle tells a nephew, to read his psalms, I love her." It is pleasant to see genius paying homage to genius. Victor Hugo offering a powerful tribute to the memory of William Shakspeare; and the original and masterly, if, at the same time, somewhat fantastic, style in which the subject has been treated is worthy of the author's splendid reputation. The freedom of thought and language is perfectly in harmony with the poet's own genius. Shakspeare, the precise Englishmen will seem occasionally to border upon license. At the same time, his wonderful comprehensiveness, his vast and lofty originality of conception charm to his composition. And if his precursors of the period of the Elizabethan and Augustan Expectancy was not destined to be confined by the reality, it is the case to be expected that the Shakspeare, the poet of all time, should was not connected with the "Expectancy," but with a "desire of conducting, as it were, the Shakspeare." Hence the new translation of Shakspeare"—so wit, the translation by M. François Victor Hugo, of—as conclude with the following estimate of—"Shakspeare is the great gap of Spenser, Bacon, and in politics Cromwell, in philosophy Bacon, in science Newton—three lofty men of energy and genius. Cromwell is lunged with unity and harmony with meanness; as to Newton, his solace is now sloaking on its base. Shakspeare is the great Spenser, and Bacon and Newton, and inconvolable, which Newton is not. Moreover, he is higher as a genius. As the Newton of poetry, Shakspeare is the greatest of the great. Above his Descartes and Kant; above Cromwell there are Dantes and Shakspeare; above Shakspeare there is none. Shakspeare has equals, but not a superior." And this is certainly as complimentary an estimate as could be expected from a Frenchman of genius.

My Indian Journal. By Colonel W. Campbell. (1 vol. Edmonston and Douglas.) Colonel Campbell's book is, in its way, a good one, and a better breather to look forward to, than either the Mahometans of the Red Indian; but, were it otherwise, it is nearly certain that his approaches would be sold best by the sale of the Indian where Mohammed's almond-eyed houris are believed to minister to the faithful's bow; and, as for the Red Indian, he is not in the least the spirit is supposed to have in readiness for Red Indians who have penetrated into the Far West, and are supposed to be painting in a passion with the Englishman; and it is almost wonderful that in this age, which delights in the most extraordinary revelations, that such worthies whose names have become household words, no fitting tribute has been paid to Nimrod. As regards Colonel Campbell's book, in which the Englishman of our day finds the hunting-grounds which Australia best, and he who has never drawn a trigger or couched a spear loves to read of others' feats, there is much that will afford keen encounter with kingly lion and royal tiger, and rugged bear and wild boar; and, as the Colonel has evidently taken pains to make these work he reads is to accomplished a sportsman, so trustworthy a narrator, and so gentlemanly a writer, that he is a capital author of "The Old Forest Ranger." It is not too much, then, to wish, and even to prophesy, that Colonel Campbell will be as much appreciated as that which was accorded to Colonel Campbell's previous publication, "The Old Forest Ranger," and that he will find a host of hunting them, with notes by Mr. Walter Elliot, an experienced naturalist, and which excellent work has been published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, the chief themes of the volume which we have now the opportunity of recommending to public notice. He who hunts will, no doubt, read with pleasure, and he who does not hunt will learn much more; for the latter will have no favourite crotchets, no points on which to differ from the author.

Maurice Daring. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone." (3 vols. Routledge.) The author is evidently a man of his word. He asserts, in the preface to his romance of Transatlantic officials, diffuse narration of personal adventure, and, in the following pages, he has given us not the real or imaginary insult, such as one wondered at in "Border and Bastile," did not intend to be taken by the reader to him returning to the work which he shishes without a rival. There is no doubt a heathenish element in his masculinity; but his muscular heathens are gallant gentlemen. They are not to be compared to Homer's Greeks, who would have called "the devil's gentlemen," but dash (in a novel) covers a multitude of sins, and the author of "Guy Livingstone" is nothing if not audacious, and "the young idea," they are rather too strong meat for babes; but we have often seen the Bible and Shakspeare in such hands, and the coolgdpendent the perilous fascination which stories, wherein most of the human passions are developed, keep it out to the act of adultery, wherein the seducer is handsome as Paris and fearless as Achilles, and the gallant, and duelling, and pitiless vengeance are introduced in a manner which makes the commandments appear as mere dead letter. Adam, such books are really charming to read. They stir the blood and quicken the pulse, and are generally as full of fun as of fight. They are too really spoken, of a pure love genesed but never told, of womanly virtue and womanly vice, of the struggle of the soul with the flesh, of a resolute duty chastised, of a duel fought for friendship's sake, or of a secret sealed under the seal of honour. Such books are not the moral point of view, wrong; nor should we recommend "Guy Livingstone's" books to the young, or even to those who are not of mature years and of well-balanced minds; but they are rather too strong meat for babes; but we have often seen the Bible and Shakspeare in such hands, and the coolgdpendent the perilous fascination which stories, wherein most of the human passions are developed, keep it out to the act of adultery, wherein the seducer is handsome as Paris and fearless as Achilles, and the gallant, and duelling, and pitiless vengeance are introduced in a manner which makes the commandments appear as mere dead letter.



SCHOONER MATCH OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB ON THURSDAY, JUNE 16.—SEE PAGE 625.



THE DUEL OFF CHERBOURG BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSARGE: THE ALABAMA SINKING.—SEE PAGE 626.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF GOSFORD.

The Right Hon. Sir Archibald Acheson, K.P., titled Earl of Gosford, Viscount and Baron Gosford, of Market-hill, in the county of Armagh, in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Worlingham of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, and Baron Acheson, of Clancarf, in the county of Dublin, in the United Kingdom, was born on the 19th of November, 1806, at Nova Scotia, was son of Sir Archibald, second Earl of Gosford, by Lady Sarah, his wife, Mary, only daughter of Robert Peel Dawson, Esq., of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk, and lineal descendant of Sir Archibald Acheson, who was created a Baronet on the 29th of August, 1628, and succeeded by his elder son, Sir Nicholas, as second Baronet, on the 29th of May, 1630. This Sir Nicholas, who was born on the 18th of August, 1621, was succeeded in his title in the family honours and estates on March 27, 1683, by his eldest son, Archibald, who died without issue. He expended a large amount of money on the improvement of his property in Ireland, and was deservedly esteemed by his tenantry. The first was made a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in 1703. He married, on the 22nd of June, 1682, Lady Theodosia Brabazon, only daughter of John Chambers, Earl of Meath, K.P., by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Theodosia, was wife of Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart., of Gosford, Armagh, County, North; and 5, de Mary, wife of the Hon. Leopold W. H. Powys, second son of Thomas Atherton, first Baron Lilford. The Earl of Gosford died on the 13th June, and is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, Bart., of Gosford, who was born on the 19th of August, 1841. This noble gentleman, a lineal descendant of the original Scots settlers, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, settled in Ireland early in the seventeenth century. The Sir Archibald Acheson, who was Secretary of State, General, Secretary of the College of Justice, and Secretary of State for Scotland, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. He married Margaret, sister of the great enemy of Ireland; and in direct descent from him are the Earl just deceased, and his son, the present Earl.

LADY GRENVILLE.

The announcement of the death of this venerable and universally esteemed lady, which took place at Dropmore, Bucks, on the 16th inst., will be received with deep regret. Her Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville of the Privy Council of Ireland, and a Lord of the Treasury, was born on the 25th of October, 1759, and was created Lord Grenville, of Wotton Underwood, in the county of Buckingham, in 1790. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1781, and was elected a Student of that College in 1782, which vacancy he resigned in 1784, when he was created Lord Grenville, of Wotton Underwood, in 1790. He was named Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1791, and seconded William Pitt as First Lord of the Treasury in 1806. Noble writers of Lord Grenville as "that able, vigorous, and well-informed statesman, and, as the friend of Wilberforce, the consistent opponent of the slave trade, and the chief supporter, for the preservation of the person and Government of our Sovereign, of the Treaty of Amiens." The remains of Lady Grenville will be interred by her birth patriotism—the Church of Thornton Hill, Lord Grenville's family burial-place, in the county of Pinkney Wilkinson, Esq., of Burnham, in the county of Buckingham, and co-heiress of the great William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and sister of his last eminent son, William Pitt, the friend and conductor of her husband in his public and difficult times. Lady Grenville was married to Lord Grenville on the 5th of July, 1792. Her only brother, Thomas, second Lord Camelford, was slain by Mr. Best in a duel, in 1804, and, as that nobleman died unmarried, the earldom expired, and his sister became his representative; and after the death of her husband, Lord Grenville, in 1834, she succeeded to the Buckingham estates as the representative of the family. Her husband, Lord Grenville, died without issue in 1834. Their residence, Dropmore, is a handsome mansion, built by Lord Grenville, on the high road from Uxbridge to Beaconsfield, in the ninety-second year of her age. Her sister, Anne, married, in 1795, her cousin, Thomas Pitt, of the Privy Council, and, in 1797, was created Baroness Rivers. She died without issue in 1864. Her husband, Lord Rivers, died in 1803. Her sister, Hester, married, in 1797, her cousin, the Hon. George Matthew Fortescue, second son of Hugh, third Earl of Clermont, and brother of Fortescue, second Baron Fortescue, of Credan, in the county of Louth. Mrs. Fortescue is her husband's nephew, being the son of Lord Grenville's sister, Hester, who married, in 1772, Thomas, the first Earl Fortescue, and illustrates the other estates of Lady Grenville, including her beautiful seat of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, Boston, a seven-mile ride from Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Dorset, the most ancient of their day, most continuously to throng to enjoy Grenville, whose charity and benevolence caused her to be beloved by her neighbours, liberally allowed the public to visit her grounds at Dropmore, where any stranger was welcomed with a most courteous spirit. No doubt the new possessor, the Hon. Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore, will preserve the genius when first Grenville was a mere stripling, will preserve the estate to the public the valuable privileges of free access to the plantations of Dropmore.

COUNT MAZZINGHI.

George Dominick Mazzinghi, a Count of the Ecclesiastical Court and Apostolic Palace in the Papal dominions, and a Florentine Patrician, was the only son of the late composer, Count Mazzinghi, by his wife, Mrs. Crouch, the celebrated daughter of John Leopold de Michele, and was half brother of the Baroness French, of Frenchpark, in the county of Roscommon. He was the son of Archibald, second Earl of Gosford, by Lady Sarah, his wife, Mary, only daughter of Robert Peel Dawson, Esq., of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk, and lineal descendant of Sir Archibald Acheson, who was created a Baronet on the 29th of August, 1628, and succeeded by his elder son, Sir Nicholas, as second Baronet, on the 29th of May, 1630. This Sir Nicholas, who was born on the 18th of August, 1621, was succeeded in his title in the family honours and estates on March 27, 1683, by his eldest son, Archibald, who died without issue. He expended a large amount of money on the improvement of his property in Ireland, and was deservedly esteemed by his tenantry. The first was made a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in 1703. He married, on the 22nd of June, 1682, Lady Theodosia Brabazon, only daughter of John Chambers, Earl of Meath, K.P., by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Theodosia, was wife of Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart., of Gosford, Armagh, County, North; and 5, de Mary, wife of the Hon. Leopold W. H. Powys, second son of Thomas Atherton, first Baron Lilford. The Earl of Gosford died on the 13th inst., and is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, Bart., of Gosford, who was born on the 19th of August, 1841. This noble gentleman, a lineal descendant of the original Scots settlers, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, settled in Ireland early in the seventeenth century. The Sir Archibald Acheson, who was Secretary of State, General, Secretary of the College of Justice, and Secretary of State for Scotland, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. He married Margaret, sister of the great enemy of Ireland; and in direct descent from him are the Earl just deceased, and his son, the present Earl.

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ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR PANSHAWE.

Sir Arthur Panshawe, K.C.B., Admiral of the Blue, who died on the 14th inst., at his town house, 32, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, was the second son of the late Rev. Henry Panshawe, Rector of Ardsley, Yorkshire, and was the fifth which his father had two hundred years best of note in our naval and military annals. He was the third son of the late Admiral Panshawe, C.B., by Mary, his wife, Christian, daughter of John Gonzye, Esq., of Whitehall Hall, Devon, and was grandson of Rear-Admiral Christian Panshawe, C.B. He was born at Plymouth the Royal Navy at an early age, and his career there was long and honourable. He served as midshipman on board the Ramillies, 74, under Sir Peter Gambier, in the expedition against Copenhagen, in 1807, and was at the capture of the Russian 74-gun ship Seconded, and the Danish 74-gun ship Christian VII., and was engaged in operating with the patriots on the coast of Spain; he also, in 1811, assisted at the reduction of Java. Panshawe was commissioned as lieutenant in the Ramillies, and, after a long period of service, was promoted to the rank of commander, and, in 1852, he was named Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, which office he held for the usual period of three years. He became Captain in 1857, to the Bladderstream station; and, in 1860, to Devonport, but was obliged to resign the last command, on account of ill-health, and was not to continue to be seen in H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, flagship of the Admiralty Order of Leopold. Sir Arthur Panshawe became a Rear-Admiral on the Retired List in 1857, and was made a Vice-Admiral in 1862. Sir Arthur enjoyed a big officer's good-service pension of £100 a year. He married, in 1830, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wilson, K.C., a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and nephew of Admiral Colpoys. Sir Arthur Panshawe's two nephews are the present Rear-Admiral Edward George Panshawe, R.N., Lieutenant-Colonel Rear Berrymple Panshawe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Panshawe, R.A.

CAPTAIN DALRYMPLE-HAY.

Captain Thomas Hugh Vans Dalrymple-Hay, whose death was announced by the late Admiral Hay, was the fourth son of the late James Dalrymple-Hay, second Baronet, of Park-place, in the county of Wigtown, by his second wife, Ann, daughter of George Haldane, Esq., and was the half-brother of Sir John Charles Dalrymple-Hay, the third and present Baronet. He was born on the 7th of June, 1807, and did not enter the regular Army until he had attained his twenty-first year. During the Crimean War he held a command in the Militia of his own county; and at the close of that war he accompanied his elder brother, Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, who went to command the Indian Army, to the Punjaub, in India. Obtaining a commission in the Cape Mounted Rifles, he, in 1853, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope. On the occurrence of the Ashantee War, in 1863, he volunteered his services in that country, to the great regret of the Cape Colonists. He reached Cape Coast Castle on the 14th of August last year, and for a long time even his special talents were called into play and he was appointed Political Resident at Dinsove. In November he was desired to raise a corps of native sharpshooters, to be called the Left of Colonial Volunteers, under Commissioner; and, during the month of January, he made a march with his force from Dinsove to Abrakampa, a distance of 100 miles, and thence to Prahsu, on the South of the Province of Akyemm, and his last private letter is dated, Jan. 21, from that place. So well was he esteemed by the natives of the country where gone he became known after the conclusion of the African King of the place, whose heart had been gained by Hay's consummate tact and intelligence of character, and who presented him with the crown of the murder and soldier; and, after nine days' suffering, a medical officer and party arrived to convey him to the coast. There he was carried in a canoe to the Cape Coast, and was carried in the mail-steamer, on April 14, for England. A relapse caused him to be landed at Madeira, on the 18th, and there, during the month of May, he continued and exhaustion, on the 26th of April, 1864. On the 2nd of February his Captain's commission in the Army was exchanged against that of Major in the 17th Regiment; but he did not live to know, far less to enjoy, his new rank. During his short career Captain Dalrymple-Hay had won the highest esteem of Governor, and those which would, had he survived, have probably led to high military advancement.

PROFESSOR FERRIER.

James F. Ferrier, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in St. Salvator and St. Leonard College, University of St. Andrew's, who died on the 11th inst., at Ardrossan, was born in Edinburgh, in the March year, was born in Edinburgh in November, 1808. After studying at Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1832, and that of Master of Arts in 1835, he was in 1842 elected to the Chair of History in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1845 to hold till his death. He became a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine, in which he wrote numerous articles on philosophical and literary subjects; but his principal work is the well-known and esteemed, "Institutes of Metaphysics," in which he develops his "Ontology."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. E. F.—The collection of Problems by the late J. B. Pickford, will be published for the benefit of his widow and family, as soon as the list of subscribers is complete. Address, Rev. Walter Wilkinson, Chatham-place. The price of the volume is to be only 3s. 6d.

J. ARMANDO.—Many thanks for your kind communication. Problem shall receive due attention.

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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1299, by W. N. G., Felix, Hallow, P. S. D., M. P., D. C. L., Rev. J. C. Ayre, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Wayte

WEDDING GIFT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE beautiful casket, made of the pure gold of New South Wales, which the ladies of that colony, led by the wife of the Governor (Lady Young), have sent as a nuptial gift to the Princess of Wales, is represented by our Engraving. It seems to us one of the most significant and appropriate, while it is not the least meritorious work of art, among the many exquisite presents she has received from her husband's future subjects in every province of the British empire. The artist and manufacturer, Mr. Julius Hogarth, of Hunter-street, Sydney, happens to be his chief's Dane. He has had a singular opportunity of working out the form of this graceful compliment to his amiable countrywoman, and doing credit at the same time to the distant land of his adoption by the liberality and fine taste which has conceived this noble design. As we have to thank Mr. D. Russell, the editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for his courtesy in sending us the photograph (taken by Mr. Herten, of Sydney) from which our Engraving is made, we cannot do better than borrow his description of the work:—

"The casket measures 11in. in length, with a breadth of 6in., and a height of 9in., and it weighs fully 100oz. The principal portion of the front is occupied by a classical bas-relief, after Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, representing Hymen and Cupid spinning the thread of life. To the right and left of this are the royal arms of Denmark and England, and the workmanship of these is extremely delicate and beautiful. Underneath the main

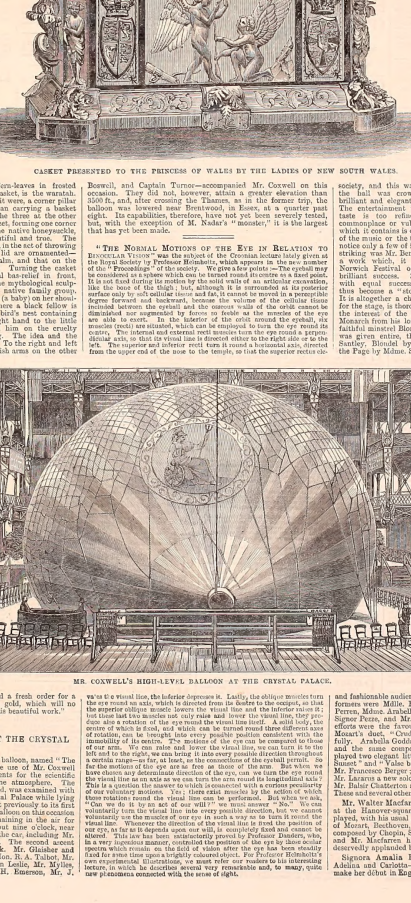


CASKET PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

device is an exquisitely-finished bunch of fern-leaves in frosted gold, and above it, over the keyhole of the casket, is the waratah. Next to the arms of England, and forming, as it were, a corner pillar to the entablature, is the figure of a native woman carrying a basket and a spear. This little statuette, as well as the three at the other corners, is unusually true to life. Under her feet, forming one corner of the pedestal, are the leaves and flower of the native honeysuckle, all differently arranged, and all equally beautiful and true. The other front corner consists of an aboriginal male, in the act of throwing the boomerang. The front corners of the lid are ornamented, that on the right by leaves of the cabbage-palm, and that on the left by the leaves and fruit of the native pear. Turning the casket round, we find, corresponding to the classical bas-relief in front, another device, superior, in our opinion, to the mythological subjects of the front. It is a representation of a native family group, A lubra, or native woman, carrying a [illegible] (a baby) on her shoulders, stands, with one hand on [illegible] where a black fellow is seated. The man is offering to his wife a bird's nest containing eggs, while the woman puts with her right hand to the little one on her back, as if remonstrating with him on the cruelty of depriving the poor parent birds of their young. The idea and the execution of this group are beyond all praise. To the right and left of this, corresponding to the Danish and English arms on the other side, are combinations of native weapons and hunting and fishing implements, including the boomerang, the nullah-nullah, the stone hatchet, and the fishing-basket, all intertwined with gum-leaves. The corners again are little statuettes of male and female natives in the act of defending himself with his shield, and holding the nullah-nullah in his right hand, the other resting on her wooden spear. The two handles, one at each end of the casket, are magnificent representations of the bold staghorn fern—a device happily seized upon and worked out with admirable spirit. We have now mentioned the principal fetures of this admirable work of art, except the crowning point of all—the apex of the lid. In the majestic figure of the old oak which surrounds the work the artist has even excelled himself. The attitude of the figure, the lifelike turn of the head, the all but actual motion of the legs, the symmetry of form, and the fidelity of every feature, stamp this portion of the work pre-eminently with the mark of true genius. The boy of the casket is most tasteful and unique, consisting as it does of a beautifully-finished little opossum, perched like a squirrel on the end of a short bough, and nibbling at a dainty seal of leaf and flower. The inside of the box is lined with crimson velvet. The hinges are constructed on a new principle, so as to be invisible, and thus not interfere with the continuity of the exterior surface. Mr. Hogarth has received a fresh order for a stand, to be made of myall wood inlaid with gold, which will no doubt add materially to the general effect of this beautiful work."

MR. COXWELL'S NEW BALLOON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

We are engraved a representation of the new balloon, named "The Britannia," which has been constructed for the use of Mr. Coxwell and Mr. James Glaisher in their frequent ascents for the scientific purpose of exploring the upper regions of the atmosphere. The "High-Level Balloon," as it is sometimes called, was examined with much interest by numerous visitors to the Crystal Palace while lying half inflated on the floor of the western transept previously to its first ascent, which took place on the 11th inst. The balloon on that occasion rose to a height of two miles, and, after remaining in the air for nearly two hours, was allowed to descend, about nine o'clock, near Rainham, in Essex. Eight passengers were in the car, including Mr. Coxwell, who then made his 507th aerial trip. The second ascent took place on Monday, the 13th, at seven o'clock. Mr. Glaisher and C. Needham, the Hon. A. W. Cust, Captain Leslie, Mr. Myles, Mr. B. Adderley, Mr. F. G. Burnaby, Mr. H. Emerson, Mr. J. Boswell, and Captain Turner—accompanied Mr. Coxwell on this occasion. They did not, however, attain a greater elevation than 3500 ft., and, after crossing the Thames, as in the former trip, the balloon was lowered near Brentwood, in Essex, at a quarter past eight. Its capabilities, therefore, have not yet been severely tested, but, with the exception of M. Nadar's "monster," it is the largest that has yet been made.



MR. COXWELL'S HIGH-LEVEL BALLOON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

"THE NORMAL MOTIONS OF THE EYE IN RELATION TO BINOCULAR VISION" was the subject of the Croonian lectures lately given at the Royal Society by Professor Reinhardt, which appears in the new number of the "Proceedings" of the society. We give a few points:—The eyeball may be regarded as a globe, which is capable of rotation round its centre of gravity. It is not fixed during its motion by the solid walls of an articular cavitation, like the bone of the thigh; but, although it is surrounded at its posterior surface only by soft cellular tissue and fat, it cannot be moved in a perceptible degree forward and backward, because the volume of the cellular tissue retained between the eyeball and the osseous walls of the orbit cannot be diminished nor augmented by forces so feeble as the muscles of the eye are able to exert. In the interior of the orbit around the eyeball, six muscles (recti) are situated, which can be employed to turn the eye round its centre. The internal and external recti muscles turn the eye round a sagittal vertical axis, so that its visual line is directed either to the right side or to the left. The superior and inferior recti muscles turn it round a transverse axis, either from the upper end of the nose to the temple, so that the superior rectus elevates the visual line, the inferior depresses it. Lastly, the oblique muscles turn the eye round an axis, which is directed from the fossa to the occiput, so that the superior oblique muscle moves the visual line outwards and downwards, but that same line two muscles not only raise and lower the visual line, but produce at the same time a rotation of the eyeball round its visual line. Thus, by the action of these six muscles, which can be combined in almost every conceivable mode of rotation, can be brought into every possible position consistent with the immobility of its centre. The motions of the eye can be compared to those of our arm. We can raise and lower the visual line, we can turn it to the left and to the right, we can bring it into every possible direction throughout a certain range—as far, at least, as the connections of the eyeball permit. So the movements of the eye are free on none of the arm. But when we have chosen any determinate direction of the eye, we turn the eye round the visual line, and this is the point in which the eye differs from the arm. This is a question the answer to which is connected with a curious peculiarity of our voluntary motions. Two [illegible] muscles by the action of which three rotations round the visual line can be performed. But when we ask, "Can we do it by an act of our will?" we must answer "No." We can voluntarily turn the visual line into every possible direction, but we cannot voluntarily use the muscles of our eye in such a way as to turn it round the visual line. Whenever the direction of the visual line is fixed the position of our eye, as far as it depends upon our will, is completely fixed and cannot be altered. This law has been satisfactorily proved by Professor Donders, who, in a very ingenious manner, controlled the position of the eye by those ocular muscles which are not subject to the will. Helmholtz, in 1854, had already found for even time upon a brightly coloured object. For Professor Helmholtz's own experimental illustrations, we must refer our readers to his interesting lecture, in which he describes several very remarkable and, to many, quite new phenomena connected with the sense of sight.

MUSIC.

The only remarkable novelty in the proceedings of the great Italian theatres has been the appearance, at the Royal Italian Opera, on Tuesday last, of Mlle. Désirée Artôt, in the character of Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento." Mlle. Artôt has visited London more than once, and is well known to our musical public. She appeared in the same character at Her Majesty's Theatre last season with brilliant success, and she has now obtained a similar success on the Covent Garden boards. Mlle. Artôt, both as a French woman, is not a French singer. She has a beautiful voice, sweet as well as powerful, and her style has all the purity of the Italian school. She is, moreover, an excellent actress, and her picture of the little French vivandière is full of warmth, sprightliness, and grace. Her performance delighted the audience, who applauded her with enthusiasm. This pretty opera (originally Scribe, as it will be remembered, for the Parisian stage) was admirably put on and performed; the part of the young peasant-girl being sustained by Neri-Baraldi, Sergeant Sulpizio by Tagliafico, and the old Marchioness by the clever and intelligent Mme. Tagliafico.

Mr. Benedict's annual concert at St. James's Hall on Monday morning, was an entertainment of extreme interest and attraction. His high professional rank, and the general esteem in which he is held, both as a man and a musician, always have the effect of bringing together on the occasion of his yearly concert the élite of the musical world, and the old Marchioness by the clever and intelligent Mme. Tagliafico.

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